The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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RUPTURE.

The following we copy from the Times, Jan. 21, 1883: "Special from Ravenswood. Mrs. Rowen, who suffered for eight days with strangulated hernia, her life being nearly desisted of, was relieved in a few minutes through the efforts of Dr. A. H. Parker, of Chicago, and is rapidly recovering."

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The only Truss house in the U. S. that also manufactures Elastic Stockings.

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Our First Grand Opening of Fine Millinery, Hosiery and Gloves, will take place Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 17 and 18, at which time we shall be able to show the Largest and Most Select Stock of these goods ever displayed.

Our position is such that we are enabled to deal directly with manufacturers in all lines.

Our own facilities for designing and manufacturing are also very extensive.

In our Millinery Department we have received direct from Paris a large line of French Hats and Bonnets.

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The Season for Fancy Striped Hose having passed, we have secured an unlimited line of Colors and Black in Ingrain Hose.

Space will only allow us to quote a few of our many bargains.

We shall offer 150 doz Ladies' Full-Fashioned Solid Color Ingrain Hose at 25c per pair.

85 doz Ladies' Full-Fashioned English Cotton Hose, black and colors, at 50c per pair, worth 75c.

40 doz Ladies' Silk Plaited Hose, black and colors, at \$1 per pair, worth \$15 per doz to import.

One small lot of English Spun-Silk Hose at \$1.85 per pair, only 3 pair to one party.

85 doz Ladies' Pure French Silk Hose, in black and colors, at \$3.50 per pair, sold everywhere at \$4.50 and \$5.

We claim the Best Black French Silk Hose in this country for \$5 per pair, each pair weighing 2 1-4 ozs.

100 doz Ladies' All-Wool English Cashmere Hose, in black and colors, at 75c per pair, never sold for less than \$1.

Our Line of Children's Hosiery is very extensive. We make a great specialty of the Double-Spliced Knees and Heels in Children's Hose, having them in a variety of styles and colors, both cotton and wool. For durability these Hose cannot be equaled.

GENTS' HOSE.

200 doz Gents' English Half Hose in solid colors and stripes at 25c per pair, worth 37c and 50c. One small lot Gents' English and French Lisle Thread Hose at 50c, worth 75c and \$1.

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We are pleased to state that we have secured for this market the SOLE CONTROL of the Celebrated BON MARCHE KID GLOVE. We keep them in all styles, in both Ladies', Gents', and Misses'. We can only say for this Glove that it is universally considered to be the BEST KID GLOVE EVER PRODUCED for the money.

Every pair fitted and warranted.

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We also have a large line of Cashmere Gloves in black and colors.

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Admission—Adults, 25c; Children, 15c.

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The finest Orchestra in this country, 32 pieces, including eminent soloists. Musical Director, Prof. A. LIESEGANG. Promenade Concert every evening.

The Art Halls are filled with the choicest examples.

The railroads and transportation lines have reduced fares to visitors to the lowest rates.

Don't fail to come early and often.

OFFICE OF LITTLE CHIEF MINING CO., 157 BROADWAY, ROOM 14, NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1883.

NOTICES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of \$20,000 from the net earnings of the company, being TEN CENTS PER SHARE on each of the 200,000 shares of the capital stock, payable to the stockholders of record at the office of the company on Tuesday, Oct. 9 prox.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of Stockholders for election of seven Trustees and for the transaction of any other business will be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, the 2d day of October next.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock noon and closed at 2 o'clock p. m.

The transfer book will be closed on Saturday, the 22d inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, Oct. 10 prox.

ABRAHAM L. EAHLE, Secretary.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

2 TON WAGON SCALE, \$60. 2 TON, \$50. 4 Ton Scale, Steam Box Included, \$140 cts. FARMER'S SCALE, \$25. The "Little Detective," 4 oz. to 25 lb., \$5 AND OTHER SIZES. Illustrated PRICE LIST FREE.

FORGES, TOOLS, &c.

BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, \$10. 50 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, \$24. Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs. Blowers, Anvils, Vises & Other Articles AT LOWEST PRICES. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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A Furnished House on South Side, by a prompt-paying tenant, east of Wabash and south of Eighteenth-st. Small family. Address W 24, Tribune office.

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Every article marked in plain figures.

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To continue until further notice. Most complete stock ever exhibited in Chicago.

Rare Pieces, Ancient and Modern, Large and Small,

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The very novel

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Great Variety

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In fact, our stock comprises the entire range of prices and styles from the coarsest Door-Mat to the most luxurious

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Please Examine!

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Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses. Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, &c.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

C. & Co. COON & CO.'S LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS

ASK YOUR FURNISHER FOR THEM.

ASK YOUR HARDWARE DEALER FOR THE CORRUGATED

STOVE-PIPE ELBOW

MADE OF ONE PIECE, AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.,

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WE ARE MAKING THE

Largest Exhibit

OF FINE

French and Irish Hdkfs.

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY,

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Colorings and Designs

EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN.

Giving special attention to this department, and enjoying extraordinary advantages for procuring original designs, we are enabled to offer

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Styles and Prices

Not to be found elsewhere.

FOR SPECIAL LOTS

We place on sale this day:

500 doz. Fine Linen Hand H. S. and Printed at

15c Each!

300 doz. do. Colored Emb'd

At 25c!

600 doz. Sheer White and Colored Embroidered

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At \$1.00 Each!

50 styles in Sheer White and Col'd Emb'd Fancy H. S. and Ruvere, in very rare designs,

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In every variety of style. The largest stock of

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Our entire Fall and Winter stock was in before the fire, and although the sales were enormous during the past two weeks there are a great many goods still unsold.

The recent warm weather is driving us to still further efforts, and we will make the lowest prices ever known on

Blankets, Woolens, Linens, Underwear, Hosiery, Cloaks, Shawls, Shoes, Silks, and Dress Goods.

These are bargains that you cannot afford to miss.

Paris Store,

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COR. JACKSON.

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Brevoort,	Palmer,
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Clifton,	Tremont,
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Douglas,	Irish-Am. Club,
Leland,	Iroquois Club,
Matteson,	Mercantile Club,
McCoy's,	Union Club.

And at nearly every prominent bar in the city.

BETHESDA is sold also by the gallon in quantities to suit, and delivered free.

BETHESDA is Nature's remedy for every form of Kidney disease, Diabetes, Indigestion, etc.

BETHESDA is furnish ed free at Kinsley's and at Chapin & Gore's restaurant.

Send for price list.

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Carefully selected of States, Counties, Cities, Towns, and School Districts, for sale. Send for descriptive lists and prices.

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Offers a handsome bonus for the immediate erection of a large hotel at Livingston, Montana, to accommodate tourists for the National Park. For particulars apply to

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57 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

POLITICAL.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks Acknowledges His Visit to Tilden—Was Kelly Present?

Opposition to Ex-Senator Platt Taking a Prominent Part in New York Councils.

Tammany's "Harmony Committee" Unable to Make Peace with the County Democracy.

"Randolph and McDonald" Is W. L. Scott's Preference for a Bourbon Presidential Ticket.

Mr. Schuyler Colfax Regards Indiana as the Closest State in the Union.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS.

NOT OVER SANGUINE ABOUT THE IOWA CAMPAIGN—HIS VISIT TO TILDEN—WAS KELLY THERE?

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Hendricks reached home today from his brief campaign in Iowa and was seen tonight by a reporter, with whom he briefly talked about his trip. In answer to the question, "What can you say of the probable result in Iowa?" Mr. Hendricks declined to make a decided answer. He explained that he had only made three speeches, and his stay was too short and range of observation too limited to qualify him to form a satisfactory conclusion. He found Democrats from all parts of the States however, most sanguine over the situation, expecting not only serious inroads upon the Republican vote, but really believing that they would elect their own ticket. Mr. Hendricks' impression was that the Democrats had a chance of success, but he is not inclined to be enthusiastic over it.

AT GREYSTONE.

He was asked about his visit to Tilden, and said that while in Saratoga he was constantly being urged to visit Mr. Tilden, but uniformly declined to do so, on the ground that the action would be misrepresented. However, while in New York City, en route to Connecticut to attend to some law business, Mr. Tilden sent for him twice. Under these circumstances he decided to see him, thinking that to refuse would be discourteous, and he went to Greystone. Politics were not mentioned between them until just as the visitor was about to depart, when a third person, (supposed by some to be John Kelly himself, especially as the New York *Star*, Kelly's paper, was the only one in New York that published anything which even purported to be a report of the conversation) casually and half jestingly remarked upon Mr. Tilden's candidacy. To this the sage responded that he had no desire to undergo a five years' racket such as a campaign and an administration would involve. Evidently the old man did not consider it possible for him either to seek the nomination or fear the choice at the polls unsuccessfully. Mr. Hendricks says he believes he truly represented Tilden's position and desire in his Council Bluffs speech, when he said: "He is not a candidate, and I believe does not desire to be made one. His home in the country has all the attractions that natural beauty and elegant culture can give it. With it he seems contented and happy and undisturbed by the contests of ambition. The care of cattle and the cultivation of fruit trees seem more agreeable to him than the cares of office." He found Mr. Tilden enjoying excellent health, and he and himself spent a pleasant day, having been most cordially received.

Mr. Hendricks does not intend to take part in the Ohio campaign.

NEW YORK.

THE STALWART-HALF-BREED TROUBLE.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The harmony horizon of the approaching New York Republican State Convention is marked by a cloud fully as large as a man's hand. The election of Thomas C. Platt to head the Tioga County delegation, and evidences here and there that the former Stalwarts are about to put only men of their class on guard, are awakening apprehensions and provoking warning words among the Half-Breeds. Several days have passed since "Me-Too" Platt was elected a delegate, and now the Utica *Herald*, evidently speaking by the hand of its editor-in-chief, the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, reads the riot act to the Stalwarts. It speaks of Platt as "redolent of all which tends to disruption and ruin" in the Republican Party, that "he is thrust upon the" convention in "defiance of public sentiment," and as "a declaration that there can be no union of the Republicans except under the leadership which has been rejected because it brought disaster and ruin." "His election," it says, "indicates a purpose, by arts and subterfuges, to reinstate the despotism which has been overthrown." What will follow a convention controlled by Stalwarts the Half-Breed editor indicates by this reference to last fall's vote:

Cannot a blind man see that Thomas C. Platt is not the harbinger of such harmony? Cannot an idiot understand that the flaunting of old factional flags in the face of the convention, even if by assumption and concealments they can be carried thither, will only invite the repetition of the experience of last November?

The talk of Half-Breed Republicans is very much in the spirit of this article, and it is in the air already that a ticket, however composed, which is the outcome of a convention which gives the party machinery into the hands of the Stalwarts, is foredoomed to defeat. Such, read between the lines, is the teaching of Sherman S. Rogers' recent letter, of Matthew Hale's Albany interview, and of the anti-Stalwart press of the State. The affiliations of delegates now being chosen are inquired into carefully, though without much heating of arms. Mr. Roberts' bitter words are the first open note of warning. If the Richfield Convention is quiet it will not be so from lack of explosive material.

TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization tonight the Chairman of the Committee on Harmony reported that the County Democracy declined to enter into any overtures looking toward a united delegation. He thought the County Democracy was acting under a misapprehension of its position in reference to the orders of the State Committee. As the County Democracy had evidently misunderstood Tammany's proposition, he asked that the matter be referred back, so that a more explicit proposition could be made. This was opposed, but John Kelly, while declaring that Tammany Hall could not accept the County Democracy's invitation to enter its primaries without declaring itself dissolved, dwelt strongly upon the necessity of union, and said he was in favor of trying every means to secure it. A motion to refer the report back was carried.

The German Democratic organization of this city has resolved to send delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *Tribune*, is elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention; also Chauncey M. Depew and Joseph Hall. There was opposition to the election of the last named. He was pub-

lisher of *Truth* at the time the "Morey letter" was made public.

OHIO.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—At present what wisdom the Cuyahoga County Democracy ever possessed is concealed under folly, and their constancy to the principles of the party is hidden under caprice. Every indication now points to a general breakup about October, in which month no one need be surprised to see Ohio again enter the list of Republican States. What Boss John McLean has done for Hamilton County, Boss John Farley threatens to do for Cuyahoga, without both of which the Democracy cannot hope to secure the State or the Legislature. The nominees of the County Democratic Convention last Saturday are not giving satisfaction. Farley entered into a compact with Bob Blee, of the C., C., C. & I. Railroad Company, for a mutual interchange of political gifts. Blee got the County Treasurship nomination and what looks like eight Bookwalter men were put on the legislative ticket. Only two are doubtful, and they can be brought in by the Paynes, who are doubtless in the deal. Blee's strongest opponent was Editor W. W. Armstrong, of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, and since the convention Armstrong's paper has been talking about fraud, bosses, corruption, and Bookwalter's bar'l in a very pronounced way, almost amounting to a bolt. Thomas Reeley, one of the Senatorial nominees, is a lawyer, and was indorsed by the workingmen and the Paynes. Piwonka, a Bohemian, nominated to catch the votes of his countrymen, is being hammered right and left by the old regulars of the Democracy, who have discovered that instead of being a Democrat, he is a free-lance Republican. Peter Diemen, the German slice of the legislative ticket, has been repudiated by the German Club and newspapers. He was a distiller here during the Civil War, and for illicit work was indicted four times.

Gustave Schmidt, forced upon the Democracy as the nominee for Auditor of Cuyahoga by ex-Lieut.-Gov. Jacob Mueller, will be beaten by the lower classes of his countrymen because of some mortgage-grabbing by the firm with which he is connected. The heads of the party are in such a strait that they are talking of calling a new deal and making a new ticket.

On the other hand, the Republicans have made no mistakes, and are so well organized and in such good spirits that there is but little danger of any being made. Not one difference exists. The old county officers—all excellent ones—will be renominated, some workingmen added to the legislative ticket, and a clean showing put before the people. The primaries are to be held tonight, and the convention Saturday next. It bids fair to be a short, unanimous one. Ohio will redeem herself this fall and elect a Republican Legislature, which will send Charles Foster to the United States Senate.

INDIANA.

SCHUYLER COLFAX ON THE SITUATION.

Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, for many years Speaker of the House, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and when asked whom he thought the Republicans would nominate next year said: "Oh, it is mere guesswork, so many fellows have their rods up ready for the lightning to strike. Arthur seems to meet with general favor, but in my travels about the country lecturing I hear Lincoln's name mentioned very often, and he would be a strong candidate. He has made a good Cabinet officer, has kept free of rings, and he is moreover the son of his father. But there is no scarcity of available men. The Republican party will elect its candidate, not so much on account of its strength as because it seems to be predestined that the Democrats shall remain out of power. The truth is, the business classes of the land are afraid to trust them, and, though they give them a chance off years, when it comes to the pinch and Presidential year comes round they say 'we had better let well enough alone,' and vote the Republican ticket."

"How does Indiana stand?"

"Indiana is the closest State in the Union. It is a shave either way. I don't think McDonald is any stronger than his ticket. Hendricks is perhaps a few votes stronger, but not much. From what I can understand the Democratic majority of 190,000 last year in New York will be cut down to, say, 25,000 this year. This will indicate that a strong candidate on the Republican ticket next year can carry it."

Mr. Colfax is looking in splendid health, and were it not for gray hair he would seem but little changed from the man who a few years since was a power on the floor of Congress.

W. L. SCOTT.

HIS CHOICE IS RANDOLPH AND M'DONALD FOR THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The Hon. William T. Scott, of Erie, Pa., is at the Grand Pacific. Mr. Scott in 1880 was a strong Tilden man, and at the Cincinnati Convention worked very hard to secure his nomination whether or no. When asked last evening if he was still true to his old love, he said:

"I am still as great a believer in Tilden as ever, and know that nothing could beat him if he made the race; but it is out of the question; he won't run, and we might as well make up our minds to the inevitable and try to win with some one else. I have not seen the old gentleman for over two months, but I know his sentiments on the subject."

"Whom would you be inclined to favor?"

"Well, I think we will have to take an Eastern man. This thing of nominating a man to carry Indiana is useless; Indiana won't elect a President. What we want to carry is New York, and with it New Jersey and Connecticut. I like McDonald, and I don't know a man I would sooner see President, but he is not the strongest man we could select. We can't take a New York man on account of their infernal factional quarrels in New York City, which would be bound to come up in some shape. I should say that ex-Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, would be about the best man to pick, as one who could thoroughly unite the party in those three States, and I am sure McDonald could be persuaded to take second place for the good of the party. It is a combination that could not be beaten."

"How do you feel about the tariff question?"

"We must go slow on the tariff question. I am a Pennsylvania manufacturer, but I believe in free trade. Still, I know we cannot afford to make that issue. The people are not sufficiently educated up to it, and it would certainly militate terribly against us. In the course of four or five years the issue can be gradually advanced; but not in 1884."

"What is the prospect this fall in Pennsylvania?"

"The Democrats, in my judgment, have a very fair chance of carrying the State. Gov. Pattison's administration has been a good one, and we have put up a capital ticket. Whether the Republicans have entirely healed the breach of last year remains to be seen."

"What about Ohio?"

"Hoadly is my attorney, having been engaged in several important suits for me for several years. He is my personal friend, and I would on that account like to see him elected. But I am not sure that a defeat in Ohio this year would not be the very thing for us. We do not need Ohio to elect a Democratic President, and a defeat would make us cautious all along the line and effectually check our capacity for blundering. When, if we carried it this fall, we would have to do it next fall, and we have not got the money to do it with."

POINTERS.

ILLINOIS OFFICE-SEEKERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Senator John Tanner arrived in the city today to press his claims for the position of United States Marshal. The vacancy in the Revenue Collectorship, occasioned by the death of Mr. Hill, has brought out Marshal Jacob Wheeler as a candidate for that place, and Tanner is consequently encouraged to believe that he may succeed Wheeler. In fact, it is understood that if Wheeler is appointed Collector, Senator Logan will unite with Senator Cullom in recommending Tanner for the Marshalship. There are other candidates for the Collectorship, and the anticipated program may fail of consummation. Among the names mentioned for Collector are ex-Congressman C. D. Smith, of Pekin; Col. Latham, of Logan County; Col. Merriam, lately consolidated out of office; Deputy-Collector Sweetzer, of Bloomington; and ex-Senator C. P. Davis, of Platt County. Congressman Rowell, of Bloomington, is championing Sweetzer's cause, and it is said that Congressman Cannon has a favorit for the place from his own neighborhood. The commission of Mr. Wheeler as Marshal will expire in a short time and he is very strongly urged for the position of Collector. In the event of his appointment there is little doubt that Tanner would have the support of both Senators for Marshal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—As soon as the journal was read in the Senate today the Republicans, in order to carry out the action of the caucus to meet only Tuesday and Friday, moved to adjourn. The motion was carried. There was some little discussion, prior to the motion on, the correction of the journal, and the same bad feeling which prevailed yesterday showed itself again today. The House having nothing before it, adjourned shortly after meeting.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Hon. Eugene Hale, ex-United States Senator of Maine, will deliver ten speeches in Iowa, commencing at Lansing Sept. 25. Prior to that date Mr. Hale will spend some time with Senator Allison at Dubuque, doubtless for the purpose of obtaining an inside view of the political situation in Iowa. A large crowd is expected at Waterloo next Tuesday to listen to the opening address in Iowa of Senator Ben Harrison, of Indiana.

TRAIN-WRECKERS.

Cars Thrown from the Northwestern Tracks at Rogers Park and Racine—An Engineer Badly Scalded.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Two more efforts to wreck trains on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad are reported today. An open switch at Rogers Park caused a freight-train to run off the track this morning, so incumbering the latter with wreckage that the passenger-train on that road which is due in Milwaukee at 11 a. m. did not arrive until after 1 o'clock this afternoon. The engineer of the freight-train was badly scalded.

ANOTHER.

Later this afternoon it was learned that another freight train had also been derailed near Racine. It is understood that about a dozen freight cars were badly smashed up in the two accidents, and the damage to the road will be considerable.

Both accidents were caused by vandals opening switches. A number of attempts have been made the last month or so to wreck trains on the Northwestern, and a regular band of train-wreckers seems to be engaged in the business.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

A Disabled Steamer Towed into Port.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 14.—The steamer City of Atlanta, from Charleston, S. C., for New York, with thirty-three passengers, was towed into Smithville yesterday evening by the revenue-cutter Colfax, which encountered the City of Atlanta while seeking for the missing Frying-Pan Shoals lightship. The City of Atlanta was in tow of the steamer British Empire, bound from Vera Cruz and Panama for New York. The latter fell in with the City of Atlanta 120 miles southeast of Wilmington, leaking and in need of assistance, which was rendered, and the disabled steamer taken in tow. The City of Atlanta left Charleston Saturday, and Sunday encountered a heavy gale from the northeast, which increased to a hurricane Monday evening and night. The steamer leaked in the after ports, which put over seven feet of water in the ship and drowned the fires. She drifted from 4 o'clock Monday afternoon until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when she was taken in tow by the British Empire and towed off Frying-Pan Shoals, and thence to Smithville by the revenue-cutter Colfax. The City of Atlanta has been pumped out, and will proceed to her destination as soon as the necessary repairs are made. Most of her passengers, among whom are several ladies and children, came up to the city on a tug.

The Loss of the Catharine Jane—Found in a Bottle.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 14.—A few days ago Capt. Haines picked up a bottle containing a piece of paper, on which the following, as far as could be deciphered, was written:

> April 4, 1876.—My God! my God! This is twenty-five days at sea in this dory. We are from the good ship Catharine Jane, on our—— London to Boston and she foundered in a squall March 10 in midocean——. Hands went down, but Elmer Jennison and I. Food is gone and we are most dead for——. No sail in sight.
> JOHN BELL.

The Catharine Jane was a brigantine of 166 tons, built at Pembroke, Eng., in 1858, and registered at Faversham, and owned by James Rigden, of Whitstable. Her name is omitted in recent years from the shipping registers.

Safe, but Badly Damaged.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Sept. 14.—The steamship Raleigh, which sailed from Baltimore for this port last Saturday, reached the wharf this morning, her boiler started and the smokestack blown away. The feed and blow connections leaked badly, and had to be cut away to keep water out of the ship. She encountered a terrific gale. The barometer fell to 29. The ship is not seriously damaged.

Stranded Near Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—The steamer Victoria, hence this morning for Liverpool, ran aground at Governor's Island Point. She was floated in the afternoon and will proceed tomorrow.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Woman Mysteriously Murdered at St. Louis—A Large Docket—The Daily Calendar.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The body of Kate Williamson, a widow, was found in a room at No. 910 South Third street in a beaten and bruised condition. Detectives this afternoon arrested William McCue, a hard character, who had been seen in the woman's room last night. He acknowledges having been there, but alleges that after drinking a few glasses of beer with her he left, and asserts his entire innocence of the charges of murder.

MARSHALL, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The September term of the Criminal Court meets next Monday with an unusually heavy docket of 107 cases and ten prisoners in jail, some of whom have been indicted and others are held in default of bail to await the action of the grand jury. Among the worst and the most important are three murder cases—George Dunn, for the murder of Frank Edwards in Slater Aug. 29, 1882, will have his third trial, a hung jury having been the result of the first two; Willard Thompson, Osmund Thompson, and Joe Wells, who were admitted to bail at the last term of court, will be tried for the murder of a man named Powell at a dance in the eastern portion of the county last winter; and the two Jolliffe boys will be tried for the murder of young Conger in this county last spring.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Miss Lizzie A. Hornett and Harvey Jenney were tonight acquitted of the murder of the former's illegitimate child.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14.—W. Montrose, of a notorious New York sheet, was today convicted of distributing an obscene pictorial newspaper, and sentenced to pay $1,000 or serve twelve months in the chain-gang. Several months ago Montrose came here by order of the proprietor of the paper to make a test case under the law passed in 1878. The presiding Judge said he imposed the full penalty because the defendant was seeking to get a foothold for a paper which had been suppressed in Georgia for five years. The case goes to the Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 14.—Mr. J. H. Brown, Post-Office Inspector for the Cincinnati Post-Office, received official information today that the post-office of Junction City, Perry County, O., had been burglarized last night and its safe robbed of all its postal-notes numbered consecutively from 7 to 500. This was one book, from which the first six postal-notes had been issued. The thief also took the punch and the office stamp, constituting the entire office equipment for issuing postal-notes. Inspector Brown desires to notify the public against receiving and Postmasters against redeeming any postal-notes issued from Junction City, O., of the above-described numbers until further advices.

WASHINGTON.

Official Conclusions Arrived At Respecting the Hawaiian Commercial Treaty.

No One Benefited Save the Foreign Owners of Sandwich Island Plantations.

Fresh Orders from the Postmaster-General Directed Against the Lotteries.

The Land Department Vigorously Engaged in Searching Out Preemption Swindles.

A Complaint from the Manufacturers of High-Test Vinegar—What They Want.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

NONE BUT A SMALL RING OF PLANTERS BENEFITED BY IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—A gentleman familiar with the operations of the Sandwich Islands Commission, and who accompanied it from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, gives some views as to the conclusion at which some members at least of the commission arrived which were not embodied in the report. The commission, of course, was appointed to find facts and not to make arguments, but the conclusion evidently of some of them is that the treaty benefits no one except the owners of Hawaiian plantations, few of whom are American, and some tradesmen. The treaty has given a great stimulus to trade between the Pacific coast and the Sandwich Islands, but if it should be abrogated San Francisco would continue to be the market to which the inhabitants of the island would be compelled to go. A few merchants who deal in the commodities exported to the island have been benefited by increased trade, but the masses of the people have received no benefit from it. On the contrary, they have to pay more for their sugar than they did prior to the treaty, and this is unquestionably in part due to the refining monopoly which the treaty has helped to build up. The commission had it in its power to dispel one popular illusion as to the presumed dominion of Claus Spreckels over the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands. As a matter of fact, he does not own nearly all the plantations, as was commonly reported. On the contrary, while a large stockholder in one or two of the companies which own and work large plantations, the area in which he is interested is a very small fractional part of the sugar estates. He has, however, better facilities for buying than any competitor would have, and has recently established his own line of steamers between San Francisco and the islands.

While the people may possibly be said on the whole to be opposed to the treaty, their voice is not likely to be heard in Congress at the next session, for the reason that those who are mostly interested in the treaty are very valuable aids to the Senators and Representatives, if they do not altogether control them. If there is to be any movement against the Sandwich Islands treaty, therefore this winter the Louisiana planters and such Eastern refiners as have hitherto coöperated with them will be compelled to seek their allies elsewhere than in the Congressional delegation from the Pacific coast.

THE LOTTERIES.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL GRESHAM VIGOROUSLY CARRYING ON HIS WAR AGAINST THEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The lottery people will discover that Postmaster-General Gresham is not the kind of man to quietly submit to the bulldozing which has been recently commenced against him. Some months since he declared that the order of Postmaster-General Key, which prohibited Postmasters at New Orleans and New York from delivering money-orders and registered mail to the Louisiana Lottery Company, should be revived. The Louisiana company answered by suing the Postmaster-General and by proceeding against some newspapers which published his order. They also have provided that their mail shall be sent to a certain National bank in New Orleans. The Postmaster-General will make his answer to the lottery company in the courts. Meanwhile he has issued another order which will probably give the lottery company something to think about. Without making a new investigation he takes the state of facts as they were reported to exist prior to the order issued by Postmaster-General Key, and extends that order so that all Postmasters in the United States are forbidden to deliver any money-orders or registered letters to M. A. Dauphin. Post-office officials say that, while it is true that the Postmaster-General has no power to stop the mail of a National bank, even if it is used as a cover for a lottery company, it is by no means improbable that the Controller of the Currency might find some means to take very vigorous action against any National bank which shall be found to be violating or prostituting its charter to aid in the violation of National laws. From these intimations at the Post-Office Department it is inferred that the Controller of the Currency possibly may have some such step in contemplation.

LAND FRAUDS.

FRESH INSTANCES DISCOVERED EVERY DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Commissioner McFarland, of the General Land-Office, says that his special agents report the discovery of at least one fraudulent land entry every day, and that he signs a revocation of an entry about as often. He says that he has no reason to believe that any organized scheme is on foot to obtain lands in the Northwest by fraud, but there are many men who are making individual attempts each for himself. Thus far nothing has been done by him in the matter of alleged frauds in Louisiana, but he will send a special agent to look into the charges as soon as an available agent can be selected.

In reference to the Alabama mineral land cases, Mr. McFarland said the "Morgan law," passed by the last Congress, seems to conflict in some points with the law of June 15, 1880, and that he is trying to harmonize the two acts before rendering decisions in several pending cases.

VINEGAR.

COMMISSIONER EVANS WILLING TO HEAR TESTIMONY IN THE INTEREST OF MANUFACTURERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the National Vinegar-Makers' Association, through its counsel, the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Cincinnati, recently presented a memorial, dated Chicago, Aug. 21, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It asserted that the enforcement of an order made by the internal revenue office to the effect that "The production of low wines containing more than 20 per cent of proof spirits by a vinegar manufacturer would be regarded as an evidence of a fraudulent intent," would work a hardship by preventing manufacturers of vinegar of a high test from competing with the high-test vinegar made in Europe. The committee therefore requested that the order be so modified as to permit the vinegar manufacturers to make low wines of not more than 25 per cent proof and to store the same in tubs which shall not hold more than enough to serve the purpose of a factory for a period of one week. Commissioner Evans today informed the Vinegar Association that the ruling was made upon the information that low wines, of a strength of 20 per cent proof, were sufficient for the production of the strongest vinegar. The office, however, the Commissioner adds, is ready to receive any further information which the association may furnish from practical manufacturers in support of their memorial.

DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

A motion for rehearing filed by the Attorney-General of the State of California in the case of the survey of the Pueblo, San Francisco, was received at the Interior Department yesterday.

Secretary Folger said when asked if the report that he contemplated calling $20,000,000 of the 3 per cent bonds some time this month was true: "I am having estimates made of the amounts that will be needed, and may issue a call, but as yet cannot say."

Gen. H. J. Hunt, commanding the Department of the South, was placed upon the retired list of the army yesterday, having reached 64 years of age, and was instructed to turn over his command to Gen. Hancock, who will assume command temporarily.

The bonds redeemed to date under the 121st call, $16,772,850. As the appropriation for the transportation of fractional silver coin will be exhausted by Oct. 1 prox., express charges on such coin forwarded from the Treasury on and after that date will not be paid by the Government, but must be borne by the consignees.

A large number of Government records were lost in the fire by which the Olympia (W. T.) Land-Office was destroyed yesterday. Over 100,000 pages of records belonging to the Surveyor-General's office and a large number of plates were consumed. Original papers, certified copies, however, are among the archives of the General Land-Office, and copies will be made to supply the Olympia office. The Commissioner of the General Land Office expresses the opinion that this work will require the employment of a large number of clerks for at least one year.

The Commissioner of Patents has submitted a report of the business of the Patent-Office for the fiscal year ended June 30. The report shows the number of applications for patents was 32,845; number for design of patents received, 1,039; number of applications for reissue of patents received, 247; number of applications for registration of trademarks, 854; number of applications for registration of labels, 794; total, 35,734, as against 30,062 in 1882. Number of caveats filed, 2,688; number of patents granted, including reissues and designs, 21,185; number of trademarks registered, 883; number of labels registered, 618; total, 22,686. Number of patents withheld for non-payment of final fees, 2,056; number of patents expired, 7,471. Receipts from all sources, $1,095,884; expenditures (not including printing), $577,628; surplus, $518,255; increase in receipts over 1881, $305,989; over 1882, $165,020. Number of applications awaiting action on the part of the office July 1, 1883, 4,699; increase, 39 per cent over 1882. The Commissioner says the business of the office is steadily and rapidly increasing, and that nearly $2,500,000 now stands to the credit of the office in the Treasury.

FINANCIAL.

The Commercial Agency Reports.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The general commercial situation as reported to *Bradstreet's* by telegraph shows a continuance of the steady improvement mentioned a week ago. The full autumn trade movement has set in, and leading distributive centres are getting the benefit of it. Naturally enough the Northwest and the West report the greatest activity, though in dry goods and other general lines, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore all feel the influence. The general industrial situation of the country is healthful, and orders are being received quite in excess of what has been generally anticipated. The price of wheat has declined about 2¼ cents, while that of Indian corn exhibits an advance of one cent, as compared with Friday of last week. The advance in corn, due to the frost scare, has been lost in part, due to the fact that the loss of all the corn in the four Northwestern States and in the northern belt of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois would not aggregate over 25 per cent of the total corn crop. Wheat has gone abroad more slowly, and has been accumulating. This, with the indifference with which it has been treated, has permitted a lower range of quotations. Provisions sympathized with corn to the extent of advancing with it, but when the reaction came hog products went below quotations held just prior to the advance. Receipts of hogs continue heavy, and legitimate trading slow. Petroleum has advanced, owing to the outstripping of production by consumption, to the extent of about 13,000 barrels daily (at present), and tends still higher. Ocean freights are firm, and there is a better demand, owing to increasing cotton charters at Southern ports drawing vessels from New York. The production of coal is gaining on the total to to a corresponding date in 1882, and approximates to 1,800,000 tons. There has been continued activity in long staple wools for use in the manufacture of worsted fabrics, but the general wool trade has been rather quiet.

There were 136 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week—six less than the preceding week, three less than the corresponding week of 1882, and forty-eight more than the same week of 1881.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, report that the events of the week do not mar the generally satisfactory prospects for the business of the country. The weather, though somewhat unseasonable, is favorable to the progress of fall trade, especially in dry goods, business in which has been very active during the week, with a large movement of merchandise. Transactions outside New York, as indicated by the bank exchanges, show a considerable increase, with a light decrease in the city, owing probably to exceptional causes. Rumors as to damage to the corn crop had an effect in stimulating speculation in that staple and advancing the price. The same remark applies to cotton, which is active and higher. Some improvement is noted in the iron trade, with firmer prices. There is a better feeling in oil, prices being well supported and business active. The grocery trade is satisfactory. Business at the Stock Exchange has been large, with a general improvement in prices of securities. Money is plenty and at low rates. Altogether the situation is more satisfactory than last week, and the prospect for the coming months appears excellent.

Business failures, while somewhat numerous, are with few exceptions unimportant, the number reported during the week being 173 throughout the United States and Canada.

Two Small Failures in This City.

The tailoring firm of Upham & Purinton, No. 91 Madison street, was closed by order of the Sheriff late Thursday afternoon on two writs of attachment, aggregating about $1,500. The first of these was issued by W. P. Willis of New York for $500, and the other by J. R. Richards. Mr. Purinton, who was seen by a reporter last evening, said the second writ was a result of the first. The writ issued by Willis had taken him completely by surprise, and had, he believed, been issued by a misunderstanding. He believed he would have no trouble arranging with the creditors as soon as they could be got together. All he wanted was a little delay. Taken completely by surprise, it was impossible to get an immediate settlement effected, but a very brief time would suffice. He estimated the liabilities at $5,000 and the assets at $7,000 to $7,500. No statements had yet been prepared.

John G. Spencer and George H. Childs, trading as the Kingman Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of grocers' and druggists' shelf goods, at No. 182 Jackson street, confessed judgment in the Circuit Court yesterday on two notes, amounting to $538, in favor of Samuel F. Spencer. They also made a voluntary assignment in the County Court for the benefit of their creditors, Mr. Frank R. Grover, of 156 Washington street, being appointed assignee. The liabilities amount to $9,112, and the assets to $5,862. Their place of business was closed yesterday by Deputy-Sheriff Nickerson and a custodian placed in charge.

Canadian Lumber.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 14.—The sawn lumber market has taken a decided change for the better in the last few days. Several prominent New York dealers have been in the city and their purchases are said to have aggregated 8,000,000 feet—principally of the higher grades. An advance of 25 cents per thousand feet is quoted on these qualities. This has given an impetus to shipping, and the lumber docks have resumed their usual bustle. Freight rates average about the same as last year. Activity in the market will not interfere with the determination of millmen to curtail operations the coming winter.

Financial Notes.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—The old firm of Storer, Bros. & Co., late Storer, Bolster & Co., has failed. Liabilities unknown.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 14.—F. X. Beaudry has sued Bradley Barlow, of the Southeastern Railway, for $15,766, alleged to be due on a note.

EUROPE'S CHESSBOARD.

A Day's Collation, by Mail and Telegraph, for "Tribune" Readers.

An Oportunity to Study the Game Which a Dozen Cabinets Are Playing.

The Czar's Guarantee to Denmark and Sweden—Bismarck and Kalnoky.

France Not Easily Bulldozed—The Rickety Austro-Hungarian Empire—England's Need of French Friendship.

YESTERDAY.

PROPOSALS FOR A GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—There is reason to believe the recent accessions to the Austro-German alliance will shortly result in Germany issuing a proposal for a general Congress of all European Powers with a view of determining upon a general disarmament. Austria, Spain, and Italy, it is said, have already signified a willingness to participate in such a Congress.

BISMARCK NOT ILL.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—It is denied that Bismarck has been taken seriously ill and that physicians were suddenly summoned.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE CROATIONS.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—The Hungarian Premier, Herr Tisza, has arrived here with two of the Ministers. He immediately had a long audience of the Emperor. The Ban of Croatia refuses to carry out the Government's orders respecting the riots. The difficulty originates in the following causes. According to the treaty between Hungary and Croatia, the language of the latter country is to be maintained. The discontent of the people was aroused by the Director of the Finances having placed Hungarian escutcheons with Hungarian inscriptions over the tax and finance offices. This was considered a breach of the treaty. It is admitted that it was wrong to place the escutcheons there. The difficulty now is, that the Hungarians think that their Reichstag should decide the question, whilst the Croatians will not submit to any other authority than that which concluded the treaty—the Croatian and Hungarian Landtags. Much interest is taken in the result of the conference of the Emperor with the Hungarian Minister.

AGRAM, Aug. 31.—A report has been made by the Chief of the Gendarmerie showing that the news respecting the disturbances in Zagorien is exaggerated, and stating that with the exception of the Communal Notary and the President of the Municipality, who were severely wounded, the only casualties are one peasant killed and three wounded. The report denies the threatening character of the movement, and anticipates a speedy cessation of the disturbances.

THE CAUSES OF THE REBELLION.

PESTH, Aug. 30.—The Ministerial journal *Nemzet* lays the blame of the disorders in Croatia upon Austrian and foreign influence and agitation.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—Great sensation has been caused here by the refusal of Count Pejacsevich, the Ban of Croatia, to comply with the order conveyed to him in an autograph letter from the Emperor to continue in office pending the appointment of his successor. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday to discuss the matter.

The comments of the Vienna papers upon the disturbances in Croatia are generally marked by a conciliatory tone, although insisting upon the adoption of energetic measures to restore order. Demonstrations continue to be made in Croatia against the Hungarian notice boards and the inscriptions in that language.

THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—A report, which has not yet been confirmed, is current on the Bourse this afternoon asserting that M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, has resolved to tender his resignation.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—This evening's journals discuss the possibility of M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, tendering his resignation. It is stated that at a meeting of the Hungarian Ministers yesterday they resolved to resign in the event of the authorities at Vienna refusing to sanction the proposed measures concerning Croatia.

BISMARCK AND KALNOKY.

THE RECENT MEETING.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Although the meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky at Salzburg is generally here considered as an event of great political importance, there is a remarkable absence of news on the subject in the papers, which indulge in contradictory conjectures as to the objects of the interview. An impression prevails that the meeting is a further guarantee of the preservation of the general peace. Private telegrams state that both statesmen have prolonged their stay, and will remain until tomorrow. They occupy apartments on the same floor in the same hotel.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—The conferences between Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky, which commenced yesterday, were continued this morning. Prince Bismarck proceeds on his journey to Gastein tomorrow. The length of time taken up by the conferences makes people conclude that many subjects are being discussed. It is said that the prolongation of the triple alliance and the formation of a quadruple alliance were talked over.

EDITORIAL TELEGRAM IN THE LONDON "TIMES."

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The uneasiness produced here by the recent threatening article of the *North German Gazette* has been considerably allayed by the news that the commercial treaty with Spain is the sole matter to consider which the Reichstag has been convened. The idea of increased expenditure on armaments having thus been dispelled, the only remaining conjecture is that the German Government anticipated some truculent speeches at the Courbevoie ceremony, and that the article, prepared as a counterblast, was published, notwithstanding the want of the provocation. The headache which detained M. Jules Ferry was evidently a fortunate circumstance; for his mere presence at the unveiling of the statue, even had he adhered to his intention to be silent, would evidently have been made a handle of. Gambetta, as remarked at the time, would certainly neither have kept away nor have held his tongue, but it may safely be declared that had Gambetta been living the offensive article would never have been written. He may have been in some respects a danger for France, but he was unmistakably feared abroad. The article, however, has not, I believe, found a single apologist outside Germany; and the French, while indignant at such an unprovoked attack, may congratulate themselves on its having led to nothing. Their success in Cochin China has palpably made an impression both in Germany and in Spain; and today the Cologne *Gazette* professes satisfaction at the improvement in Anglo-French relations.

At the same time, France cannot shut her eyes to her isolation. The Spanish Government, indeed, is content on finding that Zorilla is in Switzerland. Spanish statesmen are always too apt to impute risings, for which the French frontier is naturally chosen, to French negligence rather than to their own want of foresight. The allegation of the Madrid newspapers that France promoted or connived at the risings was quite unwarrantable. M. Challemel-Lacour is a thorough Gambettist, and Gambetta was strenuously opposed to republican propaganda abroad. He held that France had nothing to do with the form of government of neighboring nations; and he supported Lord Beaconsfield, as having a foreign policy more in the interest of France than that of the Liberal Opposition. M. Jules Ferry, too, as recently as the opening of the Versailles Tennis-Court, declared the men of 1792 to be mistaken in seeking to republicanize Europe. Harmony may now be hoped for between France and Spain, but nothing more can be expected. The Spanish Cabinet has given an assurance that the King's visit to Germany implies nothing prejudicial to France; but even should that visit be abandoned, it is manifest that Spain has fallen under the Berlin spell. She may not join in any alliance with Germany and her partners, but she will not enter into closer ties with France. M. Ferry, when in office three years ago, was anxious to have Spain admitted into the councils of the great Powers, and thus to earn the gratitude of a proud and high-spirited neighbor. He would still, assuredly, be glad to do Spain a good turn; but Prince Bismarck has forestalled him. The instability of French Cabinets, the impossibility of any continuous foreign policy, and the mediocrity of French diplomatists preclude France from counting on any real friendships, to say nothing of her being a Republic among monarchies—an obstacle which might be overcome but for the other three just mentioned. As to the Spanish Cabinet, even should it break up—and Sagasta has had a long term of office for a Spanish statesman—its successor would probably be equally friendly with Germany. France has therefore no interest in Spain being exposed to a Ministerial crisis, unless, indeed, as some think, a long-lived Ministry is a dangerous sign and an occasional crisis a safety-valve. France can only desire, in common with the rest of Europe, that Spain may be saved from pronunciamientos and enjoy material prosperity. People here, however, know as little of Spanish affairs as if she were 1,000 miles off. The censorship mistakenly maintained by the Spanish authorities renders the telegrams meagre and open to doubt, so that during the recent risings nobody in Paris could judge whether a revolution was imminent or whether, as happily proved to be the case, the disturbances were devoid of any great degree of importance.

EDITORIAL IN LONDON "DAILY NEWS" OF AUG. 30.

Prince Bismarck arrived at Salzburg yesterday afternoon, and soon afterwards Count Kalnoky was met at the Salzburg railway station by Count Herbert Bismarck, and both Ministers are now under the same roof. This meeting of the German Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs has already set the usual speculations afloat. Many of these reflections and conjectures are of course absurdly exaggerated. It is easy to make mountains out of molehills. But then it is as easy, if not even easier, to make nothing out of molehills, which have a "certain use in the world no doubt." The Central Powers of Europe, the report of whose alliance Lord Salisbury once described with slightly impetuous profanity as "good tidings of great joy," are drawn together by common interests, and their combination has a weight in Europe which can scarcely be exaggerated. It is not necessary to suppose that there is any formal treaty, or that Germans have any particular affection for the complex and heterogeneous structure over which the Emperor Francis Joseph presides. Arrangements of this sort are not signed and sealed, nor are they dictated by anything less practical than mutual convenience. They arise out of the circumstances of the day, and come to an end when the situation changes. Of late, however, the European kaleidoscope has been unusually stationary. Germany and Austria have been drawn, or have drifted, together; and, though Italy is believed to have been admitted in the circle, and Spain has more lately made overtures which apparently meet with favorable reception, these adhesions do not greatly modify the balance of Continental forces. Russia and France remain outside the group, which is not generally credited with entertaining very friendly sentiments towards either of them. The Emperor of Russia is now on a visit to the King of Denmark, a potentate whose relations with Germany have been, since the Prussian annexation of Schleswig-Holstein, the reverse of cordial or agreeable. It is not known whether any particular designs against Russia inspire a coalition which has not yet done anything inconsistent with a sincere willingness to preserve the peace. Turkey being, to her own great surprise, practically ignored in modern diplomacy, has shown symptoms of a leaning towards her old enemy, who might possibly protect her against Austrian designs upon Salonica.

Meanwhile the Moscow *Gazette* has published an article intended to be conciliatory and reassuring. A desire to keep on good terms with Germany is the most noticeable feature in the Moscow *Gazette's* remarks. That, indeed, is a wish which very extensively prevails on the continent of Europe at the present time. It seems to be shared by Austria, Turkey, Italy, Spain, and indeed almost every Continental country of importance except France. Russia, the Moscow *Gazette* informs the world, has no intention of attacking Germany. The assurance will be generally accepted. In spite of frontier railways and military preparation no one supposed that Alexander III. was either ready or willing to rush into a contest with the greatest military power of modern times. But the Moscow *Gazette* seeks to persuade Prince Bismarck that Russia would be a more valuable friend than Austria. Austria, it points out, is weakened by the hostility of the Balkan States, a fact which the friendship of Servia cannot modify. As for the friendship of Servia, it does not exist, unless by Servia is meant simply King Milan. It is quite true that Austrian proceedings in Bosnia and the Herzegovina have excited against her the bitter hatred of rising nationalities. It is in the nature of Austria-Hungary, as a tendency which existed before Metternich, and has survived him, to side with what is dead in the past rather than with what is alive in the present. But for the protection of Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Empire would be one of the most rickety institutions in Europe. The prop may be withdrawn at any time, and the house of cards may topple down. At present, however, it stands by the will of Prince Bismarck. This country is not greatly concerned in diplomatic maneuvres from the consequences of which its position secures it. The attempt made by some Conservative writers and speakers to sow discord between England and the French Republic, and to advocate the claims of the Comte de Paris, is foolish and unpatriotic in a very high degree.

It is not the first time that Count Kalnoky has held personal communication with Prince Bismarck. Immediately before November, 1881, Count Kalnoky availed himself of the opportunity afforded by a short sojourn in Berlin to confer with the German Chancellor. Baron Haymerle paid the Prince a visit at Friedrichsruhe in the autumn of 1880, and Count Andrassy usually had an interview with him once a year.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

QUIETING.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The semi-official *North German Gazette* of this evening, speaking of the manner in which its recent article has been received by the French press, says it believes that the thanks of all friends of peace even in France are due to it for having given a timely warning of the consequences which would result from the systematic agitation carried on in France with the object of stirring up hate against Germany and in favor of war with that country. The journal adds that the remark was quite correct which was recently made by a large Paris paper, that the violent language of the German press would disappear with the cause which had given rise to it.

FEELING IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—No French journal has yet seen fit or felt impelled to write in conciliatory strain; and it is a coincidence worth nothing that on the very day of the meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky at Salzburg the semi-official organ of the former, the *North German Gazette*, publishes a sort of rejoinder to the criticism evoked in France and other countries by its late somewhat threatening remonstrance with the alleged aggressively anti-German tone of the Paris press. That remonstrance was unquestionably of official origin; and I have good reason to believe that the inspiration, if not the wording of it, emanated not so much from Kissingen as from Paris, where Prince Hohenlohe is understood to have previously brought its subject matter (but with no great result) under the notice of M. Challemel-Lacour. And if anything were wanted to show the identity of authorship between the original charge and the rejoinder this would be supplied by the clumsy and complicated style which characterizes both effusions, and proves that a good diplomatist may be a very bad writer.

In the replies of the French press to its incriminating article the *North German Gazette* sees nothing but a justification of its original charge, which it now frankly admits was based on "certain late incidents in Alsace-Lorraine (the case of M. Antoine especially), on the sensational way in which the French newspapers reported on the War Minister's tour of inspection among the new fortresses on the Eastern frontier, on the alleged intention to demand a credit of seven millions for the experimental mobilization of an army corps on the Eastern frontier, and generally on the aggressive tone of the Paris journals."

As for the last point, the *North German Gazette* contends that no people, however peacefully inclined, can possibly in the long run remain uninfluenced by the tone of the newspapers they read. "Thus," it continues, "the practical consequences of the system by which the French are worked upon with ideas of war and of hatred against Germany would not be long in manifesting themselves; and we believe that, in pointing out these results in good time, we have earned the thanks of all the friends of peace in France." At the same time, the Chancellor's organ denies the charge, made by some English and Austrian journals, of having its former article conveyed a threatening warning to the Republic.

HATRED OF THE GERMANS.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—In the Tuileries yesterday, M. Froemer, former editor of an Alsace-Lorraine journal, the *Presse*, standing before a circus, recognized the manager, who called himself Opitz of St. Ouen, as an officer of Prussian Uhlans during the war. He denounced him to the public as a Prussian spy, and raised such a commotion against him that the police, to preserve order, closed his show, and the Ischia Committee has now prohibited him from entering the gardens. This is one of many incidents which explain, if they do not justify, the complaints of the *North German Gazette*. The Opportunist *Reforme* recommends all French citizens to boycott the Germans and drive them out of the country by refusing to employ or deal with them. That is an impracticable position. More serious, if true, which I cannot believe, is the story published by the *Intransigeant*, that at a dinner of the Council-General of Saint Dié, M. Albert Ferry, Mayor and Deputy of the town—a namesake, but no relation of M. Jules Ferry—seeing two Alsatians at table, said, "Gentlemen, I am authorized by the President of the Council to say to you these words of hope: 'Expect your deliverance very soon.'" A contradiction of this must be looked for.

THE THREATENED POWERS.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA TO DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30.—King Christian, the Crown Prince, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and King George of Greece left early this morning on board the royal yacht Dannebrog to meet the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who are expected to arrive here at 10 o'clock this morning. The imperial party will leave the Dershava and proceed on board the Dannebrog. The other members of the royal family, including the Queen of Greece, the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of Cumberland, have arrived here from their summer residence at Fredensborg, where the royal family will proceed with the imperial guests immediately after arrival here. Great preparations have been made for giving the Emperor and Empress a brilliant reception.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30.—Later—The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, and were received by the principal civil and military authorities and the Foreign Ministers. Their Majesties were enthusiastically cheered by an immense crowd of people who had assembled to witness their arrival.

The Emperor of Russia on landing wore a Danish uniform, while King Christian, the Crown Prince, and King George wore Russian uniforms. The imperial and royal party drove from the port to the railway station in open carriages, the Emperor occupying the first equipage with the King and the Crown Prince of Denmark, being followed by the King of Greece with the Hereditary Grand Duke, the Empress with the Queen of Denmark, the Queen of Greece with the Princess of Wales, and the Crown Princess with the Duchess of Cumberland. The carriages were escorted by Life Guards. A detachment of Hussars headed the cortege. The streets through which it passed were gaily decorated with flags. At noon the imperial and royal party left by special train for Fredensborg, where they were enthusiastically received.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden will probably shortly pay a visit to the Royal Danish family now assembled at Fredensborg.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—The Moscow *Gazette* today publishes an article upon the relations between Germany and Russia, in which it says: "No one desires war either in Germany or Russia. Russia would have no interest in attacking Germany, and there is no question of any intention on her part to reconstitute the historical Kingdom of Poland, thus creating for herself a weak instead of a strong neighbor. Germany can only regard the Polish patriots as enemies wishing to sow discord between herself and Russia. Russia's interests can only be to strengthen the ties of historic friendship existing between her and Germany. Our country need have no apprehension in regard to German policy, which has excluded Austria from the German Confederation, and caused her to direct her attention to the East. Austria has thereby been rather weakened than strengthened, and has incurred the hatred of the Balkan States. Her friendship with Servia does not modify these facts."

RUSSIA'S INFLUENCE.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

VARNA, Aug. 28.—The Sultan has requested the Prince of Montenegro to remain at Constantinople until all the unsettled points of the frontier question have been definitly arranged. The proposals of the Ministers will be submitted at once to the Sultan, who most probably has already been made acquainted with and appoved them. It is hoped that Prince Nicholas will agree, and that the whole affair will be immediately concluded so far as Turkey and Montenegro are concerned, but doubts are expressed whether the Albanians will not succeed in giving further trouble. This sudden anxiety to arrange the matter without delay is owing to the pressure of the Russian Embassador, who is now extremely powerful at the Palace.

OBITUARY.

Funeral of John W. Hill.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The funeral of John W. Hill, Collector of Internal Revenue, occurred here today. It was attended by a large number of leading men from different parts of the State, among whom were the Hon. J. G. Cannon, M. C., of Danville; the Rev. E. D. Wilkin, Danville; the Hon. J. Merriam, ex-Internal-Revenue Collector; Maj. Purdy, Chief Deputy of Internal-Revenue Office, Springfield; United States Marshal Jacob Wheeler, C. W. Wolverton, and C. G. Eckhart, of Tuscola, Ill. His pastor, the Rev. Dr. I. Villars, of the First Methodist Church of this city, conducted funeral services, aided by the Rev. Mr. Wilder, Presbyterian pastor, the Rev. W. G. Pierce, Congregationalist, who was requested by the family to bear part, being ill and unable to attend. Dr. Villars' text was Psalms, xxxvii., 37: "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright," etc., and was regarded as very appropriate to the deceased. His discourse was very able. The Rev. E. D. Wilkin, of Danville, Ill., paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Mr. Hill. The attendance of citizens was very large.

Mr. Hill was an active and leading Republican politician, and as such was never charged with any kind of corruption or unfairness. He swayed in a quiet way a very wide influence in this Congressional district. He was 51 years of age. He came here from Kentucky in 1854. He has held many important offices. He had been Collector of Internal Revenue for seven years, and when the districts were consolidated he was appointed to the new office over Col. Merriam, his competitor.

He leaves a wife and five children. His property is not very large. He has $12,000 life-insurance. He had been ill for a month, and was thought to be about well when he took a congestive chill and died in an hour.

RYMAL AND M'KAY.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14.—P. P. Rymal, dealer in prepared cattle-feed at 398 Wabash avenue, Chicago, has arrived in Windsor in search of his runaway wife and two children, who are now stopping there at the Crawford House. They came with a man named McKay, who left Windsor a few days ago, and is now supposed to be in Toronto. Rymal is trying to get possession of the children. He has already begun a divorce suit. Chicago readers will remember that Rymal claimed that McKay had ruined his business and stolen his wife, and had an encounter with him in Chicago, when he shot McKay in the shoulder.

A DISCOMFITED DUDE.

[Boston *Transcript*.]—One of our Newport swells tells this story of himself. It is his pet story. It impresses different listeners differently. Sometimes I think it doesn't impress them exactly as he expects it to, but it is his way of informing the world that he dresses for the evening religiously. I'll try to put it in his own words: "I'm deuced absent-minded, don't you know—deuced absent-minded? Did something the other morning, just like me, don't you know? Valet was knocked up; lighted the gas myself when I got up; deuced stubborn mustache mine is—have to curl it on an iron; lighted gas to heat iron, and forgot to put it out. Of course a fellah don't put on his morning clothes by gas-light, and I got into my evening suit. By Jove, opened the front door and stood in evening dress in broad daylight. Haven't got over it yet. Gad! upset me entirely! Felt like a waitaw or a fool. Deuced absent-minded I am, don't you know?"

NEW YORK.

Beginning of the Investigation of the Collision at Long Island City.

Startling Revelations Concerning the Frequency of Trains—Engineer Glenn and Conductor Middleton.

Taxpayers Induced to Make Fraudulent Arrangements to Escape Full Water Rates.

A Dakota Town Anxious to Secure the Slade-Mitchell Slugging Match.

Wallace Ross Offers to Row Courtney and Wager $1,200 Against $1,000 on the Result.

THE RECENT COLLISION.

BEGINNING OF THE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The investigation into the fatal collision on the Long Island Railroad has begun. General-Superintendent Barton testified that there is but one ingoing and one outgoing track, over which 188 trains are run daily. As many as four trains are run out within six minutes. The Manhattan Beach train was due at 6:35 and the Flushing train to go out at 6:37. All Montauk Division incoming trains use the track upon which the outgoing Flushing trains run for several blocks.

ENGINEER GLENN.

Thomas Glenn, engineer of the Manhattan Beach train, and under arrest, testified that he had been an engineer on the road since March, 1883. The day of the accident he left Manhattan Beach at 5:50, with the air-brakes in good order. When he reached East New York he discovered that the connecting hose between the parlor-car and the first coach was gone. He went back and told the conductor and brakeman to use the hand-brakes, as the air-brake had given out. The conductor said "All right." The train was four or five minutes late at Fresh Pond. He used steam up-hill to flag the shanty, then shut down steam. The train kept going faster and faster on the down grade, and he could not control the train. He signaled the brakeman to put on brakes. The train was going twenty-five or thirty miles an hour. He shut off all steam when Blissville crossing was reached and whistled down brakes. He saw the red signal at the junction in the yard and gave a longer whistle than usual to let the switchman know the train was coming, and then blew down brakes about 300 yards from the drawbridge, but there was no apparent response to his signal. Seeing things were getting serious he reversed the engine and opened the sand-valve. He knew the junction should not be passed, as the signal was against the train. The coaches were several inches higher than the parlor car and necessitated a longer connection. He thought the connection hit the rail and was torn off. It could not have done so if properly fastened. The conductor has full charge of the train, and if going too fast should signal to slow up. Mr. Glenn did not think the speed was dangerous, with the hand-brakes to use. When the collision seemed inevitable he jumped from the engine, fell, and was hurt. After the collision he got up and let off the steam to prevent an explosion.

CONDUCTOR MIDDLETON.

Thomas Middleton, conductor of the Manhattan Beach train, said there were seven coaches and one parlor car, and he had two brakemen to assist him. He and the two brakemen put on the two hand-brakes in answer to the signal, and doubled upon the brakes to get them down. Had the train been going too fast he would have signaled the engineer to slow up. He should judge the train ran from Blissville to the junction at the rate of thirty miles an hour. He knew nothing of the collision except he felt the shock and jumped from the train.

THE PRIZE RING.

SLADE AND MITCHELL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—"Billy" Madden and Mitchell arrived today. They had a conference with Slade's representative and refused to fight near New Orleans, as Madden says he has enemies there who would interfere with the fight. They were willing the fight should come off in any other place that might be named. Slade's party hold they are bound by Harry Hill's order to fight in the neighborhood of New Orleans. Harry Hill will render his decision tomorrow. A dispatch from Pierre, Dak., invited the fighters there, and guaranteed immunity from legal interference.

THE WATER BUREAU.

RETICENT OFFICIALS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The disclosures of irregularities in the Water Register's Bureau of the Department of Public Works created a sensation in official circles at the city-hall, and were the topic of extended comment through the city. Additional particulars were obtained with great difficulty, there being a decided reluctance among those best informed to speak of the matter at all. Enough, however, was elicited to show that a fraudulent system has been in vogue for years whereby the taxpayers were induced to believe that they could get rid of a large percentage of their water rates by paying the remainder of the sum total to certain persons who showed evidences of being connected with the water bureau. Much money was paid out in accordance with this belief. Exactly how much has not been ascertained, and probably never will be, because the persons paying money did so in good faith, and will be in no hurry to announce their loss, since the announcement will only tend to criminate them. That one or more persons connected with the water bureau were parties to the scheme is more than probable, and suspicion points to one man in particular holding a subordinate position as the one who acted as a kind of go-between in the matter. In the investigation now being made by Commissioner Thompson it has already been disclosed that several thousand dollars were misappropriated. This investigation goes back about four years only, and has been little more than begun. The Commissioner concedes that frauds have been perpetrated, but insists that the city will lose but little.

FOREIGN MAILS.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—As the Postmaster-General has agreed to comply with the general desire of merchants and others to send the English mails only by the fast steamers, when it is convenient to do so, it was concluded to send them Sept. 5 by two of the fast steamers sailing from this port—the Fulda and the Gallia. Postmaster Pearson received dispatches from London stating that the Fulda had reached Southampton yesterday at 10 a. m., and the Gallia had arrived at Queenstown at 1 p. m. the same day. As there are only two trains—one morning and one evening—from Queenstown to Liverpool, and it takes twenty-two hours to go from there to London, the Gallia's mail did not reach London until 7 o'clock tonight. The time from Southampton to London is about two hours and a half, and the Fulda's mail was distributed in London at 8 p. m. last night, or twenty-three hours before the mails from Queenstown.

AQUATIC.

PROPOSED ROWING MATCHES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—In reply to the challenge of Peter H. Conley, of Portland, to row Walter Ross five miles for $500 a side, the latter announces that he will accept on condition that Richard K. Fox be the final stakeholder and to have the naming of the water and appointment of the referee. Ross has deposited $100 with Fox, while Conley has put up the same amount with the *Argus*, of Portland.

In regard to the offer of James Keenan, of Boston, to match Charles E. Courtney to row Ross five miles, Ross says if Keenan sends on $100 forfeit to Richard K. Fox he will arrange a match with Courtney and wager $1,200 against $1,000 on the result.

BIG MEN'S YACHTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special to Cincinnati *Enquirer*.]—On her usual trip up the Hudson Wednesday evening Jay Gould's steam yacht Atalanta came alongside the Yosemite, which had Mr. Tilden and his party aboard. A race was begun in good earnest. For several miles it was even, but by degrees the Yosemite forged ahead, and when she dropped her anchor off Greystone the Atalanta was several lengths behind. One of the engineers of the Yosemite, in conversation with a reporter ashore, said that the boilers of the Yosemite were tested at 120 pounds, and that in the race the pressure was allowed to rise to 110 pounds. Mr. Tilden, the engineer said, enjoyed the race, but was not informed how much steam the boilers were carrying. Mr. Gould will not allow a pressure of more than seventy pounds on the boilers of the Atalanta, although they are tested for 130 pounds.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

President Arthur arrived last night to attend the funeral of Hugh J. Hastings as pallbearer. He will probably go to Newport Monday.

The greater portion of yesterday's session of the Knights and Ladies of Honor was occupied by settling a question between Mrs. Greenwood and S. Williams as to who should occupy the Indiana seat. It was finally awarded to Mrs. Greenwood. Amendments to the by-laws were discussed. In the afternoon the Knights and Ladies drove through Central Park and dined together.

Dink Davis, the gambler, speaking last night of his recent luck, said: "Pat Sheedy a couple of weeks ago went to the Cleveland races with only a $2 bill in his pocket. He put it up against the bank which follows the races on their circuit. He made a haul of $9,000 the first play, and in two days won $35,000. That's what I call dead luck, and it didn't desert him. He came on here, and added $30,000 to his winnings. Last night he showed me $42,000, and I told him that was a deal of money for a person to carry around with him in New York. Pat owns a share in the finest house in Chicago. His partners are Bush, Johnson, and Hines."

A CUBAN RISING.

An Insurrection Feared by the Spanish Authorities in the "Pearl of the Antilles"—The Conspirators.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—[Special Cable.]—The Ministerial paper, *El Correo*, has been severely reprimanded for publishing the result of Señor Sagasta's last council. The Ministers had deliberated several hours upon important information received by telegrams from Cuba and from the United States on the doings of the Cuban exiles, who, it was alleged, were preparing with their sympathizers in Cuba some fresh disturbance. The purport of the information thus alluded to is that some exiles living in the United States had been carrying on active correspondence with the elder Maceo, Maximo Gomez, and four other Chiefs, well known in the great rebellion, and who are now in the service of the Central American Republics. These exiles have come to the conclusion that if arms, ammunition, and money can be collected they could attempt a rising in the eastern part of Cuba, which they believe to be a capital starting-point.

They have found much assistance in the bands of the brigands that have for more than a year given much trouble to the Spanish police and the planters in the western and central districts of the island, where their raids and daring highway robberies, even in broad daylight, are constant occurrences. They keep the colored and black population in a state of ferment. The exiles think a rising now in Cuba would meet with ready support among the colored people and slaves, who are weary at seeing the very unfair treatment they have labored under since the emancipation law of 1880. The authorities and the planters are eluding this law, and have also avoided obeying the instructions of the Home Government last spring to give freedom to 3,000 negroes who are entitled to their liberty under the older laws of 1870. Exiles expect much from the colored people.

The Autonomist party is also ripe for insurrection, because all their demands for tariff reforms, or even for a little self-government, have been disappointed during the last thirty-two months by the Liberal Government, in which was Marshal Campos, who had raised so many hopes among the Creoles by his promises at Zanjon in the pacification negotiations with the white Cuban Chiefs now in exile. Lastly, these Creole exiles expect assistance from the returned exiles, about 300 in number, whom the Madrid Government has allowed to fix their abode in Cuba.

The Spanish Ministers and Consuls in Jamaica, Central America, and the United States have put the home Government and the Cuban authorities on their guard against the probable disembarkation near Santiago of the exiles with arms. Some arrests have been made in Cuba, and great vigilance is exercised on her coast. The Madrid Government has authorized the new Captain-General, Castillo, who has just left for Havana, with full powers to proclaim a state of siege and crush with the utmost severity all filibustering expeditions, even though foreigners share in them. The attempt is expected this autumn from Honduras, Jamaica, and the United States.

TWO LAWYERS ARRESTED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—United States Marshal Denny brought to St. Paul as prisoners C. W. Andrews, of Lake Benton, and M. E. Matthews, of Marshall, both towns in Lyon County. The pair are attorneys, and more than a year ago William D. Lovelace, an ex-soldier who lives near Marshall, placed in their hands papers necessary for procuring a pension. The pension and back pay came to hand, the latter amounting to about $1,200. Thereupon Andrews and Matthews presented a bill for $595 for services rendered. Lovelace naturally kicked, and, happening to notice a clause in his papers stating that the maximum fee allowed to be charged is $10, wrote to the Commissioner of Pensions in Washington about the matter. The latter immediately sent an agent to Lyon County and investigated. The latter found that the lawyers had attempted to collect the $595 and, failing, had commenced suit against Lovelace for that amount. To charge more than $10 for the services is a felony under the law, hence the arrest by Marshal Denny. Andrews and Matthews were taken before Commissioner Cardozo and placed under bonds of $1,000 to appear. They furnished the bail at once. The case is one which will excite much interest, as it is believed the practice of overcharging pensioners has long obtained.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Mr. Frank L. Van Meter, for the last three years bookkeeper and salesman for the firm of Bailey & Alling, lumber merchants of this city, was arrested at midnight yesterday charged with having embezzled upwards of $4,200 from his employers. He is a son of the Rev. W. C. Van Meter, a former Superintendent of the Howard Mission, Five Points, New York City. Three months ago he gave an entertainment of a pretentious nature at his house, and this led to the discovery that he was living too luxuriously. He received only $20 a week, but claimed to have been the recipient of costly presents from New York friends. The young man confessed that he had been robbing his employers of small sums for two years. He begged piteously for clemency for the sake of his wife and two children and of his father. He turned over his house and lot to the firm, who concluded not to prosecute, thinking they would be reimbursed fully from the proceeds of the property. Since then further peculations have come to light, and he was arrested today and committed to the county jail.

I originate and manufacture all my own sideboards. C. C. Holton, 228 Wabash.

ARE THEY LOST?

Grave Fears Felt for the Safety of the Greely Arctic Expedition.

No Effective Aid Can Possibly Be Sent Them Before Next Summer,

And Meanwhile They Must Face the Perils of Hunger, Cold, and Disease.

Two Meagre Chances Left Them for Safety—Experience of Previous Explorers.

Lieut. Danenhower, of Jeannette Fame, Anxious to Lead a Rescuing Party.

AT WASHINGTON.

LIEUT. GARLINGTON'S COURSE CRITICISED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special.] Neither the Signal Service nor the War Department has received any more details of the loss of the Proteus than have already been published. It is noticeable that the officials at the War Department are much more anxious as to the fate of Lieut. Greely than the Signal-Service officials are. At the Weather Bureau it is believed that the Greely expedition will be able to find some of the provisions which last year were lodged at different places along the coast at stations called caches. The only criticism that has thus far been made against the conduct of Lieut. Garlington, in charge of the relief expedition, is that he did not land the supplies intended for the Greely expedition on Littleton Island before venturing upon the almost certain dangers of Smith's Sound. Had he done this the provisions could have been distributed from there in sledges at places where Greely could have found them, and the loss of the Proteus would have been of comparatively small moment. The fact that Lieut. Garlington did not do this has called attention to his instructions. They seem to be of a conflicting character. Those which were given to him before he left Washington seem clearly to indicate that he was to proceed farther up the sound before landing his stores. Signal-Service officials say that additional orders were subsequently telegraphed him which he must have received before he left St. Johns, which directed him first to land the stores at Littleton Island before proceeding up the sound. It is not known as yet whether he received these supplemental instructions or whether, if he did, they will bear the construction which the Signal-Service officials are now disposed to put upon them.

VOLUNTEERS.

Already the department has received offers from two experienced Arctic navigators to conduct expeditions for the relief of Lieut. Greely and his command. They are Lieut. Danenhower and Capt. George Tyson. Lieut. Danenhower is on a leave of absence for a year, granted on account of his great hardships on the Jeannette expedition, and necessary in part to enable him to recover his eyesight, which was severely affected by the Arctic snows. Danenhower's eyes are now said to be well, but his friends very much doubt whether they would be strong enough to endure the glare of the Arctic regions, even if he otherwise is in such physical condition as would warrant him again in going upon such a dangerous journey. Capt. Tyson was one of the under-officers of the Polaris expedition. He is now engaged in the War Department. He is a competent navigator, experienced in the Arctic regions, and a very brave man. He has offered to lead an expedition now or next spring provided he can select his own men.

IN CONSULTATION.

The Secretary of War, Acting Secretary of the Navy, and acting chief signal officers were in consultation this afternoon upon the situation of affairs, but have not yet devised any practical plan for the relief of the Lady Franklin Bay party.

THE SITUATION SERIOUS, BUT NOT HOPELESS.

Officers of the Signal Service here freely admit the present situation of affairs is a serious one, but do not regard it as in any sense hopeless. In the first place, they say, Lieut. Greely's party had originally a supply of provisions calculated to last three years, or until the summer of 1884. This supply, they think, must have been very considerably augmented by fish and game procurable in the immediate vicinity of Lady Franklin Bay Station, so if the party remains there it will not be in danger of starvation before next summer. Gen. Hazen's order to Lieut. Garlington, it is true, stated that the food supply of Lieut. Greely's party would all be exhausted the present fall, but it is said at the signal office this was an extreme statement based upon the most unfavorable supposition as to the amount of consumption, waste, loss, etc., and did not allow for any care or economy in the use of food or for any increase of the available supply by means of hunting and fishing. It was a statement of the worst possible aspect of the case, intended to emphasize the necessity of relieving Lieut. Greely's party at once. It is positively asserted, therefore, by the acting signal officer that, notwithstanding the contrary statements in Gen. Hazen's order to Lieut. Garlington, Lieut. Greely has provisions enough at Lady Franklin Bay Station to last him until the summer of 1884 if he remains there until that time. If, however, as seems more probable to the authorities here, he should have abandoned his station on the 1st of September and retreated down the coast of Grinnell Land to the mouth of Smith's Sound expecting to find there the relief party and depot of stores, his situation may shortly become critical. How large a quantity of provisions he would find at Cape Sabine and Littleton Island is not known, but it is feared the supplies left there last year and the small quantity saved from the wreck of the Proteus would not maintain Lieut. Greely and his men at Smith Sound through the coming winter, even if the party had shelter and fuel. Some help might be obtained from the Esquimau of the Greenland coast could Lieut. Greely find an open communication with them, but this is admitted to be an uncertain reliance.

GRAVE DOUBTS—FORMER EXPEDITIONS.

It has been suggested that another ship be sent from St. Johns to the mouth of Smith's Sound at once, and also that a sledge party be dispatched from Upernavik up the Greenland coast, but no course of future action has as yet been decided upon. The War Department authorities say they can form no plans until they receive fuller information from Lieut. Garlington, who has been asked for suggestions.

Persons here who are not connected with the War or Navy Departments but who have long been interested in Arctic research and are familiar with the history of exploration in Smith's Sound, express grave doubts as to the ability of Lieut. Greely's party to retreat down the coast of Grinnell Land on sledges after Sept. 1. Autumn sledge travel along that coast was found by the officers of the British Arctic Expedition of 1875 to be practically impossible. The 8th of September a sledge party from the steamer Alert attempted to open communication with the steamer Discovery, which was then in winter quarters on the north side of Lady Franklin Bay, near Lieut. Greely's present station. The party succeeded in getting only three miles from the ship and then abandoned the attempt. Oct. 2 a sledge party was sent down the coast for the same purpose, but it returned unsuccessful at the end of ten days, having been unable to get more than nine miles from the ship. The attempt was then abandoned for that season. About the same time Capt. Stephens, of the Discovery, started from Lady Franklin Bay with a sledge party up the coast in the direction of the Alert. He could only get six miles from the ship, and returned with both sledges broken at the end of the second day.

As his conclusion from these experiments Capt. Nares reported that autumn sledging along past Grinnell Land between Floeberg Beach and Lady Franklin Bay was practically impossible. The two ships of the expedition were only seventy miles apart on the same coast from the 26th of August, 1875, to the 20th of March, 1876, nearly seven months, without any possibility of communication. This fact alone, it is said, shows that Lieut. Greely with twenty-five men, some of them possibly in ill-health, could hardly make an autumn sledge journey of more than 300 miles along the coast of Grinnel Land to Littleton Island. If therefore he waited at the station until Sept. 1 for the arrival of relief steamers, he is probably there still, and will remain there until next spring. It is thought, however, by those who express these opinions that Lieut. Greely, foreseeing the impracticability of making his escape on sledges in the fall, and desiring to obey his peremptory orders to start down the coast not later than Sept. 1, would perhaps abandon his station as early in the summer as open water should appear in Robeson Channel—say the last week in July, and attempt to reach Littleton Island in boats. The escape in this way might be effected, under average conditions of ice and weather, because the small boats could be dragged across the intervening barriers of ice between the lanes and pools of open water where a ship would be stopped.

TWO COURSES OF ACTION.

If Lieut. Greely and his men left Lady Franklin Bay in boats late in July or early in August they might perhaps reach the mouth of Smith's Sound by the 15th or 20th of August, two or three weeks after the departure of the Yantic. Upon finding the records at Littleton Island of the loss of the Proteus they would have before them two possible courses of action: First, if the season was not too far advanced they might provision their boats from the caches at Cape Sabine and Littleton Island, and make a desperate attempt to reach the Danish settlements in Northern Greenland; or second, if it was too late for such an attempt they might try to find and distribute themselves among the Esquimaux who live along the Greenland coast between Littleton Island and Cape York. These Esquimaux are few in number, 100 or 200 in all, and generally short of provisions, but they might be able to carry a few of Lieut. Greely's party through the winter. At any rate this would be the party's only hope.

NOTHING CAN BE DONE THIS FALL.

Nothing, it is thought, can be done to rescue the unfortunates this fall. Their lives are now in their own hands, and their future depends almost entirely upon their own skill and judgment, and upon the chances of wind and ice. The next information with regard to them is likely to come either from Upernavik or from the Esquimaux of the Greenland coast, between the mouth of Smith Sound and Cape York.

Secretary Lincoln said tonight that the question how best to get relief to the Greely party had been discussed at the department today. He, however, had little hope that anything could be done this year. He thought it would be useless to send a party up this fall with the certainty of then having to winter several hundred miles from Greely's station without means of traversing that intervening distance, when by waiting until next summer a party could be sent that would make just as good progress.

He said, however, if it were shown that relief could be sent the Greely party, no expense nor pains would be spared to relieve them.

NO NEWS.

AN UNAVAILING SEARCH.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Sept. 14.—The Captain of an Arctic whaling ship which has just returned from a cruise in Davis Straits reports that he made searching inquiries of the natives along the coast, but learned nothing relating to the Greely expedition.

"CLUBBER" WILLIAMS.

"The Best Officer in New York"—Why the "Herald" Was "Down" on Him.

[Leander Richardson's New York Letter to St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*.]—Every now and then I pick up a paper containing some sort of an attack on Capt. Williams—"Clubber" Williams, these enemies of his delight to call him. It always makes me indignant, not that I have any particular aversion to seeing people prodded up a little, journalistically, now and then—for I haven't. This shows that appearances are deceiving, because nobody would dream that I liked to see folks hauled over the coals now and then. But this attack on Capt. Williams is played out. It has made him celebrated in New York, and, indeed, pretty much all over the country. To a sensitive man that kind of celebrity wouldn't be very welcome, perhaps. But Williams is one of those chaps who are moved by the sublime spirit of don't-care-a-cuss; and the more he is sailed into the less it worries him. He is universally held up to the public gaze as a ruffian of the deepest dye, always going around with the trunk of a tree in his hand, looking for somebody to thump over the head with it. In reality he is—well, I'll tell you about him.

A few years ago James Gordon Bennett, full of animal spirits, and alcoholic spirits as well, was going down Broadway about 4 o'clock one morning in a carriage. The horses were running at the top of their speed, and Bennett was yelling at the apex of his voice. You have probably heard of men doing such things in mining camps, but you probably share the popular prejudice against introducing similar customs into civilized life. Well, Capt. Williams, then an unknown officer, heard the racket and stopped the horses. Bennett pushed his red face out of the window, and when the Captain told him to go quietly home like a respectable citizen he swore and shouted that he would do just as he pleased. Capt. Williams said he guessed not, and Bennett replied that he was the owner of the *Herald* and wouldn't be dictated to. Williams said he didn't give a darn who he was; he must go home or to the station house. There was a brief fight, and James Gordon Bennett, limp as a rag from one of the best thrashings ever administered to anybody, spent the night in a cell. He swore he would "break" Capt. Williams, and with the help of the *Sun* he began his crusade. Williams had the worst work in New York to do, and whenever there was a riot his men would always be found in the front row. Consequently, if anybody got hurt, the *Herald* and *Sun* were mighty careful to give Williams the credit of having done the clubbing. After a while they got to crowding Williams pretty hard, and one day he retained as his counsel a notorious lawyer who was on the staff of the *Sun*. It is an odd coincidence that the journalistic luminary immediately ceased to attack Capt. Williams. About this time he was transferred to the street department, as a compromise; and the *Herald* let up on him, too.

He remained in the street department one year. Meanwhile his precinct, which is the worst in New York, was placed in the hands of another Captain, and the roughs ran wild all over it. It soon became evident that there was only one man on the force who was capable of managing that section of the city. It was a pandemonium during the whole year of Williams' absence. The authorities were glad enough to put him back, and you may be sure that all the newspapers in New York couldn't root him out again. He has a theory that, to manage criminals, they ought to be bunched as much as possible. So he has not discouraged certain classes from settling within his own reach. He knows they can't be stamped out altogether, and he would rather be able to lay hands on them when they are wanted than to have them diffused through the whole city.

He is a big, fine-looking man, as strong as an ox, and as full of courage as the pluckiest man that ever walked. He is never off duty, but always strolling about in citizen's clothes, keeping a sharp eye on things in his precinct. His men are the best disciplined of any in New York, and they think him a sort of demi-god. As for clubbing, nonsense! When a man can strike a blow with his fist that is like the kick of a multicharge mule, what's the use of a club? Williams is the best officer in New York, and there isn't an unmanly item in his make-up. He has affronted Bennett again while in the pursuit of duty since returning to his post. This I know. But Bennett hadn't the nerve to go after him again. Men who are steadily abused in the newspapers usually have good points. Williams fairly bristles with them.

A NEBRASKA HOG-THIEF.

A Nebraska thief devotes his time entirely to the larceny of hogs, and with great success. He goes forth by night armed with a long stick, to which a sponge is fastened, and a bottle of chloroform. The porcine victim is lulled to rest by the anesthetic and then borne silently away. The other night one of the slumbering hogs rolled out of the thief's wagon. A kind-hearted farmer who came along the road assisted the thief to load up again, amid profuse thanks. When the farmer reached home he discovered that the pig was from his own sty.

DAKOTA.

Business Transacted by the Constitutional Convention in Session at Sioux Falls.

The Prohibition Clause Defeated After a Long Discussion by a Decisive Vote.

Argument to Demonstrate that Congress Has No Lawful Power to Refuse Admission to the Union.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—In the Constitutional Convention all day long the warfare has waged on the prohibition question, with the gallery filled with ladies who showed their appreciation for the speeches by showers of bouquets, until with the going down of the sun a vote of 64 to 26 against the adoption of the prohibition article wrecked their hopes.

The routine work of the day was as follows:

PHILOLOGY.

On motion the subject of the adoption of the seal of the State and a coat of arms and motto was taken up. It was moved to substitute "trust" for "fear" in the motto "Fear God and take your own part," but it was decided the word "fear" carried with it the full meaning of the words "trust" and "love," and it was adopted, together with the seal and coat of arms.

The schedule report was taken up and partially adopted. One section provides for the election of State officers the same day and at the same time the constitution is to be adopted or rejected by ballot. A lengthy debate on this section resulted in its being deferred.

PROHIBITION.

The prohibition question was then taken up and the following substitute presented for adoption:

First—The manufacture or sale of liquor as a beverage shall be forever prohibited in this State.

Second—The Legislature shall make all needful laws for the proper enforcement of this article.

This resolution opened the ball, and for six hours the debate lasted—now prosy and uninteresting, then exciting to a high degree. Ladies who crowded the gallery had provided themselves with big baskets of bouquets, and at the conclusion of each prohibition speech the gentleman who delivered it received a shower of flowers.

Just before the question was called President Trip was asked to give his views on the subject. He called upon a member to take the chair while he complied. He said he regretted very much that the question had been sprung on them. The first harsh words that had grated upon his ear during the long session of the convention were uttered today in the heat of debate on a matter which the convention ought not to have considered. While he was a strict temperance man he doubted the propriety of the submission of the prohibition question, and should himself vote against it. He said the question could not now be dodged, but that they would all have to vote on it.

The vote was then taken, with the result above stated. It is generally believed that had a vote been taken this morning before the discussion an opposite result would have been obtained. The President's speech undoubtedly had great effect.

A FUNNY INCIDENT.

An exceedingly funny incident occurred during the roll-call to obtain a vote. A delegate who made several stirring prohibition speeches, and had become covered with glory and bouquets, voted no on the proposition. An uproar followed, and cries of, "Now go and take your flowers back!" and the like were heard. He explained his vote by saying his instructions and his convictions did not correspond.

ADMISSION TO THE UNION.

The Judiciary Committee, through Judge G. C. Moody, of Lawrence County, its Chairman, will tomorrow report as follows:

It is clear that the United States Government at the treaty of cession by France of the Province of Louisiana, of which this Territory then formed a part, agrees as a condition of such cession that it would admit and incorporate in the Union of the United States according to the principle of the Federal Constitution the inhabitants of the ceded Territory, and permit them to enjoy all rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens the United States. Under the condition of this cession, and in accordance with the views of some of the ablest public men of the country, several States have already been admitted to the Union after a sharp discussion of the effect on this treaty of the compact contained in the ordinance of Congress of July 13, 1787, and the act and deed of cession of Virginia. It was expressly agreed as among the rights and privileges thereby secured to the inhabitants of the territory northwest of the River Ohio that said territory should be divided into States of reasonable area, and that whenever any of said States should have 60,000 full inhabitants therein such States should be admitted by its Delegate in the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original thirteen in all respects whatsoever, and should be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State Government on condition such constitution and Government be Republican and conform to the principle of such ordinance. By four successive acts of Congress—to wit: June 28, 1834; April 30, 1836; June 12, 1838; and March 3, 1849—all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages granted, and secured to the people of the Territory northwest of the River Ohio by the articles of compact contained in the ordinance of July 13, 1787, were extended and secured to inhabitants of Dakota in the territory east of Missouri and west of White Elk Rivers, and neither of said acts have ever been repealed, either in express terms or by implication. These guarantees have been carried into partial effect by the admission of five States east of the Mississippi River and two States west of the river with areas reasonable in extent.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The territory of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, with an area of 80,000 square miles, and longer in extent than either of these States save one, now has a population of at least 300,000 inhabitant, according to information of the best informed among them, and beyond a doubt has in numbers an excess of the requirement for two members of Congress under the present ratio as they were apportioned by the last Congress. The Constitution of the United States cannot and does not contemplate that inhabitants of the Territory shall be kept out of the Union or in a state of dependency and vassalage for an indefinit time. On the contrary, it is conceded by all thoughtful men that under it without further guarantee whenever the inhabitants of the Territory, having a sufficient number of inhabitants to insure a staple government and having clothed themselves with the paraphernalia of independent power, with a Republican constitution, they were of right entitled to admission into the Union of States, and such right cannot be denied only upon the ground that no power exists to enforce it. The committee can but hope to outlive the impregnable arguments upon which this people can place their right to recognition. They have prepared and herewith submit a preamble truthfully setting forth the claim of this people to enjoy the blessings of self-government, and we recommend it be substituted for the preamble reported by the Committee on Preamble to the Constitution.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Dakota, through our representatives in convention assembled, invoking the guarantees of the Federal Constitution and relying upon the pledged faith of Congress in extending to the inhabitants of this portion of the territory of the United States the rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the people of the territory northwest of the River Ohio by the ordinance of 1787, including the right to form for ourselves a State constitution and Government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, such right being from them secured by the convention ceding from France of the Province of Louisiana. Having complied with all the conditions necessary to admission, manifesting a profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the universe, in order to form a more perfect and independent Government, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and preserve to ourselves and to our posterity the blessings of liberty, we do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Dakota.

The report will undoubtedly be adopted. Judge Moody says that in the event of North Dakota's continued remonstrance their committee will recommend Congress to affix the word South Dakota so that this will be the State of Dakota. It is expected that the work of the convention will be concluded early next week.

AN ENORMOUS WALNUT LOG.

[New York *Times*.]—A large, worm-eaten walnut log lies in the gutter in front of No. 156 Elizabeth street, propped up by heavy blocks of wood. It towers above the passing horses, and the men on the high seats of the large drays can hardly see over it. It is 9 feet in diameter, 27 feet in circumference, 12 feet long, and weighs 22,000 pounds. It was hauled from the foot of Broome street by five teams of horses a few days ago and deposited in Elizabeth street, where it has since lain. Mr. L. Hirsch, the lumber-dealer at No. 214 Centre street, who is the owner, said to a reporter yesterday afternoon that it is the largest foreign log ever brought into this country. It came from a spur of the Pyrenees Mountains, near the little French village of Perigeaux. Mr. Hirsch was in France last spring buying walnut lumber. While there he heard of several monster trees in the vicinity of this village. He visited the place, and found this tree. It was said to be the largest walnut tree standing in the country. He bought it and had it cut under his own personal supervision. It took forty men and twenty-two horses to sever the enormous trunk and haul the log seven miles to the nearest railway station. It was taken to Paris, where it attracted great attention, and was visited by the manager of the Jardin des Plants. The Parisian papers reported that it was the largest log ever brought into that city. Finally, it was put on the steamer Katie and brought to New York. The only way in which it could be brought to land was on board the large steam lighter Ox. It is estimated to be worth $2,000 as it lays, and when it is sawed into veneering it will yield 66,000 feet, which will be worth about $5,000. The color when polished is a deep black and orange.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Wabash Trains Collide Near Kansas City—Two Men Killed—Another Report Places the Number at Ten.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—A very serious accident occurred at Arnold, a station on the Wabash seven miles east of this city, tonight, when the east-bound and incoming Wabash passenger-trains collided. Particulars of the accident are exceedingly meagre, as there is no direct communication with the scene of the accident. Many wild rumors are current.

THE KILLED.

It is reported that ten passengers were killed and many badly hurt, but as far as can be learned only two lives were lost, those of a baggageman and express-messenger. A wrecking-train went out to the scene from here tonight, and it is thought the track will be clear at an early hour in the morning. It is probable that no passengers were hurt. The two engines and the baggage and express cars were totally wrecked. The engineers and firemen jumped and escaped with their lives. The train dispatcher is blamed for the accident.

GEORGE'S REMEDY.

How He Would Extinguish City Discontent, Confiscate the Farms, and Compel the Farmers to Pay Rent.

[New York *Evening Post*.]—Mr. Henry George is the most thoughtful witness, or rather lecturer, who has appeared before the Senate Committee on Labor now sitting in this city. There is not, however, much more to be got out of his testimony than out of that of those who preceded him as to what should be done now to make laborers comfortable and contented. Mr. George's grand remedy, which he produced again—the *seizure of all the land in the country by the State* [confiscation of five millions of farms]—we are all familiar with. Whatever its general merits may be, it has the very serious defect of not being immediately attainable. Mr. George proposes substantially that all landed property shall be appropriated by the Government, without compensation, and then rented. This is substantially a proposal that all taxes should be levied on land, but only after a measure of general confiscation. This, of course, gives it a chimerical air and prevents that very large and influential body of persons who own land from giving it an serious consideration. Labor reformers are very apt to overlook the strength of the vast landholding class. In this country they far outnumber every other. The discontented laborers of the cities, for whose benefit most schemes of social reform are started, are inferior to them in numbers and influence. It will take a great deal of talking, however, to persuade the American farmer, who has inherited or has purchased a piece of ground, on which he has his home, that the best thing he can do for himself and others is to surrender his fee simple to the State and become a mere tenant. It will be impossible within any period worth thinking about to make such a scheme a practical question. At present it has excited interest in the cities among philanthropists of the speculative kind and among people who own no land, but to succeed it must get out into the country and take hold of the rural imagination. It gives no sign of doing this as yet.

Mr. George is probably right in thinking that the discontent of the laboring classes is increasing. [He never takes into account the four or five hundred millions a year the wage classes squander on intoxicating liquors as the chief cause of their poverty and discontent thereat.] This would, however, seem a more important fact than it does if it could be shown that the laboring class was the only one whose discontent was increasing. The truth is that discontent is now a chacteristic of all classes to a degree unknown at any previous period. There has never been a time when men were so dissatisfied with the station in life in which they find themselves, so eager for more of the world's good things than they have got. The causes of this are numerous, and many of its consequences are lamentable. We cannot discuss them here. We merely wish to point out that it is a mistake to suppose that it is only men who labor with their hands who are out of temper with social arrangements, and too ready to try violent or foolish modes of changing them. The frauds and defalcations and crazy speculation which are so marked a phenomenon of the commercial and financial world are all due to the same passion.

Mr. George asserts that if access to the land were easier this discontent would be appeased, but that this remedy is not now within reach. He tried to account for the failure of workingmen who are not getting along well in their particular trade to go out and settle on land, by alleging that land was too difficult to get, that the bulk of it was taken up and held by railroad corporations, and that "today, if you were to open a large tract of land near New York, you would find a grand rush for it, which would relieve every overcrowded trade." The members of the overcrowded trades who happened to be present must have smiled when they heard this. We doubt if there is a man in this city who really wishes to farm, or who could earn his living on a farm who cannot get one. There would be a "grand rush" to a tract of land near the city if everybody who "rushed" to it was to have a good house and good meals provided for him in return for six or eight hours of easy daily toil. But there would be no rush if a living could only be got on it by the ordinary small farmer's life of *long days from daybreak to dark, hoeing, and digging, and plowing under a broiling sun*, with the risk of having crops *ruined by drouth or rain, and with nobody to blame when things went wrong but himself*. It is because men who have not been brought up to this life do not like it that the cities are so full of ill-paid people who think the world is out of joint. There is a steady flow into the cities, in fact, of young men who cannot bear farming. It may, indeed, be asserted without exaggeration that there are not many thousand men in the United States capable of getting a living off a farm by their own labor who do not now live on one either as hired man or owner. There might possibly be a rush out to Mr. George's tract of land the first few days, but it would be nothing to the rush back after a little experience of hoeing or plowing. The working class in the cities in this country are either men who like their own handicraft or men who like the city so much—its movement, and animation, and amusements, and social opportunities—that they prefer poverty and dependence in the streets to hard toil, independence, and rude plenty in the country.

A MINER SHOT.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Timothy Leary, a miner employed by the Homestake, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Conrad O'Neal, also a Homestake miner, at Lead City this morning. The shooting was the result of a feud engendered by the manner of removal of the bodies of Mosier and Powers, killed in the Highland Pine cave last Saturday, previous to which calamity the men were great friends. O'Neal is in custody.

BLOODSHED.

Conflict Between Constabulary and Coal-Miners at Upper Lehigh, Pa.

A Woman and a Little Girl Instantly Killed and Several Officers Badly Wounded.

The Trouble Caused by the Discharge of a Number of Miners.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Special dispatches from Hazleton, Luzerne County, give the particulars of a bloody affray which occurred at Upper Lehigh, near that place, yesterday afternoon. For a time the town was in the greatest excitement, and the trouble was only quelled with the loss of life. From all that can be learned it seems that a number of miners were discharged by one of the coal companies. They then threatened to destroy the company's property. They gathered on the street corners in large crowds and, it is alleged, used the most violent language. The officers of the company feared that serious trouble would ensue, and called upon the coal and iron police to protect their property. They responded and ordered the mob to disperse. This the crowd refused to do, and each moment was reënforced until it assumed formidable proportions, marching down the street in the direction of the offices of the company.

THE FIGHT.

The warning to halt was given again and again, and finally the mob made a personal attack upon some of the policemen. The latter opened a fire merely to scare their assailants, who were in desperate earnest, and finally more shots were fired. These missed the objects intended and went into a crowd of spectators.

THE CASUALTIES.

A woman named Harding was shot in the head. She was removed to a neighboring house and died soon after.

A young girl, 6 years of age, was instantly killed by a spent ball.

A policeman, supposed to be Capt. Hines, was shot through the head.

The men returned the fire, but fortunately hurt no one else. Nine miners were arrested by the incensed policemen, who pursued them until they captured them, and upon their persons were found no less than eleven revolvers. They used their weapons with the utmost recklessness, and some persons allege that the woman and girl were killed by the infuriated miners, which the latter deny.

INCIDENTS.

An officer pursued a miner through the streets of Hazleton. They came in contact with each other, and the officer was knocked down. The hostler at Charles Kershner's hotel followed the miner and overtook and held him until several officers came and relieved him. Another miner was pursued to his home and took refuge on the inside and opened fire on the officer, which was returned until he surrendered. Quiet was restored at last accounts.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

Program of Exercises Arranged by Mr. Moody.

Mr. Moody met several of the members of the Y. M. C. A. Committee yesterday afternoon, and, after examining the program that had been prepared for the religious convention, made several important corrections. The revised program was sent to the printer, 100 copies struck off, and mailed to the clergymen. The corrected program is as follows:

Tuesday, 18th, 9:30 a. m.—Opening services conducted by Mr. Moody; 10—"How can we best secure a preparation of Christ's work," opened by the Rev. M. S. Baldwin, D. D., Dean of Montreal, followed by Maj. D. W. Whittle; 11—"What are the great hindrances to Christ's Kingdom and how can they be removed?" opened by the Rev. J. H. Barrows, D. D. (twenty minutes), followed by the Rev. C. L. Goodall, D. D.; 12 m.—noon prayer-meeting; 2:30 p. m.—"How to interest and set at work the lay element of our churches?" by the Rev. C. L. Goodall, D. D. (twenty minutes), followed by others; 3:30—"How faith spreads," by the Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D.; 4:30—Question drawer; 8 p. m.—"How can we best reach and influence those who habitually neglect the sanctuary?" by the Rev. H. M. Scudder, D. D. (twenty minutes), followed by the Rev. Bishop Cheney and the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst (ten minutes each); address by Mr. D. L. Moody.

Wednesday—9:30 a. m.—Opening services conducted by Mr. Moody; 10—"What shall be done to secure a more general attendance of the people upon public worship?" by the Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., followed by S. L. Houghteling; 11—"How can the influence of Christian homes be increased?" by the Rev. W. X. Ninde, followed by the Rev. R. M. Hatfield; 12 m.—Noon prayer-meeting; 2:30 p. m., "How can our devotional meetings be made more interesting and profitable," by the Rev. W. M. Lawrence, followed by Charles M. Morton; 3:30—"What are the best methods of organizing and developing the Christian activity of the entire membership of the church?" by William Reynolds, followed by others; 4:30—Question drawer; 8 p. m.—Services, lead by Mr. D. L. Moody.

Thursday—9:30 a. m. Opening services conducted by Mr. Moody; 10 a. m.—"How may music be best used and controlled in promoting worship and spreading the Gospel?" by Ira D. Sankey and James McGranahan; 11—"How may our foreign population be evangelized?" by the Rev. F. E. Emrich, followed by the Rev. Lee L. Hellman and the Rev. S. I. Curtis; 12 m.—Noon prayer-meeting; 2:30 p. m.—"How shall we interest our children in the Gospel?" by the Rev. E. C. Ray; 3:30—"How can the personal and local study of the Bible be increased?" by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, followed by B. F. Jacobs; 8—Closing exercises led by Mr. Moody.

A MOUNTAIN ALLIGATOR.

[Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise*.]—William Blackheath, who has just returned from a six months' sojourn in Arizona, has brought to the Comstock the skin of what he, for want of a better name, calls a Gila monster, but which is evidently that of a saurian of a different species. The skin now measures seven feet from tip to tip, and it has evidently shrunk some inches in drying. Though about the color of an ordinary Gila monster the reptile is evidently a kind of inland crocodile, or, more properly, cayman, as it had not the webbed feet of the crocodile. The strange saurian was found in a small valley in the Wheatstone Mountains. When alive it stood two feet high, and its body, just back of its fore-legs, was over three feet in circumference. The creature was as savage as a bulldog and as full of fight as a viper. It was found by the dogs of Mr. Blackheath and partner. When the men arrived at the haunt of the reptile—to which they were attracted by the fierce and peculiar barking of their dogs, three in number—they found that one dog had already been killed and the others were badly cut up and covered with blood. The creature displayed such activity and was so diabolically vicious that the two prospectors feared to go near it, being armed with nothing better than a prospecting pick and a shovel with a short handle. Finally the thing got one of the dogs by the fore-leg, and finding that it held on like a terrier, with no sign of loosing its hold, Mr. Blackheath ran forward and struck his pick into its head. Even then the reptile held on, and it was not until it had been struck several blows with the pole of the pick that its jaws relaxed and it gave up the ghost. When the dog was released it was found that his fore leg had been broken at a point about two inches above the knee. Mr. Blackheath says he has met with several of the creatures known as Gila monsters that were two feet and two and a half feet in length, but never before or since saw or even suspected the existence of one so large as that whose skin he possesses. It was a surprise to all the white men in that section, but some of the Indians asserted that far south in the Sierra Madre Mountains they had seen some that were as large or larger. Unfortunately, in flaying the saurian, Mr. Blackheath's only idea was to have the hide tanned and made into bags and gaiters, and therefore he did not preserve the feet, otherwise the skin might be stuffed and mounted by a taxidermist. He says the teeth of the creature were over an inch in length, were sharp as needles, and in shape resembled the teeth of a shark.

BILLIARDS AT LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Wallace and Sexton played 500 points, straight three-ball billiards, at the opera-house today, Sexton winning by a score of 500 to 135. The winner's average was thirty-one. In the evening Sexton and Schaefer played the straight three ball game, 800 points for a purse of $250, Schaefer winning by a score of 800 to 738. Sexton's largest run was 143, Schaefer's 138. Forty-four innings were played.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe-st., near cor. Dearborn. John T. Raymond in "The Rocket." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Miss Margaret Mather. Afternoon, "The Lady of Lyons." Evening, "Romeo and Juliet."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Modjeska. Afternoon, "Camille." Evening, "Twelfth Night."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. The Lacy Combination in "The Planter's Wife." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Adah Richmond in "Carrots." Afternoon and evening.

Greater's Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines-st. near Madison. Variety Entertainment.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front, opposite Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Open day and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APPOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—The European Pilgrims will return to Chicago on Monday next. Notice of arrangements will appear in Sunday's Tribune. By request.
SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

SCHUYLER COLFAX is in the city.

ADMIRAL PIERRE was buried at Marseilles yesterday.

A CONGRESS of Commerce and Industry is sitting at Amsterdam.

FAIR weather and stationary temperature in this region today.

BARBARA MILLER, a colored murderess, was executed at Richmond, Va.

PAUL PHILIPPOTEAUX, the painter of circular panoramas, or "cycloramas," arrives in Chicago today.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR went from Washington to New York to attend the funeral of the late Hugh J. Hastings as a pall-bearer.

MIKE MAREK, charged with a murder on West Eighteenth street last February, was acquitted yesterday in the Criminal Court.

SIGNS of an outbreak of the old differences between the Independents and Stalwarts in the Republican party of New York are said to be apparent.

IN Ohio the Democrats continue to make the blunders necessary to defeat them this fall. The Republicans are consequently in the best of spirits.

THE three lines to St. Paul have settled their differences on passenger rates, and now agree to charge $12.50 for first-class and $9 for second-class fares.

VESSELMEN kept up their rates, and all the craft at hand were chartered. The supply was small. The day's charters aggregated 363,000 bushels of grain.

A TERRIFIC encounter between the French and the Black Flags has occurred. The French lost fifty-two soldiers and the pirates' loss was between 500 and 600.

A NUMBER of authors and journalists, including Edward Atkinson, gave their evidence before the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor at New York.

ARGUMENTS in the case of John Keenan, charged with murder, proceeded yesterday in the Criminal Court. State's-Attorney Mills will make the closing speech this morning.

BROOKLYN firemen left the scene of a small conflagration, supposing the trouble to be over. Twelve hours later the fire broke out again, and destroyed $120,000 worth of property.

MR. HENDRICKS acknowledges that he "went to Greystone." A third person was present at the interview with Mr. Tilden. It is supposed that this third person was John Kelly.

A MASS was celebrated yesterday at New Orleans by the White-Leaguers, the day being the anniversary of McEnery's revolution, in which sixteen Leaguers and eight policemen were killed.

THERE was a panic at the Hotel Vendôme in Boston early yesterday morning. The guests rushed into the streets scantily clothed. The fire which caused the alarm did not amount to much.

THE steamship Raleigh reached Wilmington, N. C., and the steamship City of Atlanta was towed into Smithville, N. C., yesterday. Both vessels had been exposed to the recent terrific gales, and showed it.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, the evangelist, arrived in Chicago at 10:40 a. m. yesterday. He will conduct the Christian Convention which begins at Farwell Hall next Tuesday. His personal appearance is represented as unchanged, excepting the presence of a few gray hairs. He went to Racine, Wis., to spend the night. Tonight he will put up at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where he will stay during the convention. His arrival was a great event among Christian workers, and informal ovations marked his stay in the city.

GEORGE TOWNSEND, of Helena, Ark., has discovered what he claims to be the remains of Hernando de Soto. The manner of this discovery and the reasons for attaching importance to it are related in our telegrams.

A WAR of passenger rates on Louisville traffic has extended from St. Louis to Chicago, and the price of tickets from this city to Louisville will fall this morning from $9 to $6. The Pan-Handle makes this announcement.

THE statement made in a city newspaper that Mrs. Bigelow was at one time the literary editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is without foundation. In fact, Mrs. Bigelow was never employed by THE TRIBUNE in any capacity whatsoever.

FOR the second time in two weeks gnats so filled the air in and about Chicago as to give much annoyance to all the inhabitants. The entomologists were off on their vacations. Common prudence would suggest that they defer their holidays until cooler weather.

A DIAGRAM is printed in this morning's supplementary pages which aims to show the surroundings with which society has inclosed the Jones School at Harrison street and Third avenue, in which structure 1,200 little children are daily congregated for instruction.

LIEUT. GARLINGTON, in charge of the Greely relief expedition, is criticised for not having landed stores before he ventured on a cruise which was likely to end in disaster to his vessel. Lieut. Danenhower and Capt. Tyson have volunteered to lead expeditions again into the polar regions to Greely's rescue.

A GREAT riot occurred Thursday at a coal-mine on the Upper Lehigh, near Hazelton, Pa. A fight began between Constables and roughs. A woman and a little girl were killed by stray bullets. Several officers and a number of roughs were wounded in the battle. The roughs were arrested and order was restored.

DURING the week the dry-goods men have done a better business. The speculators' occupation returned with the series of frosts, and the bank clearings grew larger in consequence. Commercial failures were rather numerous—Dun's figures being 173 for America and Canada—but in nearly all cases were unimportant.

IN the destruction of a small residence at Appleton, Wis., a woman and two of her five children were horribly burned. One of the children is dead, and two cannot recover. Michael Brown, to whose heroic action those persons who were rescued owe their lives, was severely injured, and will be laid up for a number of days.

M. ARABELLA JOHNSON, the Queen of Beauty, has begun a suit against Perrin Shrum, who, she alleges, refused to open his hall to her, "although 3,000 persons would have purchased tickets" had the ball which the Queen had advertised and was about to give been allowed to proceed. Damages in the amount of $3,000 are claimed.

CLAUS SPRECKELS' treaty with the Sandwich Islands, whereby he collects the taxes on such sugar as is consumed on the Pacific coast, is again under criticism. However, it is claimed that the representatives of the people of that region will do nothing to break down the anomalous legislation which led to the building up of Spreckels' colossal monopoly.

REGULATION OF CORPORATE PROFITS.

The avowed policy of the quasi-public corporations, when protected against competition by exclusive possession of the field, or by combination of all rival interests, is to charge "as much as the business will bear." Mr. Gould bases his estimate of the value of the Western Union Telegraph Company on its "earning capacity," which is determined without any reference to the exercise of sovereign powers delegated to it by Government or the interests of the people from whom it obtains its right of existence. Judge Cooley, the eminent jurist and constitutional lawyer, denies the authority of the corporations doing business by permission of Government and enjoying special privileges withheld from the individual citizen to establish their profits in utter disregard of public interest. In an article printed in the September number of the *North American Review*, which we reproduce in part in another column of this issue, Judge Cooley sets forth his views on the "State Regulation of Corporate Profits" in the clear, direct, and convincing fashion for which his legal writings are noted, and we commend the perusal thereof to all who are interested in the subject.

The fundamental principle underlying State regulation of corporation affairs which affect the public is the same as that which, in a more primitive condition of society, required "the State and its municipalities to provide the common highway and keep it in repair." As human ingenuity and enterprise established more expeditious means of communication and transportation the State did not surrender its original authority nor escape its original responsibility, but expedience suggested that it would be wiser to delegate in certain instances the sovereign power to individuals and corporations to provide for the public necessities which grew with the discovery of new facilities for social and commercial intercourse. Judge Cooley is of the opinion that the course most consistent with republican institutions is to meet every necessary and proper public demand directly by Government agency; but the consideration of cost, which involves taxation whenever the Government undertakes an enterprise, and the necessity for special preparation and skill for the administration of the improved machinery of intercourse have led to the more common practice of granting permits and franchises, special privileges of a Government character, and even direct assistance in moneys and lands, to individuals and corporations to enable them to meet the public wants. In doing this, however, Judge Cooley contends that it was obviously not the aim of the Government to abandon its own sovereignty, nor for the State to commit the people to the mercy of individuals and corporations enjoying special privileges and monopolies and managed solely with a view to individual and corporate profits. Reasonable profits were undoubtedly contemplated as a recompense for the investment and risk of capital, but that concession does not imply a surrender of the Government authority to protect the people from extortion, discrimination, and the other abuses whereby corporations earn excessive profits and the people are oppressed.

In demonstrating this proposition, Judge Cooley examines the legal status of the quasi-public corporations from the three points of view which affect their creation and their responsibility—viz.: (1) Their existence under the common law; (2) their existence under charters not repealable or amendable; and (3) their existence under charters which are subject to legislative control.

1. The status of the quasi-public corporations under the common law is well established. The common carriers furnish the most familiar illustration. They were always subjected to certain strict conditions, such as carrying impartially for all persons, carrying property at reasonable rates, etc. The State always undertook to provide a remedy and award damages for a violation of any of these conditions. The impediments to individual construction of great enterprises led to the practice of granting special permits to corporations in order to combine the large amount of capital required, but these permits were granted under the rule of common law imposing the conditions necessary for the protection of the public. "The telegraph," says Judge Cooley, "exists only by permission of the State, and is only constructed by the aid of eminent domain." Hence the surrender of unlimited power to the telegraph company to fix its charges and pile up its profits would be to place "the State at the mercy of the agent it has created," or, in other words, subordinate the main purpose of meeting the public wants to the incidental purpose of authorizing a profit to the telegraph company as an inducement to undertake a public work. Upon this line of argument, pursued in greater detail, Judge Cooley concludes: "It is just as much within the proper police authority of the State to keep a telegraph company from abusing its powers in the matter of charges as it is to prevent other abuses; and this may be done in strict accord with the principles of the common law, and by virtue of powers which are inherent in every sovereignty."

2. When charters are granted by the State without the reservation of the power to amend or repeal, they are subject to strict construction and absolute limitation to the powers specifically enumerated. When a maximum of charge is fixed, the right of the State to restrict corporate charges within the limits it has prescribed is unquestionable. When the charter is silent on this point it is the inherent right of the State to require its agent to establish reasonable rates. Judge Cooley is furthermore of the opinion that when a charter authorizes a corporation to fix its own charges without any express limitation it is upon the implied condition that such power is subject to the higher authority of the State, and is granted upon the implied condition that it shall not be abused.

3. Relative to such charters to corporations as reserve to the State the power to amend or repeal, Judge Cooley holds it to be obvious that "the control of the State must be deemed practically absolute." It is not necessary to enlarge upon this phase of the question.

The able and outspoken defense of sovereign rights against the encroachments of corporations which the State has favored with special privileges commends itself especially to the public judgment when it comes from a jurist like Judge Cooley, whose treatment of the subject is entirely removed from personal bias or popular influence and is based upon his analysis of the law. He fortifies his position by reference to a large number of decisions, which we omit because the lay reader will not care to look them up, and because they can really add nothing to so high an authority as Judge Cooley himself.

THE ARCTIC DISASTERS.

The annual tale of disaster comes again from the Arctic regions, and by a fatal coincidence the story of the loss of the Proteus on the Greenland coast is almost a verbatim repetition of the loss of the Dutch exploring steamer Varna on the Spitzbergen coast. The two vessels were dispatched under the auspices of the same international meteorological expedition, the one representing the folly of the United States, the other the folly of Holland. They were both crushed by ice, and nearly in the same latitude, though on opposit sides of the Polar Sea. They were both attended by convoys. The crews in each case were rescued, but those for whose relief they were sailing are still in danger. The only point of difference in the two stories is, that whereas the Dutch Government has already dispatched relief, that duty yet remains for our Government to perform.

The destination of the Varna was Dickson Haven, at the mouth of the Yenesei River in Western Siberia. She left Copenhagen in July, 1882, and all went well until she reached the straits which separate Nova Zembla from the main land and open into the Kara Sea, which is almost continually frozen. The last that was seen of her until the news came of her loss she was anchored near Waigatz Island, eighty miles from shore, and beset with ice in every direction; and there she was to pass the winter. Nothing more has been heard from her until the cable brought the intelligence that she foundered July 4; that the Dijmphna, her companion, which sailed about the same time, was packed in the ice in a dangerous condition; and that Prof. Nordenskjöld has sailed from Holland to search for her. Both these vessels were to take observations during the winter, but it may be safely assumed that the Dijmphna, like the Varna, will not contribute anything to science.

The story of the Proteus recalls that of the Varna, though the tidings from her are more mournful, as they involve the possibility that the Greely expedition, to whom she was carrying relief, will perish from starvation by reason of the disaster which has overtaken her. The Proteus was sent to relieve Lieut. Greely and the Yantic was sent for the purpose of relieving the Proteus if anything should happen to her. The fate of the Proteus was much swifter than that of the Varna. The two vessels left St. Johns the same day, but the Proteus arrived at Godhaven Bay, on the coast of Greenland, a week before the Yantic. The 21st of July the Proteus sailed for Cory Island, and two days afterward was crushed by the ice and sunk. Her crew took to the boats, and after four weary weeks of wandering and suffering were picked up by the Yantic at various places and saved. Meanwhile the purpose for which the Proteus sailed was not accomplished. The provisions and supplies which she was taking for the use of the Greely expedition are at the bottom of the Arctic Ocean, and the members of the party, twenty-three in number, must now prepare themselves to encounter the rigors of their fourth Arctic winter without the food for which they depended upon the Proteus. Unless relief can reach them their fate is sealed, and the lives of twenty-three more gallant fellows will be added to the long, sad list of victims who have lost their lives in the vain attempt to fathom the mysteries of the polar circle.

Of course it is now the duty of the Government to do everything it can to save the members of the expedition, but who is to save those who shall go to their relief? The Proteus, which sailed so merrily upon her mission of mercy, has gone to destruction, and what hope is there that her successors will not meet with the same fate? The same sad story has come almost every year since the loss of Sir John Franklin, and is it not time to end it? To what purpose do these brave fellows expose their lives? What good is to be accomplished by this constant effort to learn something about a region which can never be inhabited, and whose waters can never be navigated? Past expeditions have already gone beyond the point where any scientific information of value can be obtained. Why, then, should more lives be thrown away upon these fruitless quests? The messengers who shall be dispatched to find Lieut. Greely should carry with them peremptory orders to every United States vessel which may happen to be in that region and to the expedition itself to return at once, and the next Congress should pass a law absolutely forbidding the Navy Department from engaging in any more Arctic expeditions or sending any more vessels beyond the Polar Circle. So far as Congress can interfere with private rights it should also take what steps it can to end the Arctic mania. If it could declare cruising in the Arctic Sea a felony, or pass a law characterizing any person who shall fit out an expedition as insane and treat him as the Canadian Parliament proposes to treat any person who shall attempt to swim the Niagara rapids hereafter, it would be an act of mercy.

TENEMENT-HOUSE MORTALITY.

The New York *Times*, in the course of an article upon "The Cost of New York's Growth," says:

> Startling as the assertion seems, it is certain that New York is not growing at all by the natural increase of population, and that without immigration the city would decline instead of increase in population. There is published every week in the newspapers a brief statement of the number of births and deaths in the city, but careless readers are not apt to observe how steadily from week to week the deaths outrun the births in number. The excess is greater at some seasons than at others, but it is nearly always found on the wrong side of the balance-sheet. The first weeks in January are among the most favorable, and yet for the first week in last January the figures were: Births, 595; deaths, 618; and for the second week, births, 546; deaths, 683. In summer, when children die rapidly and men are stricken down with the heat, the disproportion is much greater, and, taking the year through, it is startling. During the year 1882, for example, there were 37,951 deaths and only 27,321 births. The deaths exceeded the births by 10,630, or nearly 39 per cent.

Commenting upon this startling excess of deaths over births, the *Times* says: "This is a fact of great significance, and such facts always have lessons for us if we take care to look for them." The *Times* need not look for them. It need not look further than the tenement-houses of its city. It is the horrible system upon which they are managed that is stifling and poisoning the laboring population and killing it off. It is the filth and poison of these noisome and densely-packed stench-holes which kill off children three times faster than they are born.

In London, where an intelligent and practical effort has been made for the better housing of workingmen and where much attention has been paid to the securing of light, proper ventilation, and good sewerage, the mortality is not in excess of the births. In 1882 there were 150,000 births and 100,000 deaths, showing a gain of 50,000. Compare with this the 10,630 excess of deaths over births in New York during the same period and then compare the clean, healthy, and cheerful tenements of the laboring classes in the one city with the tenements of the same classes in the other—little better than pig-pens, with the tumble-down shanties and damp, fetid basements for which enormous rents are charged in order that greedy, shoddy landlords may have an income to squander on luxuries or to bet on the stock market. The *Times* need not go any further than the New York system of housing and caring for workingmen to find the causes of its enormous death-rate, its summer holocausts of children, and its excess of deaths over births.

The Tammany Democrats, who have ruled and robbed New York for forty years, have permitted this horrible condition of things and have taken no steps to improve it, though the Irish proletariat are the chief sufferers from the inhuman system. If New York had adopted and carried out a proper sanitary system in building, other cities could and would have copied it, whereas they, or many of them, have copied the deadly tenement system of the metropolis, with corresponding results. Chicago is not an exception to the rule. In this city also the number of deaths is largely in excess of births, and there is no other cause for it except the wretched condition of the tenements in which Irish, Polish, Bohemian, Italian, and other foreign laborers are huddled together without proper ventilation and sewerage. These tenement-house districts in Chicago are black with death every year. The mortality is terrible among these classes. Other parts of the city are healthy, and the same is true of New York. The wicked, wanton neglect of all sanitary conditions by avaricious landlords is the cause of the frightful mortality in our larger cities, and these Shylocks are responsible for it. It is they who build charnel-houses instead of homes for the working population, and not until some change is made will death cease to be the workingman's most constant companion. The direction of that change has been clearly pointed out by the Citizens' Association. It is both practical and profitable. It will give the workingman comfortable homes and it will put a handsome per cent of profit into the pockets of the capitalist who shall begin the model-tenement reform. As we have once before intimated, the architects of the association should draw up the plans and submit them to our capitalists. They need have no fear that any objection will be raised to 6 or 7 per cent interest upon a building investment.

GIVE THE AMERICAN ARTICLE A CHANCE.

The methods proposed by Mr. Samuel Schoenemann of this city for forcing Bismarck and the Junkers of Germany to change their hostile attitude toward the American hog are hardly such as will commend themselves to the American public, but they are quite suggestive in other directions. There is little doubt that, as Mr. Schoenemann says, nine-tenths of the so-called German wines imported into this country are adulterated. They consist of a large proportion of turnip-juice and potato-extract, sweetened and decocted, and flavored with a small percentage of the real beverage. Yet the stuff is sold here at three or four times the price of native wines, which, though they are not regarded as palatable, are at least genuine, and much more wholesome. The California vintage is a good if not yet a first-class article. It is grape-juice, grown on vines on which considerable care has been bestowed latterly. The methods of manufacturing native wines have also been improved. There is no adulteration. It would not pay. Grapes on the Pacific Coast are more plentiful than blackberries in France or turnips in Germany. It is more simple and easy to make genuine wine than to decoct the spurious compound. Some analyses of high-priced brands of imported champagne made recently in New York show that they are not freer from adulteration than the German wines. Yet men who are considered sensible and shrewd in business go on paying the high prices for the imported compound, while the honest home-made article finds few purchasers. A Chicago Board of Trade man who will haggle with his grocer for half an hour over a difference of half a cent a pound in the price of a jar of butter will pay $3 or $4 for a bottle of "imported" champagne containing a pint of deleterious fluid, and a racking headache, when he could obtain an equal quantity of genuine American grape-juice, equally palatable, sparkling and minus the headache, for $1.

But it is not in the matter of wines alone that this American mania for foreign-manufactured goods shows itself. The American tailors and shoemakers begin to praise their goods by informing the customers that they are genuine French or English articles, and the dry-goods clerk insinuatingly informs Miss or Madame that his calico and his cottons are Lancashire goods, that the silks are from France, though ten to one the former are from Massachusetts and the latter from New Jersey. Carpets manufactured in Connecticut and New York are guaranteed from Brussels, Worcester, and Kidderminster, and the salesman in this line is sure to inform the purchaser that they are the very latest English style and pattern. American girls with large fortunes and vulgar and silly mammas decidedly prefer insipid, brainless, dudish Frenchmen and Englishmen, with or without titles, to homespun, frank, stout-hearted, and manly American young men. And so it goes.

There seems to be no good reason for all this. It is true that the mania should be abated. In their speech Americans are self-assertive enough. They do not seem to be so in their shopping or in their tipple. Foreigners cannot be expected to value our goods if we do not show appreciation for them ourselves. Our people should patronize home-manufactured goods.

DEMOCRATIC "REVENUE REFORM."

Family quarrels in the Democratic party have become so common of late that it is scarcely worth while to draw attention to the bolt in the Democratic State Convention of New Jersey. All these dissensions may be explained by the scent of the spoils which has been discovered in the success of the Democrats by electing last fall a majority of the National House of Representatives; the slightest suggestion of a possible acquisition of power is sufficient to provoke greed and contention among people who have been kept out of office so many years. It is more important to note that the New Jersey Democrats have acquiesced in the stereotyped tariff resolution concocted originally for the Ohio straddle on that question. After declaring explicitly in favor of the "entire abolition of the present system of internal taxation" (that is, the whisky and tobacco taxes) the New Jersey Democrats adopted the pith of the Ohio resolution as follows:

> We favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessary expenditure of the Government, and so adjusted as to give protection and encouragement to home productive industry and labor without producing or fostering monopolies.

The Democrats of New Jersey are protectionists; it was in their behalf that Hancock printed his silly tariff letter during the campaign of 1880. Yet, as protectionists, they express themselves as entirely satisfied with a resolution which Mr. Watterson, the representative of the free-trade wing of the party, has declared to be satisfactory to his faction. It is evident, therefore, that this resolution was framed with the express purpose of appealing at one and the same time to the protectionists and free-traders of the party and to deceive the public. It may succeed in placating partisan Democrats who hold opposit views on the tariff, but it will certainly fail so far as it is intended to beguile the revenue-reformers of the Republican party. It is especially significant that Randall's scheme for the entire abolition of the whisky and tobacco taxes is gaining ground among the Democrats at the East as well as at the South, and every intelligent person knows that the inevitable effect of the surrender of all revenue from internal taxation will be to perpetuate and increase the extortions of the tariff system.

The above resolution is a thin tissue of contradictions, notwithstanding the apparent willingness of Democrats everywhere to accept it as a successful straddle. Revenue and protection are inconvertible and contradictory terms, and a resolution looking to the achievement of both separately by one and the same system is utterly meaningless. A "tariff for revenue" is a myth if it is to be "so adjusted as to give protection to home industry." A tariff thus adjusted subordinates the interest of the Government to the interest of the manufacturers, and revenue is displaced in order to make room for bounty. Protection may be incidental to a revenue tariff, though a tariff can be constructed which shall provide no protection whatever for home industry; but when it is the declared purpose to construct a tariff with reference "to protection and encouragement of home industry," as proposed by the resolution prescribed for all Democratic conventions, then revenue necessarily becomes a secondary consideration. When revenue has been made secondary in the construction of a tariff, it is very certain that the selfish interests and corrupt influences of the protected classes will predominate at all points. It is plain, therefore, that the resolution which is designed "to hit if a deer and miss if a calf" is really an unconditional surrender to the protective interests, and it is undoubtedly accepted in that light by the New Jersey Democrats. It is on a par with the contradictory declaration in favor of "the sovereignty of the States and the supremacy of the Federal Government," which is also made a part of the New Jersey platform. Every Democratic profession of Nationalism and revenue reform is put forward with an express reservation which makes it Pickwickian.

THERE is a very general opinion in New York that the West Shore Road up the Hudson and along the Erie Canal to Buffalo will not be a competitor of the New York Central, for the sufficient reason that the control of the West Shore has already passed into the hands of the Vanderbilt syndicate. The Utica (N. Y.) *Observer* remarks that nine-tenths of the business community of the State believe such to be the fact. A gentleman for many years associated with the railroad managers in New York gave his opinion very significantly to a representative of the *Observer* in the following words, replying to Vanderbilt's denial of having any interest in the West Shore:

> To adopt a remark of Vanderbilt himself, I say, "Vanderbilt be d——d." Does he suppose that people are blind? If the West Shore Company was to be a competitor of the Central-Hudson Road do you suppose that Vanderbilt's underlings would be instructed to give all possible aid to West Shore men in the prosecution of their work? Would the Central Company loan its locomotives, cars, and supplies to a competitor? Would it issue free passes to West Shore officers and employes? I guess not. Vanderbilt and his advisers are not fools, and they knew that unless they supplied the Mohawk Valley with another road in the form of a competitor of the Central-Hudson Company that some other capitalists would do so. Gen. Burt's South Side road scheme was conceived as "a strike," and just before the General's death all privileges and right of way secured by him were sold out, as he intended from the start. With a well built and finely equipped road in the Mohawk Valley and beyond to Buffalo, there will be no danger of another route looming up in our generation, and the handle of the railroad jug will remain in the hands of the Central-Hudson Company. I *know* it to be a fact, and all denials of the fact of Vanderbilt's connection with the West Shore Company are intended to gull greenhorns. No one else believes them. Time will show you that I am correct.

ON the second page of this issue THE TRIBUNE's readers are presented with full and carefully-collated exhibits of the diplomatic outlook in Europe, by which the present highly-strained situation may be judged as independently of prejudiced influences as is possible. The following thoughts may be gleaned: Russia's Czar has made an assuring visit to Denmark, evidently giving Sweden satisfactory evidences of friendship, and blocking Bismarck on the north. Bismarck and Kalnoky have met in haste, and at the risk of Bismarck's health. The Croatian embers of rebellion have been fanned by outside incendiaries, evidently Russian, and Bulgaria has been practically gobbled by Russia. The Danubian Kings have straightway hurried to Vienna and Berlin. The French have maintained an attitude of intense hostility to Germany. England, pleased with this evidence of national pluck and self-reliance, stands ready to make an Anglo-French alliance if the safety of Europe shall demand it. Notwithstanding Austria's historical ability to stand any amount of beating and still come up very dangerous, her present immense structure is regarded on all hands as likely to tumble to pieces in the first spell of rough weather. Russia is exercising extraordinary authority at Constantinople.

DISPATCHES from Canton, giving further accounts of the dreadful occurrences there last Monday represent the dangers surrounding all foreigners in that city as very great. Nine merchants, besieged by would-be plunderers, fired a volley, killing five Chinamen and wounding many more. For this placards are posted advising the Chinese to avenge themselves at the first opportunity. A Portuguese watchman was to blame for the rumpus which gave the pillagers their excuse to plunder and burn. The British Consul has acted with great and commendable promptness. He now has the Portuguese watchman and many of the Chinese thieves in prison at his Consulate.

MR. MICHAELIS is pleased with the tone of the dispatches from Washington, and says his bid of $10,000 for the Hesing judgment still goes. Mr. Hesing says if his offer of $1,000 shall not be accepted Uncle Sam may go hungry for all he (Mr. Hesing) will ever pay. Mr. Hesing says Mr. Arthur gave the assurance that, so long as he was President, no judgment against one citizen should be peddled to another.

IN the progress of events New Orleans seems to consider it necessary that she, too, like the great cities of the East and North, should have an exposition. She has taken advantage of what may be termed the centennial year of the introduction to commerce of her now favorite and leading staple, cotton, to open its exposition. Over $400,000 have already been subscribed in its behalf, and only $100,000 is now needed to reach the amount required, which is being rapidly subscribed by the citizens of that city. The project has already reached the point of assured success. Expositions in that section of the country are a novelty, and the people have entered into the preparations for this with the determination to omit or neglect nothing that can contribute to its success.

The design is to make the exposition not only National but universal; not only to have exhibits from all the Southern States and the States of the Union, but from Mexico, the States of Central America, the West Indies, the countries of South America, the various European countries, and in fact from all the innumerable foreign sections with which the Crescent City has commercial relations. The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition will, in the determination of its managers, be a counterpart of the great Centennial Exposition of 1876. Like that, it will be held under the auspices and by virtue of the authority of the General Government, an act for this purpose having passed Congress at its last session. The exposition managers at New Orleans have been fortunate in securing the services of Maj. G. A. Burke, the manager of the *Times-Democrat*—the most enterprising and progressive of the Southern press—as Director-General. Maj. Burke has already quite a National reputation as a man of great talents and force of character, and if he pilots the exposition to a successful issue, of which there is no doubt, it will add immensely to the high opinion in which he is now held by the people of the South.

SAM RANDALL is still doing service in the Quarter Sessions jury-box in Philadelphia. One John Solby, who was on trial Wednesday for burglary, was defended by ex-Gov. Hoyt. The case was clear, and the prisoner's attorney had nothing to stand upon except the vain, though rather ingenious, theory that the prosecuting witness, who identified the burglar, had merely an "optical illusion" and "visions of excitement." Mr. Randall, as foreman, announced the jury's verdict, which was as follows: "We find the prisoner, John Solby, guilty in manner and form as indicted. But with all due respect to the court, and with the consciousness of the fact that this prisoner as well as all other prisoners will receive his just dues here, we nevertheless respectfully beg to be permitted to recommend him to the mercy of the court." The prisoner tearfully asked a court officer, while waiting for the van half an hour after the session had been adjourned, what the big juror in the black frock coat had done with him in that speech. The officer got a memorandum and spelled out: "John Solby—guilt—recommend merc—no sent." We would again remind Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cox that they are hardly keeping up with the procession.

[NEW YORK *Tribune*.]—Young men come to New York by thousands every year from country and village homes where patient industry and tolerable frugality would secure to them a life of prosperity without doubt or question. They come in such numbers as to increase the urban population rapidly, in spite of its natural tendency the other way. Their coming is so great a mistake, in most cases—so disastrous to themselves—that it seems a pity that no lottery law can warn them away. Their coming is indeed a dangerous venture in the least hopeful of lotteries—a lottery in which the capital prizes are temptingly large, but in which the wheel is so dexterously managed as very nearly to destroy even such chances as there are in ordinary lotteries of a prize falling to the share of the youthful investor. We are accustomed to look upon the rapid growth of our cities as a source of pride and an occasion of rejoicing; in truth, it should be a subject of deepest mourning, so long as it involves so large a sacrifice of the country's hopeful young manhood.

JUDGE HOADLY's law partner, who is hovering about the "malarial" candidate in Philadelphia, was interviewed the other day, and described the patient's condition as follows: "He is improving slowly, and has been out and is coming down to lunch in a few minutes. He is, of course, weak from the effects of the fever, but he will be ready to go home and resume his campaign in ten days." Then, as he rested his right hand on the hotel-office counter, the Gubernatorial candidate's partner raised his left arm, and, emphasizing the remark with a sudden and positive downward sweep, said: "If he takes my advice he won't even do that. He has said all that he has to say." The Democratic party in Ohio is understood to be almost unanimous in the opinion that Judge Hoadly's partner is the possessor of what is vulgarly known as "a great head."

THE Cleveland (O.) *Leader* is somewhat disquieted by what it claims to be the fact, that the Democratic candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, State Treasurer, and member of Board of Public Works of that State, the Democratic Congressman from that district, and the Democratic Mayor of that city, and twenty-five minor city officials are all Roman Catholics. The *Leader* says: "Considering that the Romish element numbers only one-fourth of the population of this city and pays less than 5 per cent of all our taxes, the Catholic Irish have been quite lucky in grabbing all the valuable offices and a large majority of the minor positions."

THE Cleveland Democratic editor, still hot under the collar, serves the following notices on the "bosses" that any mere one-sided, jug-handled kind of harmony isn't what he is after:

> Some very good Democrats think that the *Plaindealer* should stand the everlasting abuse of a foul-mouthed gang and meekly say nothing for "harmony's" sake. We have to say that sort of thing is played out. The *Plaindealer* goes in for Harmony with a big H. It is grieved that there is any disturbance going on. But if there are any others who also yearn for harmony, and who think the *Plaindealer* should help along in that way, they had better call off their dogs.

MR. MCLEAN and Mr. Halstead are doing their best to hold up their respective ends in the pleasant little controversy now going on between them. Mr. McLean, who was last at the bat, after the customary left-handed tribute to Mr. Halstead's white-souled character, public, private, and journalistic, admonishes his antagonist to "cultivate the soft notes of the flute rather than the robustuousness of the bass-drum; to be satisfied with a piccolo, and not 'hanker' after a brass band."

[ALBANY *Evening Journal*.]—The New York *Sun* concedes that Senator Edmunds is a fine man, an able lawyer, and an experienced public servant, but says that he can never be elected President of the United States, because he belonged to the Electoral Commission. It will be recalled that the *Sun* defeated James A. Garfield three years ago with the same unreasonable and crushing argument. Or, come to think of it, was it the other man who was beaten?

[NEW YORK *Sun*.]—Bonanza Mackey is delighted with the work of his new company. It appears that two operators upon the compound wire of the Postal Telegraph have recently been sending and receiving 548 messages in three hours, or at the rate of ninety messages an hour. The best transmission upon the ordinary wire is understood to be only seventy-five messages an hour between New York and Boston, which is less than one-third the distance to Chicago.

MR. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, a member of the New York County Democracy, recently declared that Tammany "must go." Tammany will take him at his word. It has already invested in a large supply of half-fare round-trip tickets—where it cannot "work" the railroads for passes—and talks of "going" to the State Convention a thousand strong. Tammany is nothing if not for harmony.

THAT tough old sea-dog, Samuel Jones Tilden, Captain of the yacht Yosemite, has actually gone and beaten Jay Gould, Captain of the yacht Atalanta. Mr. Dana will please revise his recent declaration that Mr. Tilden is not, cannot, and will not be a candidate, and Taylorville, Ill., will please proceed at once to organize a club in behalf of the "old ticket."

[BOSTON *Herald*.]—The Democratic harmony in Ohio approaches nearer and nearer to the Donnybrook pattern. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* reads Mr. Pendleton out of the party in a three-column double-leaded editorial. The Democratic leaders in that State have always saved the Republicans a great deal of time and money.

QUINCY, Ill., has met with another public misfortune. The man who made the Quincy *Herald* notorious by comparing Garfield to Guiteau, and was eventually "fired" from that sheet, comes to the surface again as the controlling spirit of an afternoon daily.

WENDELL PHILLIPS flees to the arms of Ben Butler as the representative of a movement to "redeem the cities from rum." Some of these days some one will suggest Jay Gould as "a most fit and senseless man" to head the Anti-Monopoly party.

THERE are grave doubts whether the Stratford detectives, in case they should ever fall afoul of Rose Ambler's murderer, would not go their way and "thank God they were rid of a knave."

SENDING out Arctic expeditions to search for other Arctic expeditions, which in turn have been searching for still others, seems to be about as successful a pursuit as lowering buckets into an empty well and drawing nothing up.

LIKE the fever-and-ague patient of his Hoosier State, Mr. New's resignation is at present in the intermittent stage, and hasn't had a "shake" for the last twenty-four hours.

THE Cincinnati *News-Journal* is now engaged in damning McLean and supporting his county ticket in two languages—Cincinnati English and "Over-the-Rhine" Deutsch.

MR. SULLIVAN, of Boston, sighs for more worlds to conquer. Mr. Mace, of England, now a temporary resident of New York, betrays a consuming desire to be let alone.

THE Dakota constitutionmakers, like the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, from and after Sept. 10 will pass the hat or foot their own bills.

MR. O'DONNELL's confidence in his ability to cheat the gallows finds a fitting parallel in Col. James' faith in the integrity of a Missouri jury.

HARMONY with a bolt run through it to hold it down seems to have perched on the Democratic party in New Jersey.

[PHILADELPHIA *Times*.]—Editor McLean scuttles the Hoadly ship, so as to drown one Pendleton, a passenger.

"COL. WILSON," of New Mexico, is prepared to make engagements as a "starter."

PERSONALS.

Mr. William H. Hurlbert, late editor of the New York *World*, who is now visiting the Duke of Sutherland at Dunraven Castle, in Scotland, is paying the most devoted attention to the still beautiful widow of a Scotch Duke.

Harper's Weekly gives currency to the report that W. H. Vanderbilt has offered Miss Thursby $10,000 a year to sing in the choir of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, Sundays. Miss Thursby will sing in concert also the coming season. The average salary of a singer in a quartet choir of a New York church is $600.

The late ex-Gov. Gallup, of Connecticut, left the bulk of his estate in Connecticut to be divided equally between the Town of Plainfield—to form a David Gallup fund for support of the poor, etc.; Yale College—to form a David Gallup fund for the benefit of young men in the Sheffield Scientific School; the Hartford City Hospital; and the City of Cincinnati, O.—to form a "David Gallup addition to the William Woodward High-School fund."

The remains of Chief Keokuk, of the Sac and Fox Indians are to be moved and reinterred near the Iowa city that bears his name. He died at an advanced age years after the Blackhawk War. Opposed to the war, he told the Blackhawk faction that they would perish if they should go to war with the United States, but that if they would kill all their women and children beforehand he would lead them into battle. They reflected and desisted. But subsequent events precipitated the war in spite of his counsels.

Miss Chamberlayne, of Ohio, who spent the winter of 1881-'82 in London without creating any special sensation, and who has since been admired rather publicly by the Prince of Wales, is said to be engaged to a great Montana cattle-dealer named Cairns. Miss Chamberlayne has not been fortunate in England in a matrimonial point of view, but then English gentlemen do not care to have their fiancés or wives admired by the Prince of Wales and his set. They think it does them no good socially or any other way.

Commander Rivière, who lost his life in Tonquin, wrote three days before his death to a friend in Paris: "I am now administrator, soldier, seaman, diplomat, custom-house officer, and policeman. In spite of all this I have written one novel and begun a second, which, however, has advanced only as far as the third page. I lack time. I don't know how France—that is to say, the Government—will judge of what circumstances have made me do. In any case I am indifferent; I have done what I was compelled to do, and I am, besides, possessed of that quiet philosophy which is prepared for everything and submits to anything."

Mr. J. W. Crockett, resident of DeWitt, Ark., great-grandson of David Crockett, has a valuable heir-loom in the shape of a gold watch, formerly the property of the old hero of the Alamo. It is of ordinary gentleman's size, but thicker than present-day watches, and open-faced. The dial is white, without inscription, and has only the hour and minute hand. The case, plain and smooth, has been worn thin by time. It is of solid gold, and on the back the names of its different owners are inscribed as follows: D. Crockett, John W. Crockett, Robert H. Crockett, J. W. Crockett. The watch was purchased by David Crockett in Tennessee after his defeat in his last race for Congress, and has passed through succeeding generations.

The Comte de Paris has rustic tastes, and appreciates the blessing of country life. He resides in the summer and early autumn in the beautiful Chateau d'Eu, which Queen Victoria twice visited in Louis Philippe's reign, and in restoring it he was rich enough to obtain the assistance of M. Viollet Leduc. This seat is near the coast, and close to a pretty river that keeps within view of the chateau, a flour and a saw-mill at work. Some of the most beautiful sites of Normandy are in the forest of Eu, which also belongs to the Comte de Paris. The stables are well furnished with powerful horses for drawing wagonets and chars-à-bancs; with park hacks which the Comtesse de Paris rides, and ponies that she drives four-in-hand.

FOREIGN.

Battle Between the Black Flags and the French Forces in Tonquin.

The Former Defeated After a Valiant and Protracted Resistance.

Subsidence of the Excitement at Canton—Details of the Recent Riots.

England's Mediation to Be Asked—The Chinese Growing More Belligerent.

Mr. Fred Gebhard in Paris—Also Mrs. Langtry—German Catholics and Lutherans.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A BATTLE.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND BLACK FLAGS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Hong Kong today states that a battle has taken place between the French forces and the "Black Flags," lasting eight hours. The engagement took place between Hanoi and Sontay, near Red River. The French forces are reported as having lost two officers and fifty men. The loss of the Black Flags is estimated to be between 500 and 600. Hanoi is the town where the French have been holding their garrison since the previous engagement at Sontay awaiting reinforcements.

It is probable from the tenor of the above dispatch that the Black Flags, whose headquarters are at Bac Minh, to the northeast of Hanoi, determined to recapture Sontay from the French, who have kept gunboats there for the last fortnight, and while en route from Bac Mink across the Delta were met by the French sent from Hanoi to intercept them, the above battle being the result.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The French accounts of the battle with the Black Flags state that Saturday, Sept. 1, the French forces from Hanoi advanced to within twelve miles of Sontay, where the enemy was found in casemate forts, upon which the fire of the French had no effect. After three days of hard fighting the French troops carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet, capturing two towns and two Black Flag standards. The French loss was two officers and fourteen men killed and three officers and forty men wounded.

After the victory Admiral Bouet withdrew his fleet to Hanoi to await reinforcements, leaving 300 men to hold the captured towns.

The French naval force at Tonquin under Admiral Bouet comprises the iron-clads Bayard, of four guns; the Atlante, of twelve guns; the Triomphante, of eight guns; the cruisers Trouville and Chateau Renaud, and the transports Annamite and Mittie, each carrying two guns, the gunboats Lynx and Vipere, each carrying four guns; the Fanfare and the Leopard and the Surprise, each carrying two guns. There are four sloops carrying an aggregate of seven guns, and four dispatch boats, carrying an aggregate of twelve guns. Two torpedo launches are also attached to the fleet.

LATER DETAILS.

A Hong Kong dispatch gives the details of the battle between the French and Black Flags the 1st inst. The French, the dispatch says, took thirty prisoners, who were beheaded forthwith. Although the movement of the French troops was a success, yet the result shows that very large reinforcements will be needed to clear Tonquin of the Black Flags, as an earthwork of no great strength kept the French, with gunboats, three days at bay. Sixty men of an available force of 1,500 means a large French loss, while 500 Black Flags killed are as nothing. Operations are again suspended.

Another dispatch says the rifles captured from the Black Flags in the engagement are reported to bear the Chinese arsenal mark. The dispatch further states that the Chinese press has adopted a belligerent tone toward the French, and declares the treaty contrary to the international law.

THE CANTON RIOTS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE OUTBREAK.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The *Standard's* Hong Kong correspondent gives additional details of rioting at Canton Monday last. The riot began at 8 o'clock in the morning. As previously stated, the trouble was caused by a quarrel between some Chinese and Portuguese watchmen on the quay. During the latter part of the riot some merchants organized themselves to defend their property. The party consisted of nine Germans and three Englishmen. They fired into the mob, killing five Chinese and wounding many more. The arrival of the Chinese troops finally checked the mob.

The houses burned by the mob include ten English, one American, two German, and one French. The Consuls have forwarded to the Viceroy an identical note, holding him accountable for the destruction of property, because he failed to send troops when advised of the disorders. Three Chinamen who were caught in the act of plundering property, and a Portuguese who was the immediate cause of the outbreak, are now imprisoned at the British Consulate.

Now two British, one French, and five Chinese gunboats are moored in the river abreast of the foreign settlement. The Chinese have posted placards on the walls of the city applauding the action of the populace, and calling upon them to kill the Europeans at the next opportunity which presents itself. The different Consuls at Canton admit that the situation is very serious, and the future of the European colony is gloomy in the extreme. There is almost open war between the native and foreign elements, and it will be necessary to have men-of-war in the harbor for a long time to come as a measure of protection.

ALL SERENE.

HONG KONG, Sept. 14.—The American Consul at Canton thinks there need be no further anxiety for the safety of foreign residents at Canton.

THE SITUATION.

CHINESE PROPOSITIONS.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The *Soir* professes to give the following as the heads of the proposals by the Marquis Tseng, Chinese Embassador, to Challemel-Lacour; That France should cease sending reinforcements to Tonquin; that China will recognize the treaty of Hué, but will retain the right of investiture of Annamese sovereign; that the French protectorate shall be under Chinese control, and under the direction of military Mandarins; that China shall be reimbursed for all expenses incurred in repression of the Black Flags.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The *Republique Francaise*, in an article upon the Tonquin question, takes the ground that France cannot accept the proposed establishment of a neutral zone, but will be satisfied if Tonquin is withdrawn entirely from Chinese jurisdiction, and says that if England can guarantee the agreement of China to these points the whole trouble will be speedily ended.

NO SPECIAL SESSION.

It is announced that the French Government has at present no intention to convene the Chamber of Deputies before the 22d of October.

FRESH TROUBLES.

Troubles are reported in Woo Chang, on the Yang Tse Kiang, fomented by the "White Lily," a secret society opposed to the present dynasty.

TRICON.

Tricon, late French Minister to China, accompanied by Sir George Bowen, the British Governor of Hong Kong, has gone to Pekin.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

In the Cabinet Council today Challemel-Lacour stated that the negotiations with the Chinese Embassador were progressing favorably. The forwarding of reinforcements to Tonquin was indorsed. It was agreed that France in the negotiations with China shall adopt a conciliatory policy.

A FALSE ACCOUNT.

The account in *Figaro* of an interview between Challemel-Lacour and Lord Lyons, the British Embassador, is untrue. Lord Lyons is still on furlough.

SUMMON THE CHAMBERS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The *Times* in an editorial says: "Why does not the French Government summon the Chambers to learn what France wishes? If the people decide upon war the sooner they prepare an adequate army and a sufficient fleet the better it will be. If for peace the Government could immediately fulfill the wishes of the country. At present, notwithstanding the talk about conciliation, all its actions tend towards war, yet it is without the courage to prepare for war on a scale equal to the occasion."

MEDIATION.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—The London correspondent of the *New Free Press* says China and France have accepted in principle the mediation of England for the settlement of the Tonquin question.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

FRED GEBHARD.

HE JOINS MRS. LANGTRY IN PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—[Special Cable.]—The other day Mrs. Langtry arrived at the French Capital, along with her retinue, with the intention of perfecting herself in the dramatic art under the guidance of the veteran professor of acting, M. Regnier. Her retinue was smaller when she first came than it was during her American tour, but it has at length been increased to its normal size by the appearance of the devoted Mr. Gebhard, who has suddenly, but not unexpectedly, arrived in Paris. Whether he too intends to study for the stage under M. Regnier is not yet known, but the newspaper writers have already begun to evince great interest in the English beauty and the millionaire American, and it is likely that young Mr. Gebhard will succeed in his evident attempt to acquire a European reputation.

HIS FRIENDS RETICENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—When Mrs. Langtry returned home it was said that Mr. Frederick Gebhard would soon follow her. For about three weeks Mr. Gebhard has been lost to sight. He was today reported to have gone to Europe. The story was that he had secured passage on one of the ocean steamships without having his name appear in the cabin-list, and quietly slipped away without the knowledge of any one except a few friends. The conclusion jumped at was that he had left this country to join Mrs. Langtry, who is studying in Paris. Mr. Reginald Francklyn was said to have purchased Mr. Gebhard's ticket so that he might not be known. Mr. Francklyn said today that he would not tell if he did know that Mr. Gebhard has gone. As for taking passage under an assumed name, as Mr. Gebhard was said to have done, Mr. Francklyn knew that to be untrue. Mr. Gebhard had too much sense for that. Mr. Francklyn had not seen Mr. Gebhard in some time.

Mr. Frederick Neilson, Mr. Gebhard's brother-in-law said that Mr. Gebhard had been away traveling for about two weeks. He could not say where Mr. Gebhard was. The young man might be in Maine. Mr. Neilson was asked if he knew it to be true that Mr. Gebhard's infatuation for Mrs. Langtry had caused him to follow her across the water. "That is utter nonsense," replied Mr. Neilson. "I do not know that he has thought of her once since she went away."

A servant at Mr. Gebhard's residence said she did not think he had gone to Europe, but she had not seen him in a long time. An attendant at the Union Club, of which Mr. Gebhard is a member, said he had not been there in three weeks. At Delmonico's it was said that he has not been there in three weeks.

RELIGIOUS RIVALRY.

THE LUTHER ANNIVERSARY.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—There was a general illumination at Wittenberg this evening. Dense crowds thronged the streets, singing national and religious songs, especially the Luther hymn, "Eine Feste burg." The Cabinet order of the Emperor and speech of the Crown Prince create a profound impression throughout Protestant Germany. Their emphatic avowal of stanch Protestant convictions and earnest faith in the last benefits of the Reformation have been received with sincere sympathy by the entire Protestant world.

A COUNTER DEMONSTRATION BY THE CATHOLICS.

Simultaneously with the Luther festival a general Catholic convention was held at Dusseldorf today. Herr Windthorst proposed that an association of Catholics of all nations be formed, and that religious meetings to pray for Catholic unification be held Nov. 10, the anniversary of Luther's birthday.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, Sept. 14.—Von Schloezer, who recently visited Bismarck at Gastein, has returned to Rome and had an audience with Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State. A basis of negotiations between the Vatican and Prussia were agreed upon. Their exact nature is not divulged.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Dr. and Patrick Connolly and their sister Catherine were arraigned for a further examination at Bruff yesterday. The prisoners are charged with being implicated in a conspiracy to murder a rent warner named John Carroll for the purpose of obtaining his property. Further evidence was adduced confirmatory of that already given, and the prisoners were fully committed for trial.

ATTEMPTED EVICTION.

An abortive attempt was made today at the Town of Kelly, County of Meath, to evict a man named Farrelly. He had strongly barricaded his doors and windows, and otherwise prepared himself for defense. When the officers appeared they were received with a shower of sticks and stones, and boiling water was poured over them from above. Their reception was so hot and the house so well defended that they were obliged to retreat. Farrelly is still in possession.

PARNELL PAYS OFF HIS MORTGAGE.

Parnell has paid off the mortgage on his estate, amounting to £13,000, from the proceeds of the Parnell testimonial fund.

TRADE.

COTTON.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Manchester *Guardian* says the prices of cotton goods are firm, but the trade is of a retail character.

WOOL.

Ninety-two hundred bales of Port Phillip and New Zealand wool were sold today.

GRAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—The leading grain circular says: The grain market is dull in view of the almost entire absence of consumptive demand. The majority of the markets are unchanged, but less money had to be taken by dealers in order to effect sales. For cargoes off coast and for shipment there was a limited inquiry. At the market today there was an average attendance. There was a moderate business in wheat at a decline of one pence. Flour was dull. In corn there was a decline of one pence for mixed, and the demand was limited. Other articles are unchanged.

THE TRADES-UNION CONGRESS.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 14.—The Trades-Union Congress adopted only the original resolution of Joseph Arch. It declares that considering the large amount of waste land in the Kingdom capable of cultivation radical changes in the land system of the country are required in order that the land may be put under productive cultivation for the benefit of the community, thereby offering a check to excessive emigration. The amendment calling upon the Government to declare the lands public property was rejected. A resolution was adopted favoring paid labor representatives in Parliament.

HAYTI.

THE CIVIL WAR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—According to official advices from Hayti, the towns of Bainet and Marigot, which fell with Jacmel into the hands of the insurgents, have been retaken by the Government forces. The insurgents at Jacmel are closely surrounded. The commune of Cotes de Fer, where Gen. Cleovil Mode pronounced against the Government, has been given over by the insurgents to pillage. The population has invoked Government aid.

The bombardment of Miragoane has completely silenced the fire of the insurgents. The city today is like a necropolis. At Jeremie the insurgents were so harassed by the incessant fire of the Government troops that, in desperation, they threw themselves upon Fort Solomon and took possession of it, but it was immediately retaken by the Seventeenth Regiment at the point of the bayonet, and remains in possession of the Government. The movement at Fort Liberte ended in the flight of the instigator.

COMTE DE PARIS.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE ROYALISTS.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 28.—The correspondent of a local paper had an interview yesterday with M. Ferry, to ascertain what measure would be taken eventually by the Government against the Royal party. M. Ferry said the consequences of the Comte de Chambord's death would in nowise disturb the Government. It was impossible for the Legitimists or Orleanists to form a party to begin an unconstitutional campaign. He did not believe that the Orleanists would assume the attitude of Pretenders. The Comte de Paris, like his mother, had the cool, calm blood of the Germans. His position would be very difficult among the old Bourbons, who would wish to surround him. Besides, the Monarchical party was a very small one. It today there were general elections, hardly thirty Royalists would be returned. The party consisted of some 3,000 nobles, about thirty Bishops, and a few thousand priests, monks, and servants. The Royalists might go to Goritz, and display the fleur de lys, but every Royalist demonstration in France would be severely repressed. If the Comte de Paris issued a proclamation he would not be allowed to return, or doing so, would be expelled.

BILLIARDS.

SCHAEFER-VIGNAUX.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—In addition to the game of billiards 3,000 points, balk-line, arranged to be played here in October between Maurice Vignaux of this city and Jacob Schaefer of Chicago, Vignaux has sent another challenge offering to play Schaefer a game for the championship of the world, according to the rules. The rules provide for 500 points and $500 a side.

ADMIRAL PIERRE.

HIS FUNERAL.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 14.—At the funeral of Admiral Pierre Admiral Kreutz pronounced the oration, paying a high tribute to the patriotism and ability of the deceased. The flag of the American Consulate was at half-mast during the ceremonies.

CABLE NOTES.

The announcement that Gladstone intends to visit Copenhagen excites great attention at Berlin.

Victor Le Franc, member of the Senate, is dead. He was 24 years of age, and was a Republican.

Cortachy Castle, near Forfar, Scotland, owned by the Earl of Airlie, was burned. Loss over £60,000.

Yesterday was the last day of the Doncaster September meeting. In the race for the Doncaster Cup Sir F. Johnstone's Thebais walked over the course for the stakes.

The Spanish Legation at Washington has informed the Government there is a Spanish exile in Cuba making preparations for a rising of the colored people, who are reported to be discontented. The plot, however, is destined to fail.

A Parliamentary return shows that the total number of families evicted throughout Ireland in the quarter ending the 30th of June was 1,247, these comprising 6,159 persons; 101 families (431 persons) were readmitted as tenants and 414 families (2,085 persons) as care-takers.

Capt. Delannay, a French infantry officer, predicted four years ago that there would be an earthquake in Java, giving a date two days within its actual occurrence. He predicts a worse disaster in 1886. The French Academy of Science, discussing the prediction, decided it is merely an extraordinary coincidence.

Admiral Inglefield, acting on behalf of the Duke of Sutherland, has requested from the Porte permission for surveys to be made in connection with the proposed Palestine Canal. The Porte replied, however, that it did not consider that the time had yet arrived in which it would be expedient to grant such permission.

At Amsterdam the Congress of Commerce and Industry began yesterday. A resolution was adopted declaring the principal cause of the depreciation of silver results from the decrease of its coinage in Europe. The resolution also expresses a wish for the adoption of a common double standard throughout Europe and America.

Judgment has been rendered at Paris by the Tribunal of Commerce in connection with the case of the Union Générale, annulling the three last issues of the shares of that concern for increasing its capital stock, condemning the Directors to pay twenty commission agents 1,500,000 francs, and refusing to declare the company legally non-existent.

The Spanish Cabinet Council has resolved to accept the resignation of De Rute Yginer, Under Secretary to the Ministry of the Interior and author of a newspaper article which led the Duke De Fernan Nunez to tender his resignation as Spanish Embassador at Paris. The Cabinet refused to accept the Embassador's resignation.

MAKING A REPUTATION.

[Waterbury (Conn.) *American*.]—There is a story, at his own expense, which the late Prof. Moses Stuart Phelps used to tell with great glee. In the days when he was a graduate student at New Haven he took a walk one morning with Prof. Newton, a man who lives in the world of mathematics, and simply exists in the common world of ordinary things. Prof. Newton, as is his habit, started off on the discussion of an abstruse problem. As the Professor went deeper and deeper, Mr. Phelps' mind wandered further and further from what was being said. At last Mr. Phelps' attention was called back to his companion by the Professor's winding up with: "Which, you see gives us 'x.'" "Does it?" asked Mr. Phelps, thinking that in politeness he ought to say something. "Why, doesn't it?" excitedly exclaimed the Professor, alarmed at the possibility that a flaw had been detected in his calculations. Quickly his mind ran back over the work. There had indeed been a mistake. "You are right, Mr. Phelps, you are right," almost shouted the Professor. "It doesn't give us 'x,' it gives us 'y.'" And from that hour Prof. Newton looked upon Mr. Phelps as a mathematical prodigy. He was the first man who had ever caught the Professor tripping. "And so," Mr. Phelps used often to add, with his own peculiar smile in telling the story, "I achieved a reputation for knowing a thing I hate. It's the way many reputations are made in this superficial world."

Library furniture, durable, stylish, and cheap, at Colby's, Nos. 217 and 219 State street.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Pennsylvania Farmer Cuts His Young Wife's Throat and His Own.

The Husband Thought to Have Been Insane When He Committed the Deed.

Their Decomposed Bodies Found Nine Days After the Murder Locked in Each Other's Arms.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the *Press* from Danville says: The quiet farming village of Jerseytown, Columbia County, is stirred to its depths by an awful crime. William Runyan, a prosperous young farmer, at least nine days ago cut the throat of his recently wedded wife, and, taking her bleeding body in his arms, cut his own. Locked in the bloody embrace of death their decomposed bodies were discovered only yesterday afternoon. There is every indication that the slayer of his wife and himself was the victim of hereditary insanity. The tragedy brings grief into some of the best families of the county.

The young couple, when married, were given a farm two miles outside of the village by the wife's wealthy father. So far as neighborhood gossips know they lived happily. Wednesday afternoon of last week they visited the house of Mr. Kramer, the wife's father, and after making some purchases at the store in Jerseytown returned to their home. It is an appalling commentary upon the isolated life which even the more prosperous of the farmers lead that since that time, although nothing had been seen of them, their absence was unnoticed until yesterday afternoon. A brother of Mrs. Runyan, the murdered wife, went to the house the day after their visit to Jerseytown, but as he found the house locked he supposed they were making a visit and returned to his home.

SUSPICION AWAKENED.

Day after day passed. The house was silent and told no tale to the casual passer. The cows moaned for food in the barn. Other live stock roamed untended in the fields. Yesterday, however, a neighbor noticed that the horses and cattle were huddled together in the pasture during a heavy rain. He knew that William Runyan was a careful farmer, and, much perplexed, he went to the house. It was locked. Somewhat perplexed, the neighbor went to the barn, where he found the cattle dead in their stalls. Their ribs stood gauntly out. They had evidently starved. Now thoroughly alarmed and with suspicions aroused the neighbor dragged a ladder to the house and planted it against the siding.

AN APPALLING SPECTACLE.

Mounting to a second-story window, his eyes shrank from a horrible sight. Husband and wife were lying in bed locked in each other's arms and covered with blood. The man raised the window, but the bodies were in such a state of decomposition that it was impossible to enter the room. An alarm was sounded, and in a few hours the entire neighborhood was aroused. Dr. Truit was the first to enter the room, but was compelled to return after having made the discovery that Mrs. Runyan's throat was cut. He could stay to learn no more. This morning, however, several persons entered the room. The dead wife lay folded in the dead husband's arms. The bed was soaked with blood, which had oozed to the floor. Evidently a double murder by any one who had entered the house was impossible.

THE ACT OF A MAN.

It was plainly the work of an insane husband, and this was confirmed by a memorandum found in one of his pockets disposing of some of his and her personal effects, and stating that he had committed the deed, and that the families would find out why. Only a few days before the fatal Wednesday, while thrashing in the barn, he told his brother that there would be a funeral before the week was out. A sister of the murdered woman says that Mrs. Runyan told her that her husband a few weeks ago said that if he was to die he wanted her to die with him.

BASE-BALL.

Philadelphia Beaten by Cleveland Twice in One Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—For the purpose of completing the series according to schedule the Cleveland and Philadelphia Clubs played two games here today. In the morning game the Philadelphias scored in the first inning on an error of Sawyer, the visitors' left-handed pitcher, and in the second on an easy dropped fly by Dunlap, and in the seventh on Bushong's wild throw to second. The Clevelands got a run in the second by the good batting of Crowley and Bushong, two in the fifth on McLean's bad decision, and two in the seventh on Ringo's error.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned run—Cleveland, 1.
Two base hits—Crowley (2), Glasscock, Muldoon, Gross, and Coleman.
Total base hits—Cleveland, 16; Philadelphia, 8.
Errors—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 10.
First base on balls—Hotaling, York, and Gross.
First base on errors—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 4.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 6.
Struck out—Muldoon (2), Harbidge (2), Hotaling, Crowley, Sawyer, Warner, Purcell, Coleman, and Ringo.
Passed balls—Bushong, 1; Gross, 3.
Wild pitches—Sawyer, 2; Purcell, 1.
Time—Two hours and twenty minutes.
Umpire—McLean.

In the afternoon the game was again very close until the sixth inning, when by a combination of circumstances and four scratch hits, all of which should have been captured had the Philadelphias been playing in luck, four runs were scored.

THE SCORE.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	*	—5

Base-hits—Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 8.
Errors—Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 5.
First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 4.
Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 3.
Struck out—Glasscock, Gross, and Warner (2).
Passed ball—Gross.
Time—One hour and forty-five minutes.
Umpire—McLean.

Providence, 2; Detroit, 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Providence Club again defeated the Detroits today. It was a battle of pitchers. Sweeney pitched for Providence and Weidman for Detroits, and it took ten innings to find out who was the better man. In the second inning Hanlon reached first on Denny's bad throw, second on a steal, and home on Sweeney's wild throw. In the fifth, Carroll, of Providence, tied the game on his two-base hit, a put-out, and an attempt to put out at the plate. In the tenth, Carroll, by a good catch, saved the day for Providence. Denny then made a three-base hit and was batted home by Sweeney. It was a singular coincidence that the two men who gave Detroit their run batted out a victory for Providence. Seven hundred were present.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Providence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Providence, 6; total, 9. Detroit, 4; total, 6.
Errors—Providence, 5; Detroit, 5.
Earned runs—Providence, 2.
Two-base hits—Carroll, Weidman, Bennett.
Three-base hit—Denny.
First base on balls—Providence, 2; Detroit, 1.
First base on errors—Providence, 2; Detroit, 3.
Struck out—Providence, 5; Detroit, 6.
Left on bases—Providence, 4; Detroit, 4.
Double plays—Providence, 2; Detroit, 1.
Passed ball—Nava.

New York, 4; Buffalo, 1.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—There was a large attendance on the polo grounds today to witness the game played there between the New York and Buffalo Clubs. The New Yorks were handicapped by the absence of Ward and Hankinson, who are on the sick list, but they won the game by timely batting and the excellent pitching of Welch.

THE SCORE:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4

Runs earned—Buffalo, 0; New York, 2.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 5; New York, 3.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 7; New York, 5.
Two-base hits—Conner.
Total base hits—Buffalo, 4; New York, 7.
Umpire—Mr. Chipman.

Fly Tips.

The Bostons and the home team have now concluded their series of fourteen games, each winning seven games.

The Chicagos did not play yesterday, but all of the other clubs embraced the opportunity to play off the games postponed during the early part of the week, the Cleveland Club moving up in the list through two victories over the Philadelphias in one day. Boston and Providence are now tied for the first place, with fifty-four games won each. Cleveland comes next with fifty-three games, and the Chicago nine is credited with the fifty-two victories they had when they left for the East. Today's games are: Chicago-Providence, Detroit-Boston, Cleveland-New York, and Buffalo-Philadelphia.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Loss of Over $100,000 by a Brooklyn Blaze.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A fire this morning in Brooklyn destroyed the felt-hat works of William A. Boylin & Co. and the Novelty Straw-Hat factory, owned by Charles E. Everett, of Brooklyn. The fire broke out first last night, and was extinguished, as was thought, with a loss of about $2,000 on the buildings and $8,000 on the stock and machinery. The fire again broke out at 6 o'clock this morning, and the structure was all in flames before the firemen arrived. The factory, together with two frame buildings in the rear, belonging to the same company, was demolished. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $20,000; on the machinery, $40,000; and on the stock, $35,000.

The flames then extended to the Novelty Straw-Hat Factory adjoining and pretty well gutted the place. Everett said his loss on the building is about $17,000 and the loss on stock and machinery is from $25,000 to $30,000. They employed about 200 hands. A full force of hands had been ordered to work Monday. Everett does not think his insurance sufficient to cover the loss.

The Brooklyn Felt-Hat Works were only partially insured. This factory was destroyed twice before by fire. It lost $20,000 last year by bad business. About 125 men were employed there. The fire last night originated in the engine-room, but the origin of the fire this morning could not be learned.

At Des Moines, Ia.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—A fire broke out about 10 o'clock tonight in the paint-room of the Merchants' Union Barb-Wire Factory on East Fourth street, and, spreading rapidly, soon burst through the roof and spread quite extensively throughout the building. The north wing was completely destroyed. This was filled with wire ready for the market, which would have been shipped out tomorrow. It is greatly damaged and may prove a total loss. There was on hand over $20,000 worth of manufactured wire. The damage to the building will doubtless reach $5,000. The machinery, which is very valuable, is probably uninjured. The force of hands in the paint-room was at work, and the fire originated by the accidental contact of a spool of freshly-painted wire with a lighted candle.

Later estimates of the damage done by the fire in the Merchants' Union Barb-Wire Works show that the loss will foot up about $15,000. There was an insurance of $1,400 on the building, $4,000 on machinery, $1,000 on the boiler and engine, $100 on furniture, and $12,000 on stock, total $18,500, in the following companies: Springfield, Mass., $2,500; Hawkeye, Des Moines, $500; London, Liverpool & Globe, $1,000; St. Paul, $2,000; London Fire, $500; Royal, $1,000; Niagara, $1,500; National, $1,000; Providence, $2,000; Rhode Island, $3,000; German American, $900; Pennsylvania Fire, $2,600.

The Loss by the Milwaukee Fire.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—Twenty thousand oil barrels, the cooper-shop and adjacent sheds of the Standard Oil Company were burned last night, six miles north of this city. Several cars of the St. Paul Railway Company and many of the Northwestern Company, standing on the tracks, were also consumed. Loss, about $40,000; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary. The pipes leading to the big tanks were cut by the watchman, so that the fire did not spread to them at all.

A Fire in the Hotel Vendome, Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—A fire early this morning in the Hotel Vendome created considerable excitement among the guests, many rushing to the street in their night clothes. The loss will not exceed $5,000.

Other Fires.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. 14.—The Bayview Hotel burned today. There was no loss of life.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14.—Jacksonville (Ala.) was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $50,000. The blaze is supposed to be incendiary.

A CHINESE PROCLAMATION.

Good Advice and Words of Warning from the Chinese Consul to His Countrymen.

[New York *Tribune*.]—Au-Yang, the Chinese Consul for the Port of New York, has recently issued an address to his countrymen. There are about 3,000 Chinamen in this city, the Consul said to a *Tribune* reporter, and to each one copies of his address in Chinese and English have been sent. The following is a copy of the address: Au-Yang, Chinese Consul for the Port of New York, U. S. A., issues the following official notification:

His Imperial Majesty's Envoy, Ching, having duly memorialized the throne, has seen fit to appoint me Consul at New York, to take cognizance of such matters as may arise in the intercourse of Chinese subjects with the citizens and subjects of other nationalities, and it accordingly becomes incumbent on me, upon entering upon the discharge of my official duties, to address a few brief and easily intelligible remarks to my countrymen with reference to certain matters—viz.:

The municipal prohibitions must not be transgressed, it was said by one of the ancients that "when one enters any country he should inquire what is prohibited there." My countrymen having come to this country, ought to make themselves acquainted with its prohibitory statutes, and should not transgress them. Although it is my wish and my determination to protect the interests of the Chinese (which I shall do to the utmost of my ability), yet should any Chinese break the law or transgress the prohibitions I will by no means extend to him favor or protection contrary to what is fair and right. Every Chinese, therefore, without exception, whether he be a recent arrival or an old resident, must at all times be careful to conduct himself in a quiet and orderly manner, so that he may keep up the good name of China, and may not incur the contempt of persons of other nationalities, and in all his intercourse with the natives of this or of other countries he must be considerate and reasonable and not give rise to trouble. This is a point of very great importance.

The kindly feelings that should exist between fellow-countrymen must not be ignored. We, men of China, who have left our native soil and come to a far-off foreign land, though it may be that we belong to different provinces or to different prefectures, or to different districts, are none the less fellow-countrymen, and each should take an interest in the welfare of the other and cultivate a spirit of union and harmony. Should any misunderstanding arise, action should be deferred until the subject has been debated in an open meeting. But if under the pretense of union and harmony, separate and exclusive clubs and confederations are organized, then, although at first the members of them may presume and rely upon their strength and influence, in the end unfathomable mischief will be brought to pass. All such scheming practices must, therefore, be strictly avoided.

Lawsuits are unprofitable, and must not be resorted to. The parties on both sides being fellow-countrymen, should disputes arise with reference to debts or other money matters, and ill-feeling be thereby engendered, it is the duty of both parties to listen to the advice and exhortation of others, in order that neighborly feeling may be cultivated and encouraged; but if, acting upon the angry feelings of the moment, they bring suits against one another in the local tribunals, the result will inevitably be a loss both of time and money; and not only so, but both the contestants being foreigners from afar, they will thus expose themselves unnecessarily to dislike and ridicule on the part of persons of every nationality. It is therefore my earnest hope that my countrymen will endeavor in all matters of controversy to make as little account as possible of great matters and to altogether ignore everything that is of small importance.

Money must not be squandered. My countrymen having exiled themselves from father and mother, wife and children, to this far-of foreign land, exposed to toil and hardship from one year's end to the other, should remember that their scanty earnings have been at the expense of their blood and of their sweat, and should not be thoughtlessly squandered instead of being kept to carry out future plans. Now, it appears that *Gambling* and *Opium-Smoking* are the two ways in which money is most frequently squandered, and that they are also the most prolific sources of evil. Moreover, they are both prohibited by the municipal regulations. For these reasons I, the Consul, cannot refrain from earnestly exhorting you in relation to them. By all means arouse yourselves and take warning. This I urgently enjoin upon you.

An Official Proclamation.

KWANG-SU, 9th year, 5th moon (June, 1883).

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Arrived out, the Cornwall and Normandie, from New York; the Titania and Grecian, from Montreal, and the Newcastle City, from Boston.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Arrived the State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Sept. 14.—Arrived, the State of Alabama, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—Arrived, the Bulgarian, from Boston.

FAR REACHING.

The fame of the Garland Stoves and Ranges is rapidly spreading to all corners of the country. The Michigan Stove Company are today shipping a car-load of their celebrated stoves and ranges to Spokane Falls, Washington Ter., some 1,900 miles distant, and we congratulate them upon having shipped the first car-load of stoves ever shipped over the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Governor

told the truth when he said Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion Remedy had no equal. Druggists, 25c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Lundborg's
Rhenish Cologne.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

Seal Sacques AND Dolmans.

We are in receipt of the CHOICEST LOT OF ALASKA SEALSKINS ever brought to this market, in lengths from 42 to 60 inches, and in order to avoid the rush customarily occuring at the approach of cold weather, we will offer a saving of

25 Per Cent

On all orders placed with us this month for

SEAL SACQUES and SEAL DOLMANS.

Furs purchased will be kept on storage free of charge until the opening of Winter Season.

Quality and Fit Guaranteed.

Jap Screens

We have just received a full line of

TWO AND THREE LEAF

Japanese Screens

Which are very choice.

ALSO SOME VERY HANDSOME

Japanese Lanterns,

With LAMP and GAS Attachments.

JUDSON & CO.

N. W. Corner State and Washington.

FOR SALE.

Eureka Iron Co.'s Property at Wyandotte, Mich.

The charter of this Company expires by limitation on the 24th of October next, and the whole of the plant and real estate is now offered for sale. If any portion remains unsold at private sale on the 15th of October, 1883, it will be offered at Public Vendue, at the office of the Company in Wyandotte, at 11 o'clock a. m. on that day.

The property consists in general of two Blast Furnaces (one in use and one modern rebuilding). They have all the plant necessary for making 70 to 80 tons charcoal pig-iron per day. The furnace rebuilding can be used for making coke iron.

The Mills for the manufacture of Boiler Plate, Tank, Sheet, and Bar Iron, Knobbing and Puddling Furnaces are complete, as well as the Foundry Cupolas, Boiler, Machine, Blacksmith, and Pattern Shops, Testing Machines, Weigh Scales, Docks, Railroad Tracks, Locomotives, Charcoal Kilns, Cars, Dock, Steam Cranes, etc., etc.

Brick general offices, with about 1,200 acres of land, in and contiguous to Wyandotte, and about 270 City Lots. Quantity of ore, pig-iron, etc.

For details apply to

W. S. ARMITAGE, Secretary, Detroit.

Take It Along With You.

Everybody travels nowadays. Bad food, bad water, bad air, unwholesome local influences—these must be met. Sickness—and often death—come of it. The best shield—by land or sea—is Parker's Tonic. It cleanses and invigorates the stomach, and keeps the circulation pure. Safe, sure, and pleasant. Take a bottle with you.

As When She Was Young.

"I have used Parker's Hair Balsam and like it better than any similar preparation I know of," writes Mrs. Ellen Perry, wife of the Rev. P. Perry, of Coldbrook Springs, Mass. "My hair was almost entirely gray, but a dollar-bottle of the balsam has restored the softness, and the brown color it had when I was young—not a single gray hair left. Since I began applying the balsam my hair has stopped falling out, and I find that it is a perfectly harmless and agreeable dressing."

West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Lace and Hdkf.

DEPARTMENT.

100 doz. Gents' all linen H. S. Colored Border Hdkfs.,

25 cts.

Same goods sold everywhere for 50 cts.

50 doz. Ladies' White H. S., slightly imperfect, in all the different width hems, from 1-4 in. to 2 in.

12 1-2c, worth 35c.

A large and choice assortment of Ladies' and Children's Neckwear, Collars, Fichus, &c. Extraordinary values at 25c and 50c.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

150 pieces in choice new designs at 25c. These goods are all worked on grass bleached Percale, and will give good wear.

This Department will be found to contain all the novelties and at nominally low prices.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

TRADE MARK

Prepared from Select Fruits. That yields the finest Flavor. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.

MANUFACTURED BY

STEELE & PRICE,

Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

HEALTHY DIGESTION! CLEAR COMPLEXION! BRIGHT EYES!

Round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of dyspeptics, and the weak generally. No other tonic is so well calculated to bring about these results as ARENDS BEEF, IRON, and WINE, with CINCHONA. It promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, excites the activity of the assimilating and secretory glands, thereby purifying and improving the quality of the blood. Being skillfully made from the best materials, it is as pleasant to the taste as rich and fruity wine, adapting it specially to those delicate organizations which revolt at the ordinary nauseous tonics.

DEPOT, AREND'S DRUGSTORE, Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.

PERRINS'

TRADE MARK

MEN'S PIQUÉ KID

GLOVES,

THE BEST FOR FIT AND WEAR.

This is the Button.

PAPILLON SKIN CURE

Will cure without internal medicines all

SKIN DISEASES.

Salt Rheum, Eczema, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Pimples, Hives and Ulcerous Sores; also, Itching of the Body, Burns or Scalds, Piles, Cuts and Wounds. It does not smart or irritate, and is used by bathing, containing no grease. Send for our pamphlet and testimonials. Sold by Druggists in this city.

PAPILLON MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

ALL YE WEAK AND DYSPEPTICS,

Throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in

AREND'S KUMYSS.

RAILROADS.

Breaking Out of a War on Rates Between Chicago and Louisville.

A Passenger War Inaugurated by the Niagara Falls Short Line.

Reduced Rates on Emigrant Movables to the Farming Lands of Iowa.

Effect on Milwaukee Trade of the Completion of the Northern Pacific.

A War on Passenger Rates Between Chicago and Louisville.

The passenger-rate war that has been in progress between St. Louis and Louisville for some days past has at last been transferred to Chicago, the Pan-Handle Road being the first to commence hostilities. General-Passenger-Agent J. C. Ernst, of the Pan-Handle Route, announces that commencing this morning his line will make an open rate of $6 Chicago to Louisville. This is a cut of $3, and has been made in retaliation for competing lines paying from $2 to $3 commission on Louisville tickets contrary to agreement. The Pan-Handle seems to be determined to stamp out the practice of cutting tickets clandestinely through the scalpers, and means to meet any rate by which scalpers sell tickets over the lines of its competitors. What action the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago means to take in the matter has not yet been developed, but it is quite certain to meet the rate announced by the Pan-Handle, and as this road is not likely to stop the payment of commissions to scalpers a still further reduction in rates may be looked for at any moment. This war bids fair to become as energetic as the war between St. Louis and Louisville, where rates have gone down to $1, 50-cents of which is paid to the bridge companies at Louisville and St. Louis. It is not likely that under these circumstances the rates from Chicago to Indianapolis and Cincinnati can be maintained, and a large reduction in the rates to these points may be looked for.

Trouble Among the Eastern Roads Regarding the Maintenance of East-Bound Passenger Rates—Reduction in Rates to Buffalo.

The action of the Local Committee of Passenger Agents of eastward-bound roads at its special meeting at Chairman Moore's office last Wednesday in reducing theatrical and second-class rates from Chicago to Buffalo to $10, and Chicago to Detroit to $5, has brought on serious complications which are likely to result in a general war on east-bound passenger rates. The reduction last Wednesday was made because it was discovered that the Baltimore & Ohio had made a rate to a party of theological students via the Niagara Falls Short-Line of $10, or two cents per mile on the mileage of this line. It appears that Mr. T. H. Dearborn, the representative of the Baltimore & Ohio was not present at that meeting, and therefore was given no opportunity to defend himself. Other charges of cutting rates being made at that meeting against the Baltimore & Ohio, Wabash, and Grand Trunk, which from the New Niagara Falls Line, by the representatives of roads, who have for some time past not been above suspicion that they have cut the rates, there was caused naturally great ill-feeling among the representatives of the accused roads, and they threatened to make things lively unless the charges against them were withdrawn. For this reason another meeting—a very secret one—was held at Chairman Moore's office. Strenuous efforts were made to conceal from the members of the press that such a meeting was held, and, as everybody who was present was pledged to the strictest secrecy, it was no easy matter to find out what had been done. The representative of THE TRIBUNE found out, however, that the question of cutting east-bound rates was again under consideration, and that the proceedings were of an exceedingly stormy nature. Mr. Dearborn, of the Baltimore & Ohio, who was present, stated that he violated no agreement in making a rate of $10 from Chicago to Buffalo to a party of seven theological students. His company had always made a rate of two cents per mile on such business, with the consent of the other roads, and that is what he charged on the above-named business. He thought the charges of cutting rates came with ill grace from roads which be felt quite confident had been cutting rates for some time past. He said that the agent of the Nickel-Plate had offered to take the party of theological students above referred to at a rate of $7. He was quite positive that everything possible was being done to prevent the Niagara Falls Short-Line from securing any business, and it would no longer submit to such practices. The representatives of the Grand Trunk took a similar position. A number of cases were cited where the rates had been cut by other lines. The longer the discussion continued the more it became apparent that it was impossible to maintain rates any longer between Chicago and the Western termini of the trunk lines, and it is stated that finally the representative of the Chicago & Grand Trunk informed the meeting that his road would issue orders today to reduce the first-class rate to Buffalo to $10, the regular rate being $12, and the second-class rate to $9, the regular rate being $10.30. If the Grand Trunk makes these reductions this morning, then of course all other lines will have to make the same rates.

It is not probable, however, that these troubles will affect the rates between Chicago and the seaboard points, but the rate-cutting will, for the present, be confined to the business between Chicago and the Western termini of the trunk lines. The latter pool their business and therefore are not likely to join in the fight between their Western connections. Still if the trouble is not settled soon the trunk lines may also be forced to join in the fight, as the Grand Trunk does not belong to the pool and is able to make any rate it chooses to Boston, which it reaches over the Vermont Central. The Grand Trunk, however, cannot reach New York direct unless the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which is also outside of the pool, should decide to put on through passenger trains in connection with the Grand Trunk. It is not probable, however, that this will be done before the meeting of the Passenger Department of the Joint Executive Committee, which is to be held at Commissioner Fink's office the week after next, has demonstrated the impossibility of effecting a harmonious agreement for the future maintenance of uniform passenger rates.

Reduced Rates on Emigrant Movables to the Farming Lands in Iowa.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway has issued a new tariff giving largely reduced rates on emigrant movables to the farming lands of Iowa from Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Racine Junction, or Kenosha, taking effect Oct. 1. The new rates will be as follows: Lyons, Almont, Bryant, Goose Lake, Charlotte, Delmar Junction, Magnoketa, Nashville, Baldwin, Monmouth, Onslow, Centre Junction, Ambia Anamosa, Clinton, Camanche, Low Moor, Malone, Dewitt, Grand Mound, Calamas, Wheatland, Lowden, Clarence, Stanwood, Tipton, Mechanicsville, Lisbon, Mount Vernon, Bertram, Fairfax, Norway, Walkins, Blaintown, Luzerne, Belle Plain, Chelsea, Long Point, Tama, Montour, Legrand, Quarry, Marshalltown, La Moille, and State Centre, $40 per car; Colo, $41 per car; Nevada, $42 per car; Ames, $43 per car; Ontario, $44 per car; Moingona, Ogden, and Beaver, $46 per car; Grand Junction, $47 per car; New Jefferson, $48 per car; Scranton, $49 per car; Glidden, Carroll, Maple River Junction, Arcadia, West Side, Vail, Denison, Dow City, Dunlap, Woodbine, Logan, Missouri Valley Junction, Loveland, Honey Creek, and Crescent, $50 per car; Randall, Story, Gilbert, Kelly, Sheldahl, Polk City, Crocker, and Ankeny, $45 per car; Breda, Wall Lake, Fletcher, Sac City, Odebalt, Ida Grove, Battle Creek, Danbury, Mapleton, Early, Schaller, Galva, Holstein, Cushing, and Correctionville, $50 per car; Halbur, Manning, Sevin, Kirkman, Gray, and Audubon, $50 per car; Toledo, Garvin, Gladbrook, Beaman, Conrad, Whitten, and Gifford, $40 per car; Lawn Hill, $41 per car; Hubbard, $42 per car; Radcliff, $43 per car; Ellsworth, $44 per car; Jewell Junction, Ramrar, Webster City, Woodstock, Eagle Grove, Thrall, Renwick, Whitman, Irvington, Algona, Burt, Bancroft, and Elmore, $45 per car; Stratford, Dayton, Haacourt, Bowrie, Farnhamville, Lonrville, Lake City, Dakota City, Rutland, Bradgate, Rubens, Havelock, Laurens, Marathon, and Sioux Rapids, $45 per car; Linn Grove and Peterson, $50 per car; Sutherland, Paulina, Grenville, Alton, Orange City, Maurice, Ireton, and Hawarden, $55 per car.

To all stations from Eagle Grove to Elmore, inclusive, and Eagle Grove to Hawarden, inclusive, rates on emigrant movables in less than car-loads will be 10 per cent less than first-class tariff rates. The term "emigrants' movables" will apply on straight car-loads of household goods or mixed car-loads of household goods, second-hand farm implements, wagons, and carriages, trees, shrubbery, live fowls, and hogs, sheep, and horses, or cattle, when loaded in same car with above-named articles, but does not include general merchandise, lumber, provisions, or grain, unless intended for seed or for feeding animals in transit. These special rates are open to all settlers, whether purchasers of railroad land or not.

A new tariff of reduced rates on emigrant movables from Chicago, Milwaukee, and Racine to stations on the Western Division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha will also go into effect Oct. 1.

Milwaukee Railroad Matters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company put in a vigorous protest and denial in the case of the allegations connecting their company with the reported cutting of rates between Chicago and Council Bluffs and between St. Paul and Chicago. They assert that their company has not been a party to any such work, and that they have no knowledge or intimation of any cutting, except from such reports as are published in the newspapers. They claim to know nothing of what the Wabash Company may be doing in the way of cutting rates, or, if knowing anything, will make no statement. They assert that the course of their company continues to be the same as heretofore; that they are selling tickets at the fixed rates; and that they have neither cut rates nor countenanced such cutting.

A. Patriarche, who has been General Western Agent of the Flint & Père Marquette Company, with headquarters at Milwaukee, has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the road, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. J. Duddleson. Several leading officials of the Flint & Père Marquette are in the city today looking over the present condition and future prospects of their business at this point. L. C. Whitney is announced as Mr. Patriarche's successor as General Western Agent, and will continue the headquarters of the position in this city.

Mr. Hawley Cole, who for the last few years has been the Chicago & Northwestern's Passenger Agent in this city, has been appointed to take charge of the ticket-office and business of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern line here, and has resigned his position with the Northwestern. Mr. Cole has been in the railroad business in Milwaukee for many years, and is widely known throughout the Northwest as a most popular official and genial gentleman. His place in connection with the Chicago & Northwestern's business is filled by the appointment of W. S. Knight, lately a conductor on the Northwestern Road.

It is announced by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company that the new Spirit Lake Branch of the company's system in Iowa will be ready for business next week.

The non-arrival of iron has delayed work on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company's new road between Aberdeen and Letcher, Dak. The grading between the two points named is completed, but rails—which are obtained from Chicago and St. Louis—do not arrive fast enough to carry on the work as laid out and required.

A most important subject of discussion among Milwaukee business-men at present is the influence which the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway will exert upon Milwaukee trade. It is definitly settled that the Northern Pacific is to be built to Ashland. In fact, they are working on the extension now. The completion of the extension will give the Northern Pacific people a more direct interest in Milwaukee than in any other lake city except Duluth. As the Northern Pacific will connect with the Wisconsin Central at Ashland, it is not publicly known as yet upon what terms the Wisconsin Central will be able to haul freight that comes to it over the Northern Pacific. If the Wisconsin Central had a depot of its own in Milwaukee it would be stronger. As it is its line practically ends at Schleissingerville, stopping thirty miles short of coming into the city, its transfer being done for that distance over the St. Paul Company's lines. Minneapolis and Duluth are just now Milwaukee's greatest competitors in the wheat trade. If it were not for Minneapolis, which cuts off this supply of wheat to feed her mills, Milwaukee's receipts would be swelled by much of the hard wheat grown in Minnesota. In any event the completion of the Northern Pacific is likely to give Milwaukee millers a better chance for getting hard wheat than they have ever had before.

New Acquisitions by the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad.

The Chicago & West Michigan Railroad Company, says the Detroit *Free Press*, have about completed negotiations with Brown, Howard & Co., the owners, for the purchase of the Toledo & Milwaukee Railroad. The possession of this new line would lift the Chicago & West Michigan to a leading position among the railroads of the State. Its main line now extends north and south from Pentwater to New Buffalo, 169 miles, with an extension via La Porte to La Crosse, Ind., thirty-eight miles; branch from Holland to Grand Rapids, twenty-five miles; Holland to Allegan, twenty-three miles, where it connects with the Toledo & Milwaukee Railroad; Muskegon to Big Rapids, fifty-five miles; Grand Rapids north to West Troy, sixty-three miles, and Mears to Hart, three miles. Total, 376 miles. The Toledo & Milwaukee as located is about 174 miles long from Toledo to Allegan, and if acquired by the Chicago & West Michigan would increase its mileage to 550 miles. The Chicago & West Michigan is principally a lumber road, return freights being light, but the new acquisition will place it in a situation to control a good share of the carrying trade of Western Michigan, as well as of a limited portion of the central and southern tier of counties. The Chicago & West Michigan is controlled by Boston capitalists, chief among whom are the Adams family—Charles Francis Adams and his son John Quincy Adams. The same persons are the principal owners of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad. The Toledo & Milwaukee is being built by the same parties that constructed the "Nickel-Plate." Their business is to build railroads to sell.

The Newaygo Branch of the Chicago & West Michigan will soon be extended to Baldwin, a point on the Flint & Pére Marquette. The company has now running twenty-six of the fifty new furniture cars ordered at the Muskegon shops. The company is also building several elegant new passenger coaches, baggage, mail, and express cars for passenger service on its road. George C. Kimball, the General Manager, is known as one of the most thoroughly practical, energetic, and economical railroad managers in Michigan.

Freight Classification Revision.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Visiting Committee of General Freight Agents, appointed to represent the joint Western Classification Committees, consisting of Ripley, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Tucker, of the Illinois Central; and A. D. Wickes, of the Chicago & Northwestern, spent the entire day today in laboring with the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and in endeavoring to convince them that they ought to adopt the joint Western classification as the official classification of the State. Commissioner Lewis was unable to be present, but telegraphed that he would be on hand tomorrow. Of course no decision was arrived at in his absence, but it is thought that the board will be ready tomorrow to virtually agree upon a revision of the present classification, even if one be not formally adopted. The railroad men returned home tonight.

A Receiver Appointed for the Cincinnati & Eastern.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Samuel Woodward, General Manager of the Cincinnati & Eastern Narrow-Gage Road, has, upon action taken in a suit brought by Stephen Teike, a contractor on the Eastern Division, been appointed Receiver. The appointment, and even the application for the appointment, of a Receiver has taken the stockholders very much by surprise. The Directory are also said to have been unprepared for the action of the court. The road runs from Cincinnati to Portsmouth, a distance of 100 miles. There is a short section on the eastern end uncompleted, but the track is graded and the material for the bridges and the track is all on the ground. The road has been reported as doing a good business, and the Directory have intended, upon the completion of the line to Portsmouth, to make it standard gage. The officers found at headquarters this afternoon refused to make any statement. Manager Woodward could not be found.

Railroad Bills Passed by the New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14.—The bill incorporating the Southern Pacific Company passed the House tonight and now goes to the Governor. This bill is to pave the way for the consolidation of the Louisiana, Western, Texas & New Orleans, Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, Houston & Texas, and Texas Central and other railroads, as well as several steamboat lines, having an aggregate capital of upwards of $5,000,000.

The Colby bill permits the railroads in the State to consolidate, providing their aggregate capital does not exceed the amount of the combined capital. They may lease or be leased; may build extensions or branches and construct new railroads under certain restrictions as to expediency.

The Railroad Commission bill is the same as that vetoed by the Governor, with the exception of two clauses—one requiring a professional knowledge of certain branches, and the other giving the Legislature power to elect the Commissioners. The former was eliminated and the latter amended to give the Governor and Council the appointing power.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought here 503 European emigrants destined for points in the West and Northwest.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Railroad Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will be held at 148 Monroe street today.

Four indictments have been found against ex-Treasurer J. M. Haven, of the Rutland Railroad Company, charging embezzlement of moneys and over-issue of stock.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway from Sept. 11 to Sept. 13, inclusive, brought here seventeen car-loads of European immigrants, most of whom were destined for points in the Northwest. The Baltimore & Ohio will bring in this morning 500 European immigrants.

No steps have yet been taken to stop the war on passenger rates between Chicago and Council Bluffs. The Wabash still continues to sell tickets over its counter for $9.30, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the other roads continue to do their fighting through the scalpers.

Telegraphic orders were received at St. Louis yesterday to restore the rate of $8 from St. Louis to Louisville and $10 to Cincinnati. The officials of the Ohio & Mississippi and the Louisville Air-Line came to an amicable agreement last night at Louisville, and the rate war which began Aug. 1 has now terminated for good.

The Directors of the Western Indiana Railroad Company held another short meeting yesterday, but adjourned without awarding the contracts for the construction of the new union depot at the corner of Third avenue and Polk street. Among the bids received were several that are considered satisfactory, but the Directors preferred not to take any definit action thereon on account of the absence of Mr. Robert Harris, of the Chicago & Atlantic. Mr. Harris is with the Villard golden-spike party, and is expected to return to this city next week, when another meeting will be held and the contracts awarded.

An open switch at Rogers Park, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern, caused the destruction of a number of freight cars. A few of the trainmen were slightly injured, but fortunately no lives were lost. A freight-train leaving this city at 12:30 at night, while running at about eighteen miles an hour, ran into the open switch, colliding with a number of empty cars. By the collision about fifteen cars were scattered about promiscuously, but as most of the cars were empty the damage is not heavy. The car next to the engine telescoped the tender, smashing it badly. The engine escaped with slight injury. The engineer stuck to his post and was not hurt, but the fireman was bruised slightly. The switch light was out when the accident occurred, and it looks as if a deliberate attempt was made to wreck the train. It must have been done very shortly before the freight train came along, as the theatre train passed in safety a short time before the accident occurred.

MILWAUKEE'S DILEMA.

The Liquor Question in That City in a Hopeless Muddle—Conflict Between the State Law and the City Ordinances.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The seemingly endless complications concerning the sale of liquors in this city are deepened and increased by an opinion in which the District-Attorney and the City-Attorney have just agreed concerning the sale of liquors to minors. Under the State law such sale is a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment or fine. But the charter of the city granted by the Legislature about ten years ago gives to the City Council full authority to regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks. Under this provision of the charter it has been held, therefore, that the license law of the State does not apply to the city, and that the City Council has power to fix licenses at a lower or higher rate than that fixed by general statute. The Legislature of last winter endeavored to do away with this feature of the case, and the minimum city license is now fixed by statute. In the case of other features of the liquor question, however, the status of affair is unchanged, and the District-Attorney and the City-Attorney are agreed in this opinion and the State law making the sale of liquor to minors a misdemeanor does not apply to the city. Of late the sale of intoxicating drinks to boys in this city has become a crying nuisance, and steps were taken to put a stop to it. Ample evidence was gathered to convict sellers under the general provisions of the State statutes. But those who sought to move in the matter are now met by the opinion of the local law officers. These officers will conduct no prosecutions in cases coming under this phase of the liquor question, and if any steps are to be taken in the matter they must be taken by private parties at personal expense and with the probability of being defeated in the courts.

Another feature of the liquor question in this city is whether the Common Council has the right to refuse licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. City-Attorney Somers will submit an opinion to the Common Council Monday next, which opinion will be in the same line as that of Ald. Dixon, who, when acting Mayor, interpreted the law to the effect that the city authorities only have the right to revoke a license in case the proprietor fails to keep an orderly house. The revoking of the license is to be considered as a mere financial punishment on the parties that violate the law.

Still another complication arises from the action of Acting-Mayor Dixon, above mentioned. It appears that Mayor Stowell, who has returned to duty, thinks that Dixon's interpretation of the charter is erroneous, and for this reason he will refuse to sign the licenses granted by the latter while acting as Mayor. He will, however, grant licenses to druggists. The Mayor's attitude in this matter mixes up the license muddle still more. He says that the matter should be taken to the Supreme Court at once.

AN AGNOSTIC BAPTISM.

[London *Pall Mall Gazette*.]—A civil baptism is still so much of a novelty that the details of such a ceremony as recently performed by a free-thinking family in Normandy may possess some interest. The proceedings appear to have been marked by a solemnity befitting an orthodox christening. The child was crowned with a cap of liberty, and then an orator delivered to baby, parents, and godparents (for these latter accessories had been retained) a discourse on the great privilege attending the reception into the great family of republicans and on the contingent responsibilities. The affair has created a flutter in the clerical press, and one paper asks what possible meaning can be attached to the presence of godparents in this travesty of an essentially Christian rite. To this an anti-clerical journal replies that as the Christian godfather and godmother undertake to stand in place of the father and mother should the latter be removed by death or other causes, and to see that the infant is brought up a member of Christ's church, so the "civil godparents" engage, if need be, to fill the place of the natural parents, and to endeavor to make a good citizen of their namesake.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Mysterious Death of an Old Citizen of Galena, Ill.—Killed on a Race-Track—Suicide.

Northern Wisconsin Editorial Association—Judge Lacy of Iowa Will Resign—Express Robbery at Muncie, Ind.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the following: The Chicago Central Elevated Railroad Company; capital, $6,000,000; incorporators, William D. Scott, Charles M. Clark, and James Sweeney. The proposed line is to run from some point in Chicago, not named, to Riverdale, with branches to South Chicago, Englewood, and Washington Heights. Another line is proposed to Proviso and Norwood Park. The capital stock is divided into 60,000 shares of $100 each. The Blakeman & Dobson Manufacturing Company of Rockford; capital, $30,000; incorporators, Benjamin Blakeman, William Dobson, and A. D. Early. The Vypomocony Spolek Cech of Chicago; capital, $250,000; incorporators, Vulun Topink, Handatr Vaclar Pertl, Joseph Kucera, John Herotd, and Hartin Trazenk.

SANGAMON COUNTY FAIR.

The County Fair closed today, having proved a decided success. The attendance has been unusually large.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Frederick Mason, an old and well-known resident of Galena, was found dead at an early hour this morning in the western suburb of the city. When discovered the body was in a sitting posture, leaning against the fence, with the arms folded and head slightly dropped to one side. An examination of the dead man revealed the fact that both legs were broken below the knee, the right arm fractured at the wrist, and the head, chest, and abdomen terribly bruised. It is one of the most mysterious deaths that has ever occurred in this city, and has created intense excitement. An inquest was begun this morning and will be concluded tomorrow.

GAS WELLS AT TOLONO.

TOLONO, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—For eighteen months past H. C. Smith has been heating and lighting his residence in this city with gas obtained from a well about two inches in diameter and 100 feet deep. Since Mr. Smith's experiment demonstrated the practicability of using gas thus obtained for heating and lighting purposes, a dozen or more gas wells have been sunk by other parties in this locality. In almost every instance a vein of gas has been penetrated at a depth of about 100 feet below the surface; but in most cases the flow of gas has been too weak for use, and up to this week C. E. Bowman, living three miles northeast of town, has been the only person in the township besides Mr. Smith whose well supplied a sufficient quantity of gas for continual use. The excitement, which was at its hight six months ago had nearly died out, and interest in the subject had reached the minimum; but the whole matter has just received a new impetus by the discovery at the farm of C. R. Wyman, in Philo Township, three miles northeast of Tolono, of a vein of gas more abundant and powerful than any which had been previously found. A number of other wells are to be bored at once in this vicinity, and the resources of this subterranean vein of gas will be thoroughly tested. These gas wells are said to be identical in character with those in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and speculation is rife as to the possibility of deposits of oil.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

HAVANA, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The contract for the great Mason & Tazewell Drainage Canal has just been awarded to W. A. McGillis & Co. This is the greatest work of the kind ever undertaken in Central Illinois. The cost will be $200,000. Three dredgers of the best pattern have been ordered, and work will commence as soon as possible at the county line and work toward the Illinois River. Over 150,000,000 cubic yards of earth will be removed.

WEDDING AT ELGIN.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—In this city last evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, occurred the wedding of Rev. D. B. Cheney Jr., of Stillwater, Minn., and Miss Hattie Vail. The Rev. Dr. D. B. Cheney, of Lima, O., father of the groom, officiated, and the ceremony was witnessed by about fifty of the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties. The newly wedded departed for the East after the tying of the knot. The presents were valuable and numerous.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY FAIR.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Winnebago County Fair was closed today. Fully 7,500 were present to witness the buffalo hunt and racing in the free-for-all race. Phillips' Jupiter took first money. The fair this year was fully as successful as any the society ever held, and the receipts will not be far from $8,000.

SUICIDE.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Mrs. James S. Barton took a dose of poison and died from its effects this morning. A Coroner's jury found that she committed the rash act because of the mistreatment of her husband. She was 54 years old, and leaves a husband and three children.

THROWN FROM A HORSE AND KILLED.

RUSHVILLE, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Great excitement was created today at the Schuyler County Fair at Camden by a fatal accident to Hud Desseron, who was thrown from his horse while riding in a running race. The horse stumbled and he was thrown forward, striking a tree which stood near the track with his head. He died in an hour afterwards.

LESLIE—LACEY.

LINCOLN, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Arthur W. Leslie and Miss Alma Lacy were married here clandestinely last night, and departed at once for Chicago. As the gentleman is a son of one of the leading citizens of this city, and as the young lady has recently come into a fortune of $40,000 from her father's estate, the marriage causes great comment here. The marriage was opposed by the young lady's mother, but they succeeded in eluding her.

WISCONSIN.

FRANK MELMS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Frank Melms, the arctic explorer, yesterday reported insane, is somewhat improved today, and a prominent Chicago physician called here in consultation with the family doctor, expresses confidence in the patient's recovery in body and mind.

HORSE-STEALING.

A bold case of horse-stealing occurred last night in the Town of Wanwatosa. Thieves broke into August Gebhardt's stable and stole a valuable mare. Leading the animal by a halter, followed by her young colt, to H. C. Schneidt's premises, a few rods distant, the fellows entered his stable, took a harness, hitched the mare to Mr. Schneidt's phaeton, and departed for parts unknown. The losses were not discovered until this morning, when the city police were at once notified. About 11 o'clock an officer overhauled one of the thieves about four miles south of the Dayton House on the Hale's Corners road. He had hitched the horse by the roadside and was enjoying a nap under the buggy. He proved to be John Manning, 19 years of age. The detectives are now looking for his partner in last night's affair, who, he says, is one Dick Armstrong.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY.

A terrible runaway occurred on Division street this afternoon which was attended by fatal results. A horse attached to a market-wagon, occupied by Mrs. Wilhelmina Heiden and her son, ran down Division street hill. The wagon struck the curbstone in front of the German market, throwing Mrs. Heiden to the ground with such violence as to split her head entirely open. Mrs. Heiden was about 45 years of age, and leaves a husband and six children. The fatality created the greatest excitement. The boy escaped unhurt.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN EDITORS.

MERRILL, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The meeting of editors and publishers of Northern Wisconsin was opened by electing M. H. McCord temporary President and H. C. Hetzel Secretary. On motion, the following officers of the association were elected by ballot: R. H. Johnson, of the *Wisconsin Central*, Wausau, President; Mr. Holmes, of Waupaca, Vice-President; M. H. Barnum, of the *Torch*, Wausau, Secretary; A. L. Fauntain, of Grand Rapids, Treasurer. On motion, "The Northern Wisconsin Editorial Association" was the name adopted by which the association shall be known. An essay on normal schools was read by M. H. Barnum, showing the importance of locating a normal school in the northern part of the State. The association stands pledged to work for this object. In a few remarks M. H. Barnum showed the fallacy of the idea that when the timber of this country is gone there will be nothing to sustain the population.

MANSLAUGHTER.

LANCASTER, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The jury in the Gatlin murder case were out four hours and returned a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The prisoners were badly broken down, and marched to jail with uncertain steps and hanging heads. They will not receive sentence until the petit jury is discharged.

STATE FAIR RECEIPTS.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The gate receipts of the State Fair this week have been about $11,000, which with other sources of income places the society on a solid foundation financially.

INDIANA.

ASSAULTED HIS DIVORCED WIFE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Last night August Richards, a Frenchman divorced from his wife some time since, attacked her with a flatiron while she was ironing, and beat her until she was insensible. He had secreted himself under a table, and when she entered the room came out at her. Her head was literally pounded to a jelly, and the walls and fresh-laundried linen were covered with blood. She is now at the St. Joseph Hospital, and Dr. Myers says her injuries will prove fatal, as her skull is fractured over the right temple and she has several bad wounds in the back part of her head. Richards is now in jail awaiting the result of her injuries.

ROBBERIES ON THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Esquire De Wald, of Columbia City, was robbed of $2,000 in money yesterday while attending the Northern Indiana Fair, and Judge Daily, of Van Wert, was relieved of $700 at the same place. Several other small robberies are reported, but none of the pickpockets were arrested.

CHARGED WITH WIFE-BEATING.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Dr. Joel T. Tevis, one of the most prominent physicians in this part of the State, who resides at St. Paul, a station on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, eight miles east of this city, was arrested there last night charged with whipping his wife. He was found guilty and bound over to court in the sum of $300, which amount he deposited in cash. Mrs. Tevis is a daughter of James E. Robertson, one of the most prominent and wealthy residents of Indianapolis and President of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of that city. They were married only a little over a month ago.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Last Monday night the United States Express Company's safe in this city was burglarized of a $5,000 money package. The matter has been kept quiet to aid detectives who are in the city. The package was from Indianapolis and en route for Frankfort, Ind. The safe was unlocked, as was the express office, and the package taken away. This is the third $5,000 package lost at this place within the last three years.

DEAD.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Charles McConnell, of Warsaw, who was so badly injured in a game of base-ball Wednesday by colliding with Ring, of the Wabash Club, died late last night. The accident was unavoidable.

IOWA.

JUDGE LACY WILL RESIGN.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Judge Lacy, of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, has announced his intention to resign his present position before the 1st of January. He stated that he has contemplated the matter for some time, but gave no reason for his action. Before resigning he will hold one term in each of the counties so as to clear up the pending business so far as possible. Judge Lacy's home is in Dubuque, and though now serving his first term upon the bench has established a high reputation as a jurist.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Edward Bearse is under arrest and held in $4,000 bonds to answer for the stealing, killing, and appropriating a cow belonging to August Miller, of Cedar Falls. Bearse was unable to give bail and was sent to jail. His father lives in Waterloo.

MONONA COUNTY VETERANS.

The third annual reunion of the soldiers of Monona County closed at Mapleton today, and was throughout a very enjoyable affair. Fully 3,000 people attended. Maj. Conger, State Treasurer, Gen. Josiah Gaven, and W. T. Wilkenson, of Des Moines, addressed the boys. The next meeting will be held at Onawa, Maj. Warner of that place having been elected Colonel for the ensuing year.

A LOST CHILD.

No trace has yet been discovered of the little 2½-year-old baby, Emma Ahrens, who so mysteriously disappeared from her grandfather's door-step last Saturday about noon. The case seems unsolvable, and upon no hypothesis whatever can the child's disappearance be accounted for. The baby has flaxen hair and blue eyes. In the middle of her forehead there is a strong white mark from chicken-pox. She speaks only German. All search has so far been in vain.

THE DIVORCE MILL.

A peep into Judge Givens' court this morning would have disclosed to the observing gaze of any one at all conversant with the world that the crank had been attached to the divorce mill, and that the grist was going rapidly through. The room was pretty full either of parties in interest or witnesses or curious spectators, and it was, if we except the spectators, a most melancholy crowd of people who had married in haste and repented at leisure. A lady upon the stand, well dressed, and of rather prepossessing appearance, was reciting as best she could through tears and sobs the story of how her husband's affections had been alienated from her by a dashing milliner. The photograph of the aforesaid milliner was introduced in evidence, and the reporter noticed that the eyes of the court dwelt rather longer upon the pasteboard than the necessities of the case seemed to require. There were also bits of tender missives which passed from one to another, and which the confiding wife had discovered in her liege lord's pocket. Around the room were various other applicants awaiting their turn. The cases heard today are default cases only, those to which a defense will be made coming up later in the term. Nine divorces were granted and thirty cases were continued.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Mr. Michael Farley, an old resident of Dubuque, father of M. J. Farley, editor of the Dyersville *Commercial*, and Mr. Frank Farley, of this city, was found dead in his bed this morning. He retired at the usual hour last evening in good health. He had been a resident of this city twenty-eight years, and was 82 years of age.

MICHIGAN.

A FATAL RUNAWAY.

COLDWATER, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Robert Crawford, of Quincy, met with a terrible accident late yesterday, which resulted in his death this morning. He was driving to a suburban residence with his daughter to attend a picnic, when the team ran away, dragging him fifty rods, tearing out one eye and his tongue and mutilating him so terribly that death was a relief.

A PECULIAR CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The will of the late Judge Ferguson was filed here this morning. In it he bequeathes his property, with the exception of a few other bequests, to his wife, whose death occurred but a few hours before his own. The property is valued at $100,000, and under the peculiar circumstances stated above, the various other bequests, amounting to a considerable sum, cannot be paid, as the heirs-at-law are now entitled to the entire estate, Mrs. Ferguson's death nullifying the effect of the will. Judge Ferguson was the son of the first Judge of the Probate Court of St. Louis, and himself acted in that position until the time of his death.

YELLOW-FEVER.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 14.—The city is still healthy. There were three new cases and one death at the Navy-Yard the last twenty-four hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service has received an affidavit sworn to by fifteen pilots on the Pensacola Bar residing on the Naval reservation of Warrington and Woolsey, adjoining the Pensacola Navy-Yard, denying the published charges that yellow-fever had been introduced into Pensacola Navy-Yard through their negligence. They say they did not board vessels with yellow-fever on board, they did not order any vessels to quarantine station at Ship Island, and they have not done anything by which yellow-fever might have been introduced to the Naval reservation.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, light local rains, followed by fair and slightly warmer weather, light, variable winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Gulf States, generally fair weather, east to south winds, nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair weather, light variable winds, generally from east to south, slight change in temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, slightly warmer fair weather, southeast to southwest winds, nearly stationary temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, southeast to southwest winds, stationary or slight fall in temperature and barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, generally fair slightly cooler weather in southern and central portions, light variable winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For California fair weather.

For Colorado, local rains, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Lake region, generally fair weather, southeast to southwest winds, nearly stationary temperature.

Bulletin—Local rains prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Northwest, and fair weather in the Ohio Valley and Lake region. The temperature has risen slightly in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and fallen slightly in the South Atlantic States and Lower Lake region. Light variable winds prevail in the Southern States, and southeast to southwest winds in the Northern States. Generally fair weather is indicated for the Lake region and Ohio Valley Saturday and Sunday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	74	61	S	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	62	58	S.E.	Light	.01	Clear.
Cairo	84	73	S	Light	0	Fair.
Cheyenne	63	47	S	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	82	72	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	85	74	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Davenport	81	72	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.
Deadwood	61	50			0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	77	64	N.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Denver	57	54			0	Clear.
Des Moines	82	70			0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	71	61	N.E.	Light	.02	Th'ng.
Escanaba	68	61	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	..	..				
Fort Buford	73	53	E	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	73	56	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	73	61	S	Light	0	Fair.
Keokuk	88	73	E	Fresh	0	Hazy.
La Crosse	73	70	S	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	83	72			0	Cl'dy.
Louisville	88	76	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Memphis	85	76	E	Light	0	Fair.
Milwaukee	69	60	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Nashville	84	74	W	Light	0	
North Platte	67	63			0	Fair.
Omaha	79	69			0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	83	71	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
St. Louis	90	74	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	73	66	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Toledo	68	65			0	Clear.
Toronto	67	54			0	Clear.
Vicksburg	90	81	E	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	75	65	S.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Mackinaw	67	59	E	Light	0	Fair.
Salt Lake	69	56			0	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.060	63.0	84	S. E.	4		Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.093	74.5	58	S	5		Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.050	82.0	38	S	8		Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.053	76.5	38	S	0		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.074	72.5	73	S. E.	1		Clear.

THE DOMINION.

A Masonic Difficulty Settled—Princess Louise Donates a Picture of Her Own Painting—Children Burned.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Masonic difficulty which has for some time occupied the minds of Masons has apparently been settled. The difference grew out of a question of jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec as opposed to that of the English lodges. William Ross, who had been a member of King Solomon Lodge, refused when it went over to the Quebec jurisdiction to go with it, and so did several others. He was soon after published as a member in arrears, though he still retained his membership in a remnant of the lodge under the English jurisdiction. He lately had some grand officers of the order arrested on the charge of criminal libel—viz: John Isaacson, Grand Secretary; E. R. Johnson, Grand Master; and Charles Byrd. Having at length agreed to apologize for the letters which they sent to him the matter was settled. The publication of these letters, however, will raise another storm, and probably the question of the legality of the Quebec Grand Lodge may be put to the test of the courts after all.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 14.—The Princess Louise has donated a picture of her own painting to the Dominion Gallery as a memento of her residence in Canada. The picture is five feet in length, and is at present on exhibition in Boston.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 14.—A woman named Giroux, of East Templeton, locked her children, aged 4 and 2, in a house while she went to milk a cow. Returning shortly after she found the house afire and ingress impossible. The building was soon reduced to ashes. Not the slightest trace of the children was found.

DISAPPEARED.

Another County Treasurer Absent and the Safe Empty.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Jackson, O., says that Wilton C. Keenan, Treasurer of Jackson County, has disappeared and an investigation shows his accounts to be about $8,000 short. He left last week for a day's absence, and has not returned. It is learned pretty definitly that he came to this city, where he met Jennie Melvin, the daughter of respectable parents living at Berlin, Jackson County. The girl was at one time a member of Keenan's family. The belief is that Keenan met Miss Melvin here by appointment and the two have fled to Canada. Keenan leaves a family at Jackson. It is not thought that Keenan carried away with him the amount represented by his embezzlement. He has been gambling, and much of the amount he is short was probably lost in this way some time ago. His accounts and the funds in the safe were officially examined only a few days before his disappearance, and were found to be all right, but it has since been learned that the money which the officials found in the safe had been borrowed by Keenan from the banks on his own account. As soon as the examination was completed this borrowed money, which had served to conceal the shortage, was returned to the banks.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Consolidation of the Bankers' & Merchants' and the American Rapid.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The last act in the merger of the Bankers' & Merchants' and American Rapid Telegraph Companies took place in the office of the latter company in this city today. The stockholders of the Rapid had almost unanimously ratified the agreement yesterday, and several members of the Directory of the Bankers' & Merchants' had come here today to receive the certificates of stock in the Rapid and to be elected Directors of the latter company. Messrs. J. P. Sawyer, E. C. Wilson, F. F. Emery, Edwin Reid, and C. C. Converse, the latter the Treasurer of the Rapid, resigned from the board and their places were filled by the election of A. W. Dimock (President of the Bankers' & Merchants'), G. S. Mott, J. R. Hageman, George P. Smith, and A. H. Barney, all of New York and all Bankers' & Merchants' Directors. The issue of $3,000,000 in bonds to enable the latter company to extend the Rapid's lines and buy the Rapid Company's stock will be made at once, and the Bankers' & Merchants' will immediately assume the management of the Rapid lines.

INDUSTRIAL.

Testimony Taken Yesterday by the Senate Committee on Labor and Education.

Bradstreet Reports a Healthy Condition of Manufacturing Industries Throughout the Country.

Printers' Unions in Wisconsin—Colored Labor in the South—Thomas Burt, M. P.

SENATE INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF VARIOUS WITNESSES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education today received communications from a number of persons giving their views on the labor question. Among these were Edward Atkinson; Kranskopf, a dramatic author; William Lawrence, President of the Association of American Economists, Washington; the editor of the *Journal of Commerce*; J. A. Schmitch, of the *Volks-Zeitung*.

J. A. Emerson, colored, once a resident of Arkansas, now living here, advocated the adoption of a system of postal-savings banks in this country similar to those in London. They would be beneficial to the country and a boon to the colored people of the South by affording means of laying up their small earnings. The greatest evil, he said, which threatened colored labor in the South was the store system. What the South needed was education and all trouble arising from the race distinction would be overcome. There was no difficulty in supporting schools at the South, as the people were willing to contribute liberally.

Col. Richard L. Hinton, of Washington, a journalist, said what this country needed was a revolution in the law of equity in regard to corporations and the distribution of wealth. This was to be accomplished by gradual legislation, as the present system was built up by this means.

Florence Elizabeth Cole, Principal of the School of Industrial Art for Women in this city, spoke of the employment she taught as being admirably adapted to women, and very remunerative. Designing was required in the manufacture of carpets, wall-paper, gas-fixtures, wood-engraving, silver work, etc., but designers in this country, witness said, were Frenchmen. There were large industrial schools in Paris where the most thorough instruction could be obtained free.

MANUFACTURING.

BRADSTREET ON THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—In a very comprehensive statement, embracing replies from seventy-five leading mercantile and manufacturing cities of the Union, *Bradstreet's* shows that the manufacturing industries of the United States are enjoying a better business than might have been supposed. The exhibit is the most complete which has been attempted, and made, as it is, simultaneous with the improved movement in wholesale and jobbing commercial lines, comes with added significance. It appears that with the exception of a few lines of industry orders are being received by manufacturers quite up to the standard of former years, and in many branches in excess thereof. There is even more uniformity in the reports of a good outlook for a full average demand later in the season. The so-called small manufacturers throughout the length and breadth of the land, as indicated by the appended reports, are receiving, with some exceptions, a good line of orders, and it is worthy of note that more capital is being invested, new mills and factories and foundries, are building and old ones are enlarging facilities. This is especially true in the Southern and in the Northwestern States, where the rapid progress of the agricultural industries and the attendant prosperity have created an imperative demand for a home supply of small machinery, repairs, and appliances. In the South no more satisfactory evidence than this can be adduced respecting the increasing prosperity of the farmers, planters, storekeepers, and others.

In the Northwest and West—particularly west of the Mississippi—industrial communities are springing up on every hand, and, on the whole, are attended with a fair degree of success. In Wisconsin and Minnesota the manufacturing industries are enjoying a full tide of prosperity, notably the agricultural-implement works, foundries, machine-shops, and establishments for the production of hardware specialties finding ready sale in that region.

Chicago industries, under the influence of the demand from the Northwest and West, are in the main in receipt of a fair amount of orders and are running on full time.

Pittsburg, industrially speaking, is in better shape than one might have been led to believe considering the drawbacks which have made themselves felt. The glass manufacturers, many of them (as in New Jersey), have a fair trade, and are looking for an improvement owing in part to the strikes among glass-makers at the West, which is expected to cause a diversion of trade to the East. Manufactured iron is in better request than for some time past, and while demands continue to be based largely on present needs, purchases are becoming more frequent, and mills are running on full time.

Philadelphia reports an improved industrial situation. The chief disturbance, therefore, to the manufacturing industry of the country continues to be with the mills producing the lower grades of cotton fabrics at Philadelphia, and particularly in New England, as noted in Providence and Boston reports. But even in these the prospect is not as unsatisfactory as it was some time ago.

On the whole the industries appear to be moderately well employed, though at narrow margins of profit. Orders are small, but frequent, and promise to continue in good number. This is a healthful condition, at least.

IN GENERAL.

A STRIKE PROBABLE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—A general strike of window-glass workers the 20th inst. seems inevitable. The manufacturers insist upon a reduction and the employés assert that rather than submit to a cut in wages they will strike.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—An effort is being made to organize unions among the printers in every city in Wisconsin where a daily paper is published. Oshkosh and La Crosse have newly-established unions. Madison, Fond du Lac, and Racine will be organized as soon as practicable.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Colored Protestant Episcopal Convention continued its session today. Out of forty-two colored clergymen of this denomination in the country twenty-one attended the convention. Addresses were made advocating the establishment of industrial schools in all the principal Southern cities where girls between 6 and 18 years of age could be taught to sew, cook, wash, and iron. A committee was appointed to consider the matter and report to the convention. Committees were appointed on statistics and on advancing the work of colored women in the South.

THE VISIT OF THOMAS BURT, M. P.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Thomas Burt, M. P., left this morning for Champaign, Ill., where he will visit Mr. D. C. Taft, of the Industrial University. From Champaign he will proceed to Chicago, where he will inspect the elevators, packing-houses, and other vast receivers and distributors of the produce of the West. He will spend a couple of weeks in the mining districts of Ohio and a few days in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, Pa. The remaining few days of his visit he will pass at Boston, Washington, and the larger cities of the East, and will sail for England Oct. 31. Mr. Burt is pleased with the very cordial reception he has received from the workingmen and other citizens of this place. He was deeply impressed with the coal-mining machinery that is in use here, and thinks it the most successful he ever witnessed, and he has seen many machines in the mines of his native country.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—A *Pioneer-Press* special from Hartford, Dak., says that during a severe thunder-storm last night the house of Herman Dries was struck by lightning. Mr. Dries was coming down-stairs with a 3-year-old child in his arms at the time, and both were killed. His wife and two other children were badly stunned, but will recover.

A WOMAN EXECUTED.

Death on the Gallows of Barbara Miller in the Jail-Yard at Richmond, Va.

She Planned Her Husband's Murder, and Hoped for Happiness in the Hereafter.

The Scene at the Scaffold—Three White Angels Which Failed to Appear.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Barbara Miller, colored, was hanged in the city jailyard here today for being an accomplice in the murder of her husband. The case of this woman has attracted the deepest interest all through this section of the State. From the hour of her conviction up to the moment the noose was placed about her neck she evinced an indifference and calmness that has surprised all. Night before last the woman had a dream, she claimed, in which three white angels appeared on the scaffold and carried her up to her eternal home in Heaven before the law could be executed. The story of these miraculous visions spread among the negroes like wildfire hours before the time fixed for the execution of the murderess. The jail yards and the street near the prison were thronged with crowds of that race. Many scaled the walls and roofing of the jail to obtain a view of the hanging. The laws of the State require that all of these affairs shall be private. Despite the fact hundreds witnessed the dying agonies of Barbara Miller. There were women in the throng with babies at the breast. So great is the belief of the darky in the miraculous that many among the spectators fully expected to see the woman's dream realized.

This morning the condemned woman's mother, sister, and other friends assembled in her cell. These held prayers from that time until Barbara was called at 12 o'clock to ascend the scaffold. The woman joined in these exercises with heartiness. Her petition could be heard all through the prison yards, those around her joining in the prayers in the sing-song negro style. About two hours before the time for execution the Rev. George Boswell, the woman's colored spiritual adviser, arrived at the jail, accompanied by several of the members of his congregation. These conducted religious services in Barbara's cell. The murderess entered into all of the exercises with perfect calmness. At their conclusion she bade her mother, sister, and little children farewell, begging them not to shed a tear for her, as she was going to glory.

EXECUTED.

At 12 o'clock the woman, clad in white muslin dress and her stocking feet, left her cell for the scaffold. Behind her were her spiritual adviser and five members of his congregation. The throng about the scaffold in the court opened and permitted the procession to advance. The woman walked with a quick, elastic step. As she neared the steps she reached out both hands and grasped those of persons on either side of her pathway. She mounted the scaffold, followed by the entire procession. She made only a few remarks from the platform, and said she was ready to die and knew she would go to heaven. She begged her hearers to avoid following her example. The Rev. Boswell then offered a long prayer in which he rebuked, as he said, the enlightened people present for their levity on such a solemn occassion. He called their attention to the fact that they did not know how soon some of them might be in the doomed woman's position. At 12:12 the trap was sprung and the body of the murderess fell nine feet. Probably owing to her light weight the fall did not break her neck. Her death was a fearful one. She lived thirteen minutes after the trap was sprung. In twenty minutes the body was cut down and turned over to her mother, who was present. It will be buried tomorrow with religious exercises near Hungary Station. It was there her husband was murdered.

THE CRIME.

About a month ago Charles Henry Lee was hanged for the crime in which Barbara Miller was his accomplice. Barbara Miller's husband was an old and inoffensive man, whose great fault was his laziness. Lee boarded with him and finally became criminally intimate with his wife, and after this state of affairs had existed for some time, they determined to get David Miller out of the way. According to the subsequent confession of both, the woman planned the murder and Lee killed the man by following him and breaking his skull with an ax. Lee, aided by the woman, then carried Miller's body to the railroad and placed it upon the track. The mail train coming by soon after mangled the body almost beyond recognition. Suspicion attached to the guilty parties, and they subsequently made a full confession. When Lee was hanged a month since the woman begged permission to spend the last night with him in his cell.

This was refused. She then asked that she might put a pair of white gloves on his hands, and this wish was granted. She was about ten years older than her paramour. Since his death she awaited her end with indifference. She begged to be hanged before Lee, and when asked the reason for this singular request she said it was "because I wants to beat him in de race to Heaven." She was really disappointed when the request was denied, and wept bitterly. She spent the three weeks following Lee's execution in singing a favorit piece of doggerell:

I know I's bound for de Heavenly land,
I see de light a-shinin',
I'll soon have de golden harp in hand,
In de Heavenly tunes a-jinin'.

A CONFESSION.

Last night the Sheriff, at Mrs. Miller's dictation, wrote out another confession, which she signed and turned over to him to be made public after her death. In it she says she and Lee had talked of killing her husband in September last, but nothing was done. In November Lee bought some poison, which he put in some ginger tea and gave to Miller. It did not have the intended effect, but, on the contrary, seemed to cure Miller of a pain in the side, of which he had been complaining. Subsequently, she says, she went to Richmond, and Lee told her he was going to kill her husband before she returned, but his courage failed and he did not do it. The night of Feb. 13 both finally agreed that Miller must die. Next morning Miller went out and Lee followed him for the purpose, as she knew, of killing him. When Lee returned he had blood on his clothing, and she washed it off. She says Lee killed her husband at her suggestion. If she and Lee had not been arrested they would have been married between that time and Christmas. She said she was willing to die for her crime, as she was going to Heaven.

THE ORIOLE FESTIVAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14.—The procession of the Mystic Pageant, closing the Oriole Festival of 1883, took place tonight. By noon the temperature became somewhat pleasant, and the sidewalks and crossings were dried. At night the city was in its best holiday attire. Flags, streamers, and banners of every device waved from flagstaffs, and windows, and wires stretching from house to house across the streets. Baltimore and Eutaw streets were gay with brilliant colors fluttering in the clear moonlight and dazzling in a blaze of electric, calcium, and colored lights. The colors of Lord Baltimore, sable and gold, were at every turn, and the stars and stripes intermingled with the flags of Great Britain, Germany, and France. The miles of almost continuous platforms erected above the sidewalks each side of Baltimore and Eutaw streets and at the crossings were all covered and decorated with parti-colored bunting and flags. The sidewalks were crowded. Many thousands were present from all parts of the land. Seated on platforms above this multitude were thousands of ladies and gentlemen.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the procession was formed at Eutaw place and Laurens street, and moved in two divisions or sections. The line of march was from Laurens street along Eutaw place to Lanvale, to the west side of Eutaw place, to Bloom street, to Madison avenue, to Eutaw street, to Baltimore, to Gay, to Fayette, to Holliday, to North street, to Baltimore, to Calvert, to Centre, to Howard, and thence to the Academy of Music, where the floats were dismounted and the procession dismissed. The procession moved smoothly and was enthusiastically applauded by the immense throng. The last float reached the end a short while before midnight. Many floats were most artistically designed and beautifully executed. The Oriole ball at the Academy of Music continued until a late hour.

PROBABLE MURDER.

ASHLAND, Pa., Sept. 14.—William Runyan, a farmer, and his wife were found dead in bed at their residence in Millville, Columbia County, with their throats cut from ear to ear. They had apparently been dead about a week. Some of the neighbors believe Runyan killed his wife and then himself. Others are of the opinion the couple were murdered by a party of tramps. A knife was found in bed. There were no signs that a struggle had taken place. The couple had lived happily together. Runyan was 25 years old and his wife 20.

A SUMMER CRUISE.

How a Party of Chicagoans Enjoyed Themselves Among the Islands of Georgian Bay—A Church Fair, Fishing, Etc., Etc.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If Tom Waterman had given me the use of his log-book, kept with such fidelity from the start to the return, I should make this history authentic with dates and names suggestive of pleasant sojourns in sheltered bays, under rock-ribbed and wooded island shores, and romantic pathways where, like enwalled providences, this northern inland sea rocks its restless life in channels 200 feet wide and fifty fathoms deep; where barren rocks rise 400 feet out of those silent depths to play in the emerald shadows which adjacent wooded isles throw lovingly across the dividing water. Neither the commands of our royal Captain, the persuasive voice of our "first mate," the stern rebuke of "Ad," nor my own solicitations could induce Tom to part with this chronicle of his first nautical experience. Two things Tom held to with tenacity—his notions of philology and his history of our voyage through this wonderful archipelago. He held to the first out of his respect for the significant silence of Quintilian. He held to the last by the ties of kinship and creation. But we all loved Tom notwithstanding he denied his log-book to the treasury of history, and gave occasional declaration at the dinner-hour which compelled "Cam" to look in grave wonderment, and say in paternal intonation, "Tom, you forget yourself. Gentlemen, Tom forgot himself."

False Detour, Garden River, Killarney, the North Pass, and the 75,000 islands in the northern part of Georgian Bay are the subject of this chronicle. The "Uarda" is as pretty a piece of marine architecture as ever sat upon the water. She is built of iron, with mahogany cabins, upholstered and draperied like the palace of a Prince. She has most powerful engines, and carries thirty tons of coal in her lockers. She rocks on a gently undulating sea like a thing of love and life, and cuts through the storm-billows with the vigor of a monarch. In her build and motion she is both power and beauty. Her cuisine was gotten up on the same elaborate plan, and five indifferent appetites under tutelage by the colored king of the kitchen, soon developed into a quintet of epicures. Besides the regular crew there were Cameron C. Waterman, Tom Waterman, Addison Moffat, Herman Ralf, and myself. In our intercourse on the yacht these stately names were familiarly abbreviated, and I shall use them here as we did during that nautical adventure. "Cam" was the owner of the Uarda. He was also Captain, pilot, and host. He is a navigator by instinct, as well as by study and practice. The rest of us found our ambition gratified when we could hold the anchor-chain, pull the halyards, or in any manner fairly imitate the conduct of a deck-hand. Herman did so well that he came to be recognized as "first mate."

AMONG THE ISLANDS.

We left the Island of Mackinaw Tuesday morning and steamed directly for False Detour. Once during the day we had a broad unobstructed view of the open waters of Georgian Bay, but it was the last. One hour later we were in the midst of those numberless islands which give picturesque beauty to these Canadian waters. At 6 o'clock we had passed Drummond Island and entered a narrow channel, not more than 200 feet wide, with the waters breaking against the granit bowlders which lay under our bow on either hand. Through this narrow channel we entered the bay or lake about one mile wide and two miles long, protected on the west by the main land, and sheltered from the sea by a chain of beautiful islands, like monuments crowned with eternal green, standing on pedestals of sea-washed granit. Carefully we measured our way until we dropped anchor at the upper end of the lake just as the setting sun touched the green forests with his finger of gold. Two hundred yards in front of us a birch-bark canoe, paddled by two Indians, moved slowly out from the deepening shadows of the woodland and crept cautiously nearer to examine the beautiful stranger whose "four bells" were perhaps the first to waken the echoes in this island retreat. The summer stillness, the shadows of the forest now fast lengthening over the water, the silent and unlooked-for advent of these native inheritors of the soil, suggested tales of early romance; but we looked in vain for the bright feathers and belts of wampum which belong so much to legend and so little to modern history! They kept too far away to admit of any exchange of courtesies, and, giving the "first watch" to the American eagle, we descended to the cabin and astonished the cook with appetites which he regarded with dismay and foreboding. It was too late to cast the fly, and with cigars in rest the first discussion on philology was begun. Tom fought his battle alone, but he was fresh from his classics and held his own with an even hand. Herman was first to retire from the contest, then "Ad" retreated, while the discussion took wider and more artistic range. Then the "first mate" called from his state-room, "If you don't stop that discussion and go to bed I will send for the whole tribe and scalp the outfit." No attention was paid to this mild remonstrance, and from the other stateroom "Ad" began a series of most unearthly groans. "Cam's" paternal voice was heard saying, "'Ad,' you forget yourself. Gentlemen, 'Ad' forgets himself." As "Ad" and "first-mate" continued to "forget themselves," the disputants ingloriously retreated to sleep and pleasant dreams.

FISHING.

In the early gray of morning Herman and myself lowered the yawl-boat to troll for bass. The Indians were already in advance of us, and in their rude nets found pike and bass to feed a multitude. We made a small catch and returned to breakfast. During this hour "Cam" advised us "the Indians had gone up the river." This was a new revelation. The boats were again put into requisition, and we pulled up this unseen river, catching many fine pike, and it was here that "Ad" distinguished himself by catching a poor little six-inch pike by the tail and pulling him into the boat by main strength. Again the Captain's paternal voice said, "'Ad,' you forget yourself. Mr. Roys, 'Ad' forgot himself." Two miles up the river we found a post of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, occupied by two or three Englishmen, as many Canadian French, and numberless half-breeds and Indians. We were courteously entertained, and after an hour returned to the yacht, weighed anchor, and about 4 o'clock the same evening lay again under the lee of an island which was occupied by Canadian French and Indians. Here we found fresh eggs and delicious butter, and a new supply was added to the cuisine department. This time our rods were put together and flies called into requisition. Faithfully we cast over the reefs, and whipped the shores for two miles, and "Cam" said the Canadian fish were too patriotic to take a Yankee hook, but from the planks of a crude and decaying landing we caught a fine basket. And our royal Captain was the first to hook a wall-eyed pike of six or eight pounds in weight, and Tom soon followed this heroic example.

In the beauty of the evening sunset coy young maidens and their swains came out on the water, vigorous with laughter and Canadian song. They were undoubtedly anxious for an invitation to climb the gangway. The Captain said as for himself and myself, we had wives at Mackinaw, and from us the invitation would be highly improper. Tom was too young and inexperienced to engage in such a venture. "Ad" was otherwise "engaged." Herman could ask the girls but not their manly escort, provided he did so in Cannuck patois. Herman regarded these conditions as an unjust limitation upon his free right of selection, and absolutely declined, and so the girls with their laughter and songs slowly drifted away.

A BEAUTIFUL SCENE.

The next day we steamed through this thickening archipelago, islands rising on every hand, some just breaking the water, and others exalted to grander altitudes, the channels ever widening and narrowing, breaking now into sheltered bays or running like threads of silver far into the land. The overchanging breadth and altitude of the islands, clothed in the rich verdure of balsam and pine, or wrapped only in the silent mosses that have become bronzed in the suns and winds of so many centuries, with the Coche Mountains rising high over all in the distance, gave a picturesque beauty and grandeur to the scene which is not surpassed in all the continents. We have steamed past the headlands and up a narrow channel, bordered on port and starboard bow with overhanging cliffs, while yonder over the retreating land we catch glimpses of the beautiful Lakes of Killarney. We are indifferent to the little hamlet that bears the name, and the curious faces that gather on the shore to give us silent welcome. We have no ear to hear any but the voice of Nature, speaking at once in the solemn grandeur of those grave eternal hills and the soft, sweet beauty of interwoven lakes that lie in loving embrace at their feet. Nor have we eyes to see anything but the sublimity and chastened beauty of this magnificent landscape. This Killarney! It is at once an epic and a song; a robust fact and a tender sentiment. Lift your eyes to the Coche Mountains, and your blood quickens with suggestions of heroic deeds. Bend them to these loving lakes coquetting in rippling music with the advancing shore, and imagination at once weaves the actual into the ideal for a new paradise. Beautiful Killarney! It is not a jewel. It is a crown, radiant with innumerable jewels set by Nature's hand.

A CHURCH FAIR.

Fishing seems to have been the only industry of this Arcadian hamlet. Quite a pretty chapel has been constructed, and the good father who here represented the Infinit had not sufficient means to furnish the interior. A fair was then being held by the church, where Indian curiosities of every description were displayed. Two pretty little maidens visited the Uarda and gave us a kind invitation to buy tickets, which we did, and visited the fair in the evening. As usual, it cost more to get out than it did to get in. The two little maidens presided, and if Tom and "first mate" were fascinated no one could accuse them of exhibiting bad taste. The girls were entitled to this honest admiration. Herman was so completely broken up that he purchased a china doll under the impression it was an Indian curiosity. "Cam" looked on with paternal indulgence and admonished "Ad" that he was otherwise "engaged," and should not interfere with the boys. At this place the Captain proved himself the boss fisherman. While he was catching bass the rest of us were catching pickerel large enough to be proud of, but a fish we all detested, and which no one would eat. The next day we bade a reluctant good-by to Killarney, and steamed through these watery gems toward the North Passage. We anchored one night at the Bruce Mines, and had the satisfaction of looking into two fathoms of clear water to see schools of great, fat, lazy black bass that refused the most tempting things we offered. Cam said he would not have a blasted Canuck fish anyhow, and we all joined in this patriotic conclusion. The day following we reached Sault Ste. Marie, locked through, and followed the north shore of Lake Superior to Batchewaning Bay, where we found ex-Gov. Jerome and party in camp. We had fine trout-fishing in the tributary streams and on the reefs along the shore.

THE RETURN.

I have written too much to describe the gale that swept the northeastern shore of Lake Superior and the gallant manner in which the Uarda outrode the storm. Nor will I tell how a certain able-bodied seaman of the Uarda got lost in the woods, fell from the top of a windfall, and divided one leg of his pantaloons from hip to buckle; how, wading the river towards the outlet carrying his disfigured garment in one hand and unjointed rod in the other, tired and demoralized, with the sun already below the horizon, in the midst of a wilderness broken only by the running stream, he suddenly confronted the Captain, "first mate," and Tom Waterman fishing in a bend of the river. Nor will I describe how, after the first surprise of this unexpected meeting had worn off, the first mate sat down in water to his chin and laughed at the absurd picture presented by this fresh arrival. Cam looked at the torn hat going "flippity flap," the waistcoat rent from shoulder to shoulder, the dismantled pants-leg swimming in the water like a loose sail flapping in the wind, and facetiously asked, "Do you intend to call on the Governor this evening?" What Tom and Herman could find in that question to make them laugh so immoderately was a puzzle. I didn't laugh, but looked in helpless amazement at the grim Captain, who continued, "Of course you won't disappoint him. His invitation was quite urgent. Have your boots polished, and you will look quite swell." I felt like drowning him, but he continued, "Of course that left leg is not exactly esthetic, and the hat and vest—" at this point Tom and Herman took another look at the disgraced figure, and roared until the distant forest echoed back ha! ha! I visited the Governor that night by proxy, while the rent garments made acquaintance with the needle-book, and the bruised limb with the vasoline jar.

The next morning we ate our last breakfast in Lake Superior, consisting of brook trout, baked potatoes, and pancakes. As the flour-sack was getting disagreeably small, we were placed on short rations, and not more than twenty-six cakes were allowed to each plate. Such privations could not be endured, and we steamed through the Sault and reached Mackinaw at 9 o'clock that evening, 168 miles being the day's run. Our friend Beach was watching for us from the Island House, and two good little women stood there waiting for the sailors' return. What a beautiful yacht! What a jolly Captain and crew! What a page of the beautiful in Nature was opened to us; Killarney and the North Pass—jewels set in the diadem of a continent! We know now that a thing of beauty is a joy forever.

C. D. ROYS.

DEADLY FIRE DAMP.

Three Young Indianians Lose Their Lives in a Foul Well—A School Teachers' Mob.

JASPER, Ind., Sept. 14.—A deplorable accident occurred last Tuesday evening at Schnettville, a village about six miles from here, in which three prominent young men lost their lives. A well was being sunk near the town, and, as it was necessary to drill and blast through rock, the usual process of blasting was resorted to. Tuesday evening, after an interval of several days, the work was resumed, and John Fitter went down the well with the blasting material and was immediately suffocated by "damp." Not hearing from him, another young man, named Henry Stemler, went down and was also suffocated almost instantly. Then Agate Schnell, son of ex-Commissioner Schnell, went down with a rope tied around him to rescue his companions, but was overcome at once. He managed to signal to draw him up, which was done, but he had inhaled the poisonous air and soon died. The untimely death of these three promising and influential young men cast a deep gloom over the community.

Huntingburg enjoyed the luxury of a well-developed riot and mob last Saturday night. A crowd of country ruffians came into the town about midnight and endeavored to force their way into the saloons, which had been closed for the night. Brickbats were thrown through glass doors and windows, pistol balls fired into the rooms, and a regular jamboree enacted on the streets. The principal actors in the street drama were country school-teachers, graduates of the late Normal School here.

THE METROPOLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—The *Herald* says the report of Insurance-Commissioner Tarbox upon the condition of the Metropole Insurance Company of Paris is in the hands of the Attorney-General, and he will probably proceed against John C. Paige, insurance agent, for his alleged flagrant violation of the insurance laws, claimed to have been brought to light by the Commissioner's investigations. The authorities, the *Herald* says, seem determined to punish any and all violations of the law in this connection.

A WEALTHY SHIPBUILDER MISSING.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14.—John J. Jones, a prominent and wealthy shipbuilder of Amherstburg, Ont., at the mouth of the Detroit River, has disappeared. He has seemed to be mentally unbalanced of late, and it is feared that he is drowned.

THE REV. MARK HOPKINS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—The Rev. Mark Hopkins, for more than thirty years President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, will, at the annual meeting in Detroit, decline a re-election.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH POSTMASTER PALMER, WHO FAVORS ITS ADOPTION.

The proposed system of postal telegraphy is one of the most important subjects that at present is being discussed at Washington, and the project of placing the telegraph lines under the control of the United States Government is meeting with ample encouragement from all quarters. Postmaster Palmer's views on the subject were solicited yesterday, and in answer to a question he replied:

"I think it is an excellent idea, as the work could be done cheaper by the Government than by corporations. The post-offices throughout the country could be used as telegraph stations, and the supervision of the work by the Postmasters could be carried on without largely increasing the expenses of the department, either in rents, fuel or labor. The telegraph service could be incorporated as a portion of the postal service without injustice to the owners of telegraph property, and to the great benefit of the public."

"You think, then, there would be many advantages in a postal telegraph?"

"Yes; and another reason that recommends itself to me for Govermental supervision of the telegraph is, that the people in the charge of the offices would be sworn officers, and any violation of the sanctity of correspondence could be punished as promptly and severely as a violation of the secrecy of correspondence sent through the mail."

"Would it not also be a protection against strikes?"

"Yes; there would be an absolute guaranty against such strikes as the one we have just witnessed, the loss and embarrassments from which cannot be computed. Congress evidently contemplated the purchase of the present lines by the Government at some day, as is indicated by the sections of an act passed June 10, 1882."

Mr. Palmer read the following:

"SEC. 5,267. The United States may, for postal, military, or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property, and effects of any or all companies acting under the provision of the act of July 24, 1866, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the appraised value to be ascertained by five competent, disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster-General of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously selected.

"SEC. 5,268. Before any telegraph company shall exercise any of the powers or privileges conferred by law such company shall file its written acceptance with the Postmaster-General of the restrictions and obligations required by law."

"Of course," he continued, "inasmuch as the Government would have absolute right of way over all military and Indian reservations, and over all post-roads, it could erect its own lines if it felt so disposed, but, in my opinion, the best policy for the Government and people would be to purchase the present lines if they could be obtained on a reasonable valuation. The present system is the growth of forty years' invention, labor, and capital, and could not be duplicated in less than eight or ten years without enormous cost."

"Have you figured as to the cost of transmitting messages?"

"In my judgment the Government could operate telegraph lines in conjunction with the post-offices, and be able to send messages of twenty word, including address and signature, at a uniform rate of 25 cents to any part of the United States. Such a proportional reduction would be less than that made in rates of letter-postage from the old 25-cent-rate down to the uniform two-cent-rate for first-class letters which goes into effect Oct. 1. I think the postal service at that rate would be self-sustaining."

THE HENSLEY MURDER.

ARGUMENTS FOR PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE—THE CASE TO GO TO THE JURY TODAY.

The Keenan-Hensley murder case drew a somewhat larger crowd to the Criminal Court yesterday morning, probably because the lawyers were to talk. Before the jury came in Mr. Stork moved to strike out the letters Keenan handed to Haberkorn just before the former went to the penitentiary, on the ground that there was no evidence tending to prove that they were written by the defendant or adopted by him as his. Judge Smith, however, held that the documents were competent. States-Attorney Mills then strengthened Haberkorn's testimony by putting in the 5 o'clock *News*. He had testified that he read the *News* of Nov. 13, 1879, and knew from the article that the pistol found at Hensley's house was his (Haberkorn's). The defense had put in the 3 o'clock edition of the paper, which didn't describe the pistol accurately. The later edition, however, did so, and hence its introduction by the prosecution.

State's-Attorney Mills made a brief opening statement, referring to the law, saying that there was no defense, and insisting upon the death penalty.

Mr. Percy Shuman followed for the accused. He said no defense had been made because the case of the State did not require one. The question was whether the jury would hang a man upon the uncorroborated testimony of Haberkorn—a confessed associate of thieves and dealer in stolen property. What he said was unworthy of belief, and therefore should be thrown out. The defense got all their witnesses from Haberkorn, yet none of them corroborated a single statement he made. Shouldn't this raise a doubt of Keenan's guilt? As to the letters, they should not be considered, because it had not been shown that they were written by Keenan.

The afternoon was taken up with the argument of Mr. Stork, who dwelt upon the helpless condition of the defendant, and said the fight with the State was not a fair one. Keenan was "enveloped in the mantle of innocence," and the shafts of Haberkorn had not pierced it, "falling blunt and harmless on the prisoner's brow." The defense was his innocence. Attention was called to Haberkorn's position in the case, counsel intimating that, if on trial, he would probably be conicted of the murder on circumstantial evidence. The failure of the defendant to testify in his own behalf did not create a presumption of guilt against him. But Haberkorn had been contradicted by witnesses who had no motive for lying. The facts showed that he hadn't told the truth—indicated that Haberkorn had put up a job on Keenan to clear himself. Mr. Stork made an able plea for the accused.

States-Attorney Mills will close for the prosecution this morning.

STAGE TOILETS.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS' PROTEST AGAINST LUXURIOUS DRESS.

M. Alexandre Dumas, says the New York *World*, is calling upon French actresses to do away with the frightful luxury of dress which he regards as one of the many temptations of the dramatic profession. As he gracefully puts it, "An actress' honor is her capital, and her salary her income, and if her annual expense for her necessary theatrical wardrobe exceeds the income she has no recourse but to encroach on the capital."

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mme. Modjeska and had an interesting chat with her on the subject referred to. "In the matter of dress," she said, "the main object, of course, is to consider the requirements of the part. Overdressing is bad art as well as bad taste. At the same time there are many characters which require rich investiture, and the public would not tolerate cheap costumes when the nature of the part demands that handsome and expensive ones should be used. The conditions here and in France are obviously different. In France small salaries are paid, and an actress finds it impossible to make both ends meet when the bill of her dressmaker is greater than the amount of her income. The result, as M. Dumas points out, is disastrous to the profession, and it would be a great reform if primitive simplicity in costumes and appointments could be restored in France. In this country, however, the leading actresses who dress richly receive large salaries and can afford the heavy expenditures which they make for apparel. Expensive dress, therefore, is by no means a grave abuse in this country as it is in France."

"Dumas' statement," said Mme. Cottrelly, who was interviewed in New York, "is as true for Germany as it is for France. There is no German theatre that I remember now which supplies the costumes. And yet they ought to do so or at least raise the salaries. It is almost impossible in my country to meet the managerial requirements out of one's salary. I have known several ladies who refused a part because they could not afford to dress in an appropriate manner. Such an action invariably leads to a rupture of the engagements, as the managers care about nothing except that the artist should appear in the dress which he orders. 'If you will not do so,' he says, 'I will get another actress who will.'"

When asked if there could not be a return to the simplicity which Dumas described, she said: "No, the public would not come to see us. It is like a spoiled child, this public, and, having feasted its eyes on the magnificence of our toilets, it certainly demands more instead of less. There is no remedy which I can suggest, though I would not like to put my humble opinion against so distinguished a writer as M. Dumas, except for the managers to raise our salaries."

One of the leading dramatic papers of New York discusses this question of dress in an editorial, and asserts that the taste of American audiences for brilliant stage dresses must be ministered to. The paper in question confronts Dumas' protest with this shibboleth: "The toilets must not go!"

GIRLS ARE PLENTY.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY APPLICANTS FOR THREE PLACES.

WANTED—THREE REFINED AND RESPECTABLE young ladies to sell candies and flowers; must be intelligent, good-looking, and energetic; able to give the best references; salary will be $10 per week; no others need apply. Call Friday morning between 9 and 10.

The above advertisement appeared Thursday last, the address given being the office of an employment bureau located on the second floor of a South Clark street building. Here a TRIBUNE reporter found himself bright and early at the appointed hour yesterday morning. But he was not as early as most of the applicants. There were "young ladies" around the entrance, "young ladies" blocked the stairway, the landing and corridor were filled with "young ladies," and the little office was jammed with "young ladies." The proprietor of the bureau is ready to make affidavit there was the big end of a thousand there at one time. The man who wanted the three girls made a more cautious estimate, taking into consideration the floor space, and said there were about 150 present. There must have been at least 70, in any case. Probably the total applications numbered over 150. The "young ladies" were of the most varied types imaginable. There were "young ladies" of 15, and "young ladies" of 50. There were the black eyes and tresses of the Sunny South, the blue-gray eyes and flaxen ringlets of the German Vaterland, and the hazel eyes and warm auburn looks of the daughters of Erin. All shades of complexion, too, from the duck's-foot-ish tint that told of long years and torrid suns to the lily-white rose-tinted hues, fresh and blooming as the rouge and powder equipments which find a place on every well-appointed toilet table. And noses!—princely Roman, correct Grecian, rotund Hebrew, horizontal British, Heaven-aspiring American! Feet, too—from the large, sumptuous No. 7 of Mrs. Langtry to the dainty, small-size ones of Maud Granger. And bangs!—elegant $10 bangs away down to little golden two-for-a-quarter. A detailed description would fill THE TRIBUNE seven times over. The women were all energetic; no doubt as to that. They evidently meant business, at least those who got in first did. They didn't look to be the kind of "dainty little fairies, ever singing, ever dancing, who indulge in wild vagaries in a manner most entrancing"—not much. They fought their way forward with elbows and feet without any mincing hesitation.

The man who wanted the "three young ladies" arrived shortly after 9 o'clock. He was a young man of considerable nerve. Raising his hat politely he informed one after another that she need not trouble herself waiting. In this way he thinned the applicants down to a score—the youngest and best looking, though, as he said himself, "they were no great shakes." He interrogated these one by one, and finally reduced the number to ten. The names, addresses, and references of these ten he recorded in his note-book, and dismissed them with his blessing and a promise to make his final selection during the day. The last lot—"the siftings," he called them—were all pleasant, lady-like girls of good address. Stragglers kept dropping in up until nearly 11 o'clock, and turned away with disappointed faces.

The man was unwilling to give any information further than what appeared in his advertisement. He informed the reporter, however, that he was from New York; that he had rented space in three stores in this city for a glass-case of cut flowers and candy in each, and wanted the females to attend there and sell for him; that this system was quite common in New York, and he thought it should pay well in Chicago also, and so had taken these three places to give it a trial.

The incident is a most forcible illustration of the lack of fairly-well paid female employment in the city. The number of respectable, well-educated, and accomplished girls eager to work fourteen or fifteen hours a day for $10 a week is something marvelous, and to a great degree pitiable.

THE LARD DEAL.

FOWLER BROTHERS OBJECT TO THE FURTHER PUBLICATION OF THE FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

There was a new development yesterday in the lard imbroglio which Fowler Brothers and Peter McGeoch have been ventilating before the Board of Trade. A few days ago Mr. William R. Page, one of the counsel of Fowler Brothers, served a notice on the Secretary of the board that they strenuously objected to the Board of Directors publishing any further the finding of the board in the lard investigation. The Board of Directors now has in type a full and complete report of the investigation and finding, to which it proposes to give a very wide circulation. The finding dismisses the charges of adulteration, but censures the use of the machinery which Fowler Brothers use as calculated to promote fraud by unprincipled manufacturers. Counsel claim that no charges were made as to machinery, that the investigation covered machinery only incidentally, and that the board had no right under the charter and constitution to investigate machinery. They therefore threaten that if the board publishes anything on that subject reflecting on their clients they will bring suit for damages, and they claim that the board will be liable. The fact that the finding has already been published in the newspapers will not, they say, shield the board in putting forth the finding in an official report. The Board of Directors held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, at which this notice to the Secretary was the subject of discussion, and the conclusion reached was that the report of the evidence and the finding should and would be published and circulated all the same.

A JEWISH QUARREL.

CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES GROWING OUT OF A WEDDING THAT FAILED TO MATERIALIZE.

A large fraction of the Hebrew population of South Clark street will appear in the courts of Justices Prindiville and Randall White next week in an endeavor to settle a many-sided quarrel which had its origin in the recent Rose-Greenebaum matrimonial fiasco. It will be remembered that Isaac Rose, a dapper little Hebrew from the East, got himself into trouble because he neglected to keep his promises to marry Joseph Greenebaum's daughter Rachel. One man claimed a commission from Greenebaum for having introduced Isaac to Rachel, but Greenebaum refused to pay it because he alleged that Isaac stole some jewelry from him, and because the marriage did not take place. Young Rose got out of the difficulty and returned to the East, but the old trouble has continued to bubble and boil, and has drawn in new victims. Mr. Greenebaum has arrayed himself against his brother-in-law, Solomon Flowers, and the latter's family, while Abraham Schwartz, Mendel Schwartz, and J. S. Bernstein have also seen fit to take a hand in the matter. There was a personal encounter between the two factions yesterday afternoon, during the progress of which Greenebaum lost a portion of his scalp and Abraham Schwartz a sleeve from his shirt. This was followed by the swearing out of no less than a dozen warrants, grave and petty charges and countercharges and old troubles being raked up for the occasion. In the batch of warrants is one charging Sarah Flowers, Solomon Flowers, and Rosa Flowers with abortion, but on whom the alleged crime was committed does not appear. Four of the cases will come up before Justice Prindiville next Tuesday, when there will be no less than fifty witnesses on hand. The alleged abortion case is before Justice White.

F. SIMON HAHN.

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY TO BE REARRESTED.

F. Simon Hahn, the wanderer from Philadelphia, who was arrested by Detectives Eagan and Burdick, and credited with a large assortment of interesting swindling schemes, was brought before Justice Foote yesterday charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. This was the only case docketed against him, the complainant being Mr. Dabb, of the Commercial Hotel. Hahn was discharged on the evidence for the prosecution. He had boarded at the Commercial Hotel and had obtained money from the cashier on a $50 check, which proved to be worthless. However, Mr. Dabb had not paid the money or seen it paid and his evidence was therefore of no account. Had the cashier been present to testify the outcome might have been different. After his discharge Hahn walked out of the court-room with a satisfied air, but was greatly surprised about an hour later when he was rearrested near the Northwestern Depot by Detective Burdick and locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station. He will be prosecuted in the same case again, it is expected, when the cashier of the hotel will be present. Mr. Rosenthal, the attorney, appeared for the prisoner yesterday and stated to the court that any claim made against Mr. Hahn would be paid in cash. This probably accounts for the fact that none of the other cases were prosecuted. Mr. Rosenthal also denied that Hahn had tried to beat him out of any money.

THE TRUSTEES TALK.

THE QUARREL OVER THE COLEHOUR SCHOOL-HOUSES.

A few weeks ago Douglas S. Taylor filed a lien in the Circuit Court against the members of the Board of Education of School District No. 1, T. 37, R. 15., and others to prevent them from building certain school-houses at Colehour, and from borrowing money for such purpose, and also to declare a special election held last spring void. Yesterday the defendants filed an answer charging that the election was in all respects according to law and was valid; that the vote at the special election was overwhelmingly in favor of selling, or enlarging the Taylor and Colehour school-houses, erecting other new ones, and borrowing $20,000 therefor, there being 254 votes in favor of the measure out of the whole 282 cast. They claim that the new buildings are abundantly large, that the residents of the town are entirely satisfied, and they are endeavoring to do their best, even though they may not be able to satisfy Taylor's fastidious artistic taste in the architecture of the school-houses. They further charge that the allegations of the bill are very erroneous, and claim that there is no cause for the intervention of a court, and that the bill should be dismissed. A motion will be made before Judge Moran Monday to dissolve the temporary injunction.

NOT GUILTY.

MIKE MAREK ACQUITTED OF THE PRIBON MURDER.

The trial of Mike Marek, charged with the murder of John Pribon, was resumed before Judge Rogers yesterday morning. Marek testified that he went into Levora's saloon, after having had a fight with Pribon in another saloon, for the purpose of making up with him, and, with that in view, asked him to take a drink. Pribon came up as if to do so, but suddenly struck him, and then choked him. Whereupon Marek, in the struggle, drew his knife and stabbed Pribon. Levy Mayer and Mr. Forrest spoke for the defense and Assistant State's-Attorney Thompson for the State.

The jury went out at 6 o'clock, and returned about 8:30 o'clock with a verdict of "Not guilty."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous communications or those written on both sides of the paper.]

(1) Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, Baron—(2) Yes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) What is the order of degrees in the British peerage? (2) Is not the title of Baronet a title conferred by the Queen? READER.

First District—Every Five Years.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me what Congressional District Twentieth street and Wentworth avenue is in, and how often the vacancies at West Point occur for that district? Yours truly, JOHN GUILFOYLE.

The Polish Celebration.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of today is a letter signed George A. Shufeldt, of this city, slinging insults at men of acknowledged public services as well as on all who participated at the 200th anniversary of the victory at Vienna and in memory of John Sobieski, King of Poland. This letter will deserve an answer when Mr. George A. Shufeldt will furnish a certificate from our medical scientists that he is of sound mind. Very respectfully, G. A. KLUPP.

Clean the Council.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Talk about the filth of our streets and alleys! They are nothing compared to our City Council, which is "full of all manner of uncleanness." Talk about the plague coming! It is already here eating into the vitals of our City Government. The bowels of the Administration are in an awful condition, and it will take more doctors than De Wolf can furnish to restore them to purity and health. Bribery and corruption are breeding to their full capacity in the intestines of the Council. Let cholera come and carry off its 10,000 victims and it will not do half the harm which is yearly wrought in the body politic by the present filthy gang of city legislators. Clean the Council and let the streets alone. VOTER.

Stone Pavements.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why are real-estate owners so slow to perceive that one of the best ways to improve property is to put down a good stone sidewalk in front of it? Go where you will outside of the business-centre and (a few streets only excepted) you will encounter nothing but miserable, rickety, wooden sidewalks, generally with half the boards gone, and of varying grades, now up in the air, and now down in the depths, making it as much as a person's life is worth to venture over them after dark.

An article in last Sunday's paper stating that a movement was on foot for the laying of a stone sidewalk on Thirty-first street, from State street to the lake, shows that some men at least are waking up, and should a stone sidewalk be laid on that street the property-owners around there will soon be forced to do likewise, or see the business rapidly leave them. The relative advantage of a good sidewalk and a pavement is greatly in favor of the sidewalk, for business is benefited more by those who go by on foot than by those who ride by. MAN WHO WALKS.

Baby's Shoes.

JEFFERSON, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A shoe dealer says that mothers ruin their children's feet through vanity. "One will bring the baby and ask me to try a pair of shoes that will look 'real sweet.' I know what that means, but I'm always sorry for the baby, who is usually in its first dress, and as skittish as any old maid about having her feet meddled with. I don't say that I am going to put a shoe on it a size larger than the foot seems to be, but I do; at least I get it on as well as any one could fit a foot operated by a perpetual-motion power. Then I trust to the mother's sense for results. If it is the first baby she will be indignant, and say that she doesn't want 'the treasure' to 'look sloppy in its shoes.' They must fit exactly or she won't take them. I insist that the child's weight will push the foot out at least a fourth of an inch, and that the shoe is just right. If she objects again, I give up, and find what she wants. The foot is squeezed into a tight shoe, and the baby protests by squalling. She says the seraph is teething, or colicky, or hasn't had its usual nap, and so she shakes it vigorously, while declaring the shoes are 'just lovely,' and that its papa will be delighted. The chances are that when she wants another pair she will leave the baby at home and bring down its shoes literally bursted out at the toe. She wants several pairs to take home for trial, and I notice that the only ones I consider unsuitable are the very pair she prefers. Children would have better-looking feet if they had wiser mothers, and fault lies in the first shoes worn. One pair too short will ruin the feet, no matter how loose subsequent ones may be. Yes, but after the little people have laid a foundation for corns and bunions. I know many children between 2 and 3 years who have both these afflictions because their mothers wanted them to look 'cute,' as they term this phrase of foot-squeezing." ANON.

HELD TO THE CRIMINAL COURT.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Ald. Charles C. Jay, who beat Edward D. Cowan, city editor of the Leadville *Herald*, nearly to death, had his preliminary examination today. He was bound over to the Criminal Court in the sum of $10,000. Cowan is still in a precarious condition and his recovery is very doubtful. Great indignation is expressed against Jay, and all that is needed to lynch him is a leader.

LEPROSY.

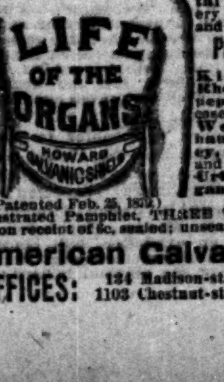
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 14.—A case of leprosy was brought here by the last steamer from Honolulu. The subject is named Marie Nicolas, a native of the islands, of French descent. The quarantine officer refused permission to land. A writ of hebeas corpus was issued, and the case will come up in the Superior Court tomorrow.

LOVELY COMPLEXIONS POSSIBLE TO ALL.

What Nature denies to many Art secures to all. Hagan's Magnolia Balm dispels every blemish, overcomes Redness, Freckles, Sallowness, Roughness, Tan, Eruptions and Blotches, and removes all evidences of heat and excitement. The Magnolia Balm imparts the most delicate and natural complexional tints—no detection being possible to the closest observation.

Under these circumstances a faulty Complexion is little short of a crime. Magnolia Balm sold everywhere. Costs only 75 cents, with full directions.

Nerve-Life and Vigor RESTORED BY THE HOWARD Electro-Magnetic Shield.



Applied over the Kidneys and Nerve-Vital centres. Fits every part of the body, and Positively Cures Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, Exhaustion, Impotency, and all Diseases and Weakness of Urino-Genital Organs.

(Patented Feb. 25, 1882.) Illustrated Pamphlet, THREE TYPES OF MEN, sent on receipt of 6c, sealed; unsealed, FREE.

American Galvanic Co., OFFICES: 134 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. 1103 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM, 150 & 152 Clark-st., near Madison.

THIRTEEN LIVING HUMAN CURIOSITIES! Combined with the refined, elegant, and bewitching stage acts of the FOUR FAVORITE HOLLYWOOD CHILDREN. Also the Mystic Vision Dream Drama and the amusing theatre performances.

DOORS OPEN DAILY FROM 1 TO 6 AND 7 TO 10.

Admission to All Only 10 Cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Monroe and Dearborn-sts. J. H. HAVERLY......Lessee. EDWARD KEYS......Manager.

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Eminent Comedian, MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND! Under the management of Brooks & Dickson, in the London success, written by A. W. Pinero, entitled THE ROCKET! Next week, commencing Sunday evening, Sept. 16—KIRALFY BROS.' Beautiful Spectacular Drama, ENCHANTMENT.

PULLMAN CLUB GROUNDS. Pullman Athletic Club! FALL GAMES WILL TAKE PLACE Saturday, Sept. 15, Commencing at 2:30 sharp.

Cheap Rate Tickets, including admission to grounds and stand, can be purchased at I. C. R. R. Suburban Stations. Price, $1.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Clark-st., opposite Court-House. JOHN A. HAMLIN......Lessee and Manager. LAST THREE APPEARANCES of the Eminent Artiste, MODJESKA. THIS SATURDAY MATINEE, CAMILLE. Saturday Evening......"TWELFTH NIGHT." Sunday, Sept. 16—ALDRICH & PARSLOE in MY PARTNER.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8. The Strongest American Play Ever Presented, The Planter's Wife. Introducing the Beautiful Emotional Actress, EMILY RIGL, And the Talented Young Actor, HARRY LACY. Sunday, Sept. 16—Edouin & Sanger's "Sparks" Co. in A BUNCH OF KEYS, or The Hotel—Front.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Matinee and Night. Two last appearances of MISS MARGARET MATHER. This Afternoon, Farewell Matinee at 2 o'clock, Miss MATHER as PAULINE in THE LADY OF LYONS. This Evening at 8 o'clock, Miss MATHER as JULIET, in ROMEO AND JULIET. Next Week—The Madison Square Theatre Company in ESMERALDA.

WILLOW SPRINGS. A GRAND Aldermanic Picnic Tomorrow (Sunday), Sept. 16. Trains leave Union Depot, corner of Madison and Canal-sts., at 9:30 a. m. Tickets—Round Trip, for Lady and Gentleman, $1.00, to be obtained from Committee at Depot.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Clark-st., opposite Sherman House. Monday, Sept. 10. One Week. Ida Siddons' Female Mastodons And Burlesque Troupe. 40 Artists 40. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Sept. 17—Hyde & Behman's Combination.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE. Desplaines-st., near Madison, West Side. Winnett & Fagen's Famous Trinity Co. A Perfect Avalanche of Fun. Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50c. Matinees Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday.

GRENIER'S MADISON-ST. GARDEN, (Corner Throop). The Grandest Family Resort in the West. Second Regiment Band of 18 Pieces. The Finest Bicycle Track in the Country. Bicycle and Foot Races every evening. All lit by Electric Light. Admission, 10c.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Adah Richmond and R. E. Graham In the latest Dramatic Success, entitled "CARROTS." Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Curtain rises—Nights, 8; Matinees, 2 sharp.

BAD BLOOD SCROFULOUS. INHERITED. CONTAGIOUS.

In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until my breast was one mass of corruption. Some of these ulcers were not less than one and one-half inches in diameter, the edges rough, ragged, and seemingly dead, the cavity open to the bone and filled with offensive matter. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. Gradually the bone itself became diseased, and then the suffering began in earnest. Bone ulcers began to take the place of those hitherto on the surface. I became a mere wreck. For months at a time could not get my hands to my head because of extreme soreness. Could not turn in bed. Knew not what it was to be an hour even free from pain. Had reason to look upon life itself as a curse. In the summer of 1880, after ten years of this wretched existence, I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after two years' persistent use of them the last Ulcer has healed. The dread disease has succumbed. All over the breast where was once a mass of corruption is now a healthy skin. My weight has increased from one hundred and twenty-three to one hundred and fifty-six pounds, and the good work is still going on. I feel myself a new man, and all through the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON, Custom-House, New Orleans. Sworn to before United States Commissioner J. D. CRAWFORD.

TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD Of Scrofulous, Inherited, and Contagious Humors, and thus remove the most prolific cause of human suffering, to clear the Skin of Disfiguring Blotches, Itching Tortures, Humiliating Eruptions, and Loathsome Sores caused by Inherited Scrofula, to purify and beautify the Skin, and restore the Hair so that no trace of disease remain, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, are infallible. They are the only remedies that succeed when physicians and all other means fail.

Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggists. Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.

Sanford's Radical Cure For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Head Cold or Influenza to the loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing. Cough, Bronchitis, and Catarrhal Consumption. Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, $1, at all druggists.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.

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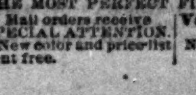

With Woven-Wire Mattress, takes all the bedding. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 73 to 81 Erie-st., Chicago. For sale by Furniture Dealers.

KID GLOVES P. CENTEMERI & CO.'S. THE MOST PERFECT FITTING GLOVE MADE. Mail orders receive SPECIAL ATTENTION. New color and price-list sent free. Van Doren & Maynard, Sole Agents, No. 7 Central Music-Hall, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Willis, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

Isaac Staples, of Stillwater, Minn., is at the Sherman.

Horace White, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge John W. Deford, of New York, is at the Palmer.

D. MacMillan, M. P., of London, Ont., is at the Grand Pacific.

I. H. Willard, President of First National Bank of Omaha, is at the Palmer.

Rafael Sarovia, Chilian Consul at Manchester, England, is at the Leland.

Mr. M. Morgenthau has just returned from the East after an absence of four weeks.

Gov. Hamilton returned yesterday from Woodstock, and left during the day for Joliet.

The Hon. J. S. McDonald, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and W. L Lockwood, of New York, are at the Tremont.

Dr. E. H. Horsey, physician at the Palmer House, has returned from the Thousand Islands where he spent his vacation.

The general ordinances of the city, which were compiled by Assistant-City-Attorney Knight, have been issued in pamphlet form.

The flag at the Custom-House was yesterday at half-mast as a tribute of respect to the late Nelson C. Draper, Tea Inspector at this port.

Mr. McGinnis, of New York, on his return from the Northern Pacific excursion, is stopping in the city. He speaks in high terms of the road and its future.

An interesting game of lacrosse will be played this afternoon at 3:30 at the White Stocking Park between the St. Paul and Calumet Clubs, the latter being of this city.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company was fined $350 yesterday by Justice Foote for violating the smoke ordinance. There were seven cases against the company and the fine was $50 in each case—one for each locomotive.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 68; 9 a. m., 71; 10 a. m., 74; 11 a. m., 76; 12 m., 78; 1 p. m., 81; 3 p. m., 82; 6 p. m., 77. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.54; 6 p. m., 29.57.

Mr. Paul Philippoteaux, who painted the panorama of the battle of Gettysburg to be exhibited in the building now erecting on Wabash avenue and a number of the panoramas now exhibited in the Capitals of Europe, will arrive in this city today.

There are between 300 and 400 cases on the next quasi-criminal calendar, which will be one of the heaviest in the history of the Criminal Court. The increase is owing to the heavy fines imposed by the new Justices on offenders who don't pay, but appeal in the hope of getting off.

Chief-of-Police Austin Doyle said yesterday that the Police Department was greatly annoyed by processions, and he would be glad to see some regulation in that respect. He seemed to think that it was a matter for the City Council to legislate on, and said there was plenty of room for reform.

Rachel, alias Nora, Harris, a colored domestic who has been in the employ of Mrs. Mary Roberts at No. 310 Indiana street, was arrested last night on the complaint of her employer, charged with stealing about $100 worth of wearing apparel. She was locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station.

Elmer E. Dake, who was charged with forging the names of Shirley & Shirley, attorneys, to a receipt for $50, was discharged by Justice Foote yesterday, but there was evidence going to show that Dake's wife knew just exactly when and where the names were forged. Mrs. Dake was present but did not testify.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of George A. Charlesworth, the 2-year-old boy who was run over and killed in front of his home, No. 1209 West Lake street, Thursday afternoon by a hay wagon driven by Henry Benger. The jury found that Benger was not to blame, and he was accordingly discharged.

William Knapp, 40 years of age, living at No. 10 Eagle street, fell from a scaffolding at the corner of Groveland Park avenue and Thirty-third street yesterday afternoon, sustaining severe injuries about the head and fracturing his right thigh. He was taken home by the Cottage Grove avenue station patrol-wagon, where the attending physician pronounced his injuries very serious.

Hiram Sibley, the owner of the property on the east side of North Clark street just south of the viaduct, has obtained a judgment in forcible detainer against P. Mahrer and McGintey, who occupied shanties erected on that property under a leasehold, and yesterday those unsightly structures were demolished by order of the Circuit Court by Deputy-Sheriff Potter and a number of stalwart assistants.

The Aldermen are going to have a picnic of their own next Sunday at Willow Springs. The affair is going to be engineered by Messrs. Hildreth, White, Foley, Gaynor, and Cullerton, the latter to act as Marshal of the day. The Aldermen have been very quiet about their intended frolic, and it is therefore presumed that the company permitted to enjoy the day with them will be very select and choice.

A meeting of the Committee of the Irish National League was held last night at McCoy's Hotel for the purpose of taking steps toward perfecting the organization by calling a State convention. Prof. Lyons was called to the chair, and resolutions were passed authorizing him to appoint a subcommittee of five to call upon those who would be interested in the movement and agitate the subject. The committee adjourned until Sept. 23.

The fall games of the Pullman Athletic Club will be held on the club grounds today, commencing at 2:30 p. m. There are sixteen events on the program, with a good show of entries for each. They include a five-mile bicycle race, handicap two-mile bicycle race, heats of tug of war, hurdle races, running races, medley race, walking match, high jump, throwing the hammer, etc. The last event will take place at 5:50 p. m. An excellent afternoon's sport is anticipated.

Following is the program for the concert in Lincoln Park this afternoon from 3:30 to 6:30 o'clock: March, "Merry War," Strauss; overture, "Masaniello," Auber; waltz, "New Vienna," Strauss; selection, "Maritana," Wallace; overture, "Jolly Robbers," Suppé; "Some Day," Otard; potpourri, favorit songs, Arband; waltz, "Wine, Women, and Song," Strauss; selection, "Fatinitza," Suppé; polka, "Light as a Feather," Parlow; plantation songs, Conterno; "Berlin Horse-Car," Julien.

A series of musical entertainments will be given for the benefit of the Chicago Newsboys' Sunday-school by the Garfield University Colored Troupe, now stopping in town. The first concert will take place Monday night at Hyde Park and the second Tuesday night at Memorial Baptist Church, Oakwood boulevard. A very successful effort has been made during the summer to keep over 300 newsboys in Sunday-school. It is hoped these concerts will be patronized.

The Baltimore *American* has interviewed some street-fakirs, one of whom, on being asked, "In what city are you most successful?" replied as follows: "Chicago is undoubtedly the best city in this country. The moment anybody there sees a new thing, they buy it at any price in reason, whether they want it or not. New York, like this city, is only fair. Boston and Philadelphia are good cities; we can always do well there. The worst cities are those in the West—excepting, of course, Chicago. I refer particularly to St. Louis Cincinnati, and Cleveland."

There was no crowd at the Chicago Avenue Church yesterday afternoon, but the demand for tickets to hear Moody preach Sunday night was equal to the expectation. In half an hour nearly 500 were given out, applicants receiving as many as they wanted, and by 5 o'clock all were gone. The members of the congregation got their tickets Tuesday night. The total number given out was 2,000. The church will seat 2,500, and if all the chairs are occupied a limited number of people will be permitted to stand up during the service.

Mr. A. C. Bartlett, a member of the committee having in charge the establishment of a Merchants' Freight Bureau, was seen yesterday, and stated that owing to the absence from the city of most of the members of the committee but little progress had been made; that the canvassing, however, would begin in good earnest early next week. The membership roll had been more than doubled since the first organization by people signing the call voluntarily, and the movement would be a perfect success, judging from present appearances.

"What is your side of the house doing just now about the coming fall elections?" was asked of Mr. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin yesterday. "Not much in particular," was the reply. "I am around on the quiet, seeing the machine men in the different parts of the country, and learning what they want. We are going to carry the election this fall. Four County Commissioners we are sure to have, and we have more than a fair chance to defeat Farren in the Second District. We are going to run one of the most popular Germans in Cook County, who is now conducting a brewery in South Chicago, against Farren. You know who I mean—it is Ernst Hummell. Of course the Irish will kick, but Hummell will be the man, and he will be elected too. Don't know yet who our other candidates will be, but they are sure to be elected."

The Commissioner of Public Works is about to close contracts for paving the following streets with granit blocks: Madison street, from Clark street to the river; Clark street, from Jackson street to the river; Wabash avenue, from Madison street to the river. Property-owners on the line of said improvements who may now or hereafter require elevators or other water or gas supply, or drainage, should put in the same at once, otherwise great expense and damage will occur if the work is done after the new granit pavement is laid.

There were 7,200 paid admissions at the Exposition Thursday, 268 more than the same day last year, and yesterday about 8,000 people visited the show. Among them were fully 2,000 from the country, who came in on the Fort Wayne, Burlington & Quincy, and Kankakee lines. These are the first excursions of the season. Next week many are looked for, as the State Fair will be open, and thousands have doubtless deferred coming until then in order to take in the Fair and the Exposition on one trip. The attendance at the latter so far has been slightly larger than in 1882—a fact which indicates that the show retains its popularity.

Isaac Gimble, charged with criminal libel, was discharged by Justice Foote yesterday. It was alleged that Gimble wrote a letter to Mr. Sweisky, a tailor, declaring that Henry M. Mitchell, one of Sweisky's employés, was a thief and not worthy of holding a responsible position. The evidence showed that such a letter was received at Sweisky's house, but it was opened by Mrs. Sweisky, and, as she was not present to testify, the case fell through. A new warrant was issued for the arrest of Gimble. It is asserted that the trouble between Gimble and Mitchell grew out of the fact that they courted the same girl.

The few County Commissioners who yesterday showed up at the County Building were somewhat startled by the announcement that the widow of the late County Painter, Thomas Nelson, had sued Cook County for $20,000 damages to cover claims Nelson in his day set up for extras under his contract for calcimining and frescoing the new Court-House. His claims had been allowed to the amount of some $1,900, but this amount had never been accepted. The Commissioners believe, however, that the Nelson estate will not be able to recover more than the amount already tendered in settlement.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Relief Works (under the auspices of the Ethical Society) yesterday afternoon it was voted to employ Miss M. F. Etter in place of Miss Benedict, who, after inaugurating the work of district nursing in this city, returns to New York City. Miss Etter is a graduate of the Bellevue School for Nurses, and is a daughter of ex-Superintendent-of-Public-Instruction Etter, of this State. The Treasurer, Mr. F. B. Tobey, reported $1,266.50 subscribed ($19.50 paid in) and the expenses so far $590.28. Five hundred dollars is needed to complete the work of the year. During the entire summer the nurses have gone about on their errands of mercy among the sick poor.

The second number of the *Owl*, a humorous publication in which a good deal of quiet fun is poked at the members of the Board of Trade, contains a graphic cartoon on ex-President Dunham, member of Congress for the First District. Attired in the regulation full dress of the Congressman of other days, he is represented standing on a chair addressing the Speaker. A Board of Trade "ticker" is on his desk, and in his left hand he holds the "tape." Something has gone wrong with the machine. The price of wheat fails to reach, and in his commercial despair he says: "Mr. Speaker—I want a recess of five minutes to find out what the market is." The portrait is an excellent one; and the cartoon will be enjoyed by all who know the active, rushing Congressman.

A license of incorporation was granted yesterday by the Secretary of State at Springfield to the Chicago Central Elevated Railroad Company; capital, $6,000,000, in 6,000 shares of $100 each, the incorporators being William D. Scott, Charles M. Clark, and James Sweeney. Mr. Scott, who is an assistant in the city offices of the Chicago & Eastern Indiana Railroad, said that the idea was to have an elevated road centering in Chicago and covering the principal suburbs. Riverdale, South Chicago, Englewood, Washington Hights, Proviso, and Norwood Park were named as some of the probable branch termini. Nothing, however, had been definitly arranged, the securing of the license being but the first preliminary step in that direction. He preferred to say nothing further at present as to the probable plans or financial prospects of the company.

At a recent meeting of the faculty and trustees of the Chicago Medical College, Dr. Marshall Jewell, who has long filled the chair of mental and nervous diseases, was made Emeritus Professor. The action was regretfully taken, and was occasioned by the ill-health of the Doctor, which has made it inadvisable for him to devote so much time to the college. The faculty and trustees then elected as his successor Dr. Walter Hay, who has for some time filled the chair of materia medica, he taking also the important department of medical jurisprudence. During a portion of the last term Dr. Hay, owing to the fact that he has for years paid special attention to the subject, was called on in the absence of Dr. Jewell to complete the course of lectures on mental and nervous diseases, and did so to the great satisfaction of the students.

Mr. William S. Dyer, special agent in the Indian service, is at the Leland on his way to Montana to take charge of and locate some Cheyenne Indians on Tongue River. There were about 550 in all, and he has since heard that there will be 400 more. These Indians have been wandering about and have lived by hunting, but now wish to settle on farms. Each Indian will be given 160 acres under the Homestead law. Mr. Dyer will distribute agricultural implements among them and superintend the building of houses. They will be given rations until they become self-sustaining. Mr. Dyer has heretofore been in charge of the Yanktonais Sioux Indians at the Crow Creek Agency in Dakota. He says they are becoming excellent farmers. Last year they put in 250 acres of wheat, 1,000 acres of oats, and raised 400 bushels of potatoes. He thinks it is entirely practicable to make farmers of the Indians, and in the long run they would be better satisfied.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Wheeler was celebrated last evening at their residence on Wabash avenue, the guests comprising the five sons and the brother of the host, and the families of those who are married. An elegant repast was furnished by Kinsley. Mr. Wheeler is 74 years old. He married Miss Julia Smith in New York in 1833, the Rev. Eli Wheeler officiating. In 1832 he located at Niles, Mich., and in 1834 removed to La Porte, where he remained until 1843, when he went to St. Joseph. Six years later he came to Chicago, where he entered into the warehouse business, in which occupation he is still engaged. The family is composed of five sons—Frederick A., Charles W., George Henry, Eugene, and Arthur, the first four of whom are married. Mr. Wheeler has six grandchildren—one girl and five boys.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Ashland avenue and Augusta street, will take place tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Revs. Heilman, Torgerson, Koehler, Deinigner, and Müeller, representing three different languages, will take part in the ceremonies. The opening address will be delivered in English by the Rev. L. M. Heilman, pastor of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church. An address in Norwegian will be delivered by the Rev. J. Z. Torgerson, pastor of the Bethania Evangelical Lutheran Church. An address in German will be delivered by the Rev. L. C. Koehler, pastor of St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The ceremony of laying the stone will be performed by the Rev. J. D. Severinghaus, the pastor of the new church. It is expected that the church will be open for regular services the first Sunday in November.

MICHAELIS AND HESING.

When Editor Michaelis, of the *Freie Presse* was told that Charley Reed, formerly of Chicago, had importuned Secretary Folger to accept $1,000, Mr. A. C. Hesing's offer of compromise on the judgments held against him by the Government, and that the Secretary had replied, inferentially, that he wanted to get as much as possible out of the judgments, he, Mr. Michaelis, said it was about as he had supposed. All he, the *Freie Presse* editor wanted was for Mr. Hesing to pay his share of the "whisky plunder," as he was pleased to call it. He did not want to beggar Mr. Hesing. He wanted the Government to file a creditor's bill so as to bring out the assets. Failing in this, he wanted responsible parties to make a bid for the judgment, and let the highest bidder take it. Editor Michaelis says his offer for the claim, $10,000, is still up. Mr. Hesing says if his offer is not accepted Uncle Sam nor anybody else can never collect a cent from him. A creditor's bill would not help the matter. President Arthur assured him that as long as he, Mr. Arthur, remained President a judgment against one citizen could not be sold to another. On this word Mr. Hesing has built his hope, and the wrath of Michaelis, he says, shall not prevail against it.

BILLIARDS.

Slosson's challenge to Schaefer to play a match game of billiards in the United States for the world's championship has not yet been accepted. It was half-way expected that Schaefer would arrive in Chicago last night, but a dispatch from Kansas City announces that he will give an exhibition in St. Louis tonight. He will probably reach Chicago Monday. The closing game of the amateur billiard tournament at the Collender Hall was not played last night owing to the inability of one of the players to be present. The game will probably be played Monday night. Of the finishing players Saul has won five and Griffith four games. If Griffith wins Monday night there will be a tie to play off for first place.

A RETIRED TURFITE.

THE SAD BUT INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIENCES OF MR. MURPHY.

"Yes," said Mr. James A. Murphy, of the Northwestern Grain Exchange, in conversation with a TRIBUNE man yesterday, "I am out of the race-horse business for good. I had a brief but reasonably expensive career, considering that no horse of mine ever got to face the starter, and I am perfectly satisfied to let the matter drop. It is strange, though," continued Mr. Murphy, gazing reflectively up at the sky as if he was momentarily anticipating some valuable intelligence from the azure vault of heaven—"the amount of worry and sweating that a couple of skeletonic horses with sawed-off tails can give a man."

The reporter silently admitted the truth of this proposition.

"I got those two colts," resumed Mr. Murphy, "from a friend of mine down in Indiana who raised them. I had always been rather skittish about dealing in horseflesh, because when I was quite a boy, down in York State, I traveled around for a couple of seasons with a trotter"—and at this point Mr. Murphy shook his head in a reflective and significant manner, leaving his auditor to infer that the English language was not rich enough to express the opulence of villainy connected with horse trotting—"and that settled it with me. Runners I didn't know so much about, and so when my Indiana friend said that he had a couple of young flyers whose racing qualities he would donate to me if I would have them properly developed, it seemed like a pretty good scheme. I laid awake the best part of three or four nights thinking how my blood would ecurse swiftly through my veins, and how my heart would beat fast when those colts came tearing down the homestretch at Louisville or Chicago, winning the Cup, or the Derby, or some other classic event. So I told my friend that I would take the colts.

"Then we started for a lawyer's office. His name was Jenks, and I noticed that he looked at me pretty closely when told that I was going into the running-horse business and wanted a contract relative to a couple of unfinished Fox-halls drawn up. I found out afterwards that Mr. Jenks once purchased a trotter, and also that he knew about the pair of gray geldings that his friend A. S. Trude bought from a simple blue-eyed country boy for a family team, and that didn't leave enough of Mr. Trude's buggy in sight to pick your teeth with. But we finally got the documents prepared and signed, and I took my copy of them home. It read beautifully, telling all about the 'said party of the first part,' and the 'certain hereinafter described bay filly, whose racing qualities the said party of the first part does herewith convey to the said party of the second part, his heirs, assigns, and executors forever,' and all such stuff as that. And then it gave the pedigree of those horses. All their ancestors, clear back to the bay stallion and the chestnut mare that Noah took aboard the Ark, were given, and when I had perused this genealogical chart a few times, and noticed how the blood of all the Derby winners seemed to concentrate and flow in one mighty stream right into those colts of mine, I began to feel sorry for the Lorillards and Dwyers and the rest of the boys down East that had put their money into vast racing establishments only to find that there was no chance for them to win a race when my colts appeared. It beats h—ll, though, how a man can be fooled"—and again Mr. Murphy contemplated the sky.

"Did you have the colts trained?"

"Oh, yes. I told the man to send them to Louisville. That cost me $75. I hadn't seen them yet, but I knew there was no use doing things half-way with priceless steeds in whose veins flowed the blood of Diomed, Sir Archy, Phaeton, Lexington, and a lot more of those ducks, so I gave orders to take them to Louisville in style—hire a section in a sleeping-car for each colt if necessary. I had them consigned to a trainer that a friend of mine recommended, and I was anxious to hear that they had arrived safely. Pretty soon a letter came, saying that the colts had arrived. The letter also said that I had better buy some clothes for them—blankets, etc. I rushed over to State street, spent $50 for blankets, and sent them to Louisville by express. The idea of those gems of the equine race standing in the stable without any blankets fairly made me shudder.

"Well, the blankets arrived, and the work of training began. I received favorable reports every month, also a bill for training and feed. I noticed that the colts were eating well, but a friend of mine up here said that was a good sign, so I wrote the trainer that in case they needed more oats to open a fresh bag. Along about the middle of May my partner, Dave Pulsifer, told me I ought to go to Louisville and see how the colts were getting along. 'We can go down some Saturday night,' he said, 'and see the colts work Sunday morning.' So we went. Just before we reached Louisville Sunday morning it began to rain, and the longer we staid the harder the water came down. Of course the track was too heavy to work the colts, but when I got a look at them I was glad of that."

"Fine looking animals, I suppose?"

"Not exactly," replied Mr. Murphy. "Not precisely what you would call fleet-footed steeds of the desert, or anything like that. One was about three feet high, a little taller than a goat, and the other had a coat of hair like the Sacred Yak in Barnum's circus that kicked the lemonade boy over into the elephant ring last summer. That was funny. I was sitting on one of the top seats, and had just said to the man alongside of me that if the boy didn't quit fooling——"

"But about the colts?" suggested the reporter.

"Oh yes, the colts. Well, as I said, one of them was three feet high, and the other had hair like a yak. When they were led out I grabbed hold of the fence and managed to conceal my emotions. I asked the trainer how they were getting along. He said they were doing well. I felt like asking him to let me see some of his horses that were not thriving, but didn't. Subsequently I learned that there had been a standing offer of $5 for any rider who could stay on the three-foot filly's back two consecutive minutes, and that the trainer still had the original bill in his possession."

"Did the colts continue to do well?"

"I guess so. Anyhow I kept them going until July, and then the trainer told me that 'one of them could go three-eighths of a mile pretty well.' As there are not over ten races of that length given every year, and those exclusively for 2-year-olds, I did not see, my swift-winged coursers being 3 years old, now this information was to benefit me. So I threw the stable out of training, sent the descendants of Diomed back to Indiana, and figured up what my four months of anxiety had cost me."

"What was the amount?"

"Five hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty cents," replied Mr. Murphy—"and the Lorillards and Dwyers are still in the ring."

THE FEMALE GNAT.

MILLIONS OF HER WERE IN TOWN YESTERDAY.

The sun's rays yesterday morning were quivering and dancing in the motion of a myriad of winged insects, which no man could have numbered in a thousand years. They swarmed and rose, and came back to the earth from which they seemed to rebound and come back in multiplied numbers to nestle in the eye-brows, to crawl up the nostrils, to blind the lashes, to crawl up the legs of men's trousers, except dude trousers, and to steal down one's back. These winged insects, more numerous than the illimitable field of stars, are commonly called gnats. The gnat is of the genus Culex, and a lively and mischief-making little thing—beg pardon, Culex—he is. As in the human species, it is the female Culex that causes all the trouble. She has a proboscis armed with a lance sting. She works this instead of her tongue as is the case with the female of the human species. She is famous for her ability to annoy. She is a good one—this female Culex, and showed her pluck by coming into Chicago unheralded. She is not afraid. She flaunted herself yesterday in front of the grip-cars, and dallied under sunshades and in the faces of beauty that shut its eyes and sought refuge. The male gnat is destitute of stings. There is nothing mean about him. He likes to sit in the shade of a house and take life easy. His antenna, or, to put it in English, his feeler is plume-like, instead of lance-like, as his wife's and sweetheart's is. The female does the dueling and the knocking down for the family. She is a holy terror. Trillions and trillions of these infuriated females went out to battle yesterday. The cause of the trouble is unknown. They didn't give it away, but came unannounced and went to work. A young editor who is an entomologist in many ways said they would be here every day until the city is cleaned. The action of the people on the streets on account of the influx was amusing to other people who could sit in the house and look out. Everybody's hands were sawing the air. Two people would meet. One of them would strike at a squad of the female Culex viciously, and the other one, thinking his friend belligerent, would square for a fight. A number of these lancet-armed females started for the North Side and were bridged. They sat down and waited, and when the structure was closed they went for the tenders in a manner which caused suffering Chicagoans to laugh for joy. Nothing makes a Chicago man or woman happy so quickly as to see something that can down a bridgetender. This is not the first time these female lancers have been here this season. They are getting to like Chicago altogether too well, and if their husbands care anything for them they had better send for them to come home.

SENATOR SHARON.

HE EXPLAINS HIS RECENT ARREST IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Ex-Senator William Sharon, of Nevada, arrived in the city yesterday from San Francisco on his way to Washington. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called upon the Senator at the Palmer and asked him about his arrest the day of his departure from 'Frisco on charge of adultery. He said:

"There is absolutely nothing to it; it is merely a blackmailing scheme. The facts are these: The Miss Hill referred to was staying at the Palace Hotel, and for reasons best known to the management she was requested to leave. This made her very angry, and she instigated one William M. Neilson, a notorious character who scribbles for the papers, to go for me. He visited me at the hotel and I met his demand by ordering him out of the house. He then had me arrested on this trumped-up charge. I did not leave on that account; on the contrary, I was about to start when I was arrested, and immediately went with my bondsmen to the Chief of Police and gave bail for my appearance, as I could not afford to remain, having important business which required my presence in the East. I fancy it won't amount to very much. The Mrs. Diety referred to is, I think, a divorced woman, and does not live next door to my son-in-law as claimed in the dispatches."

Speaking of politics, Senator Sharon said that the Pacific Slope Republicans were reorganizing and would be in good shape for next year. He thought both California and Nevada could be redeemed. Senator Jones, of Nevada, was now in San Francisco. There was little doubt that he would be reelected when his term expired.

LITIGATION.

NO. 9, THE CHAMPION BEAUTY, IN ANOTHER LAWSUIT.

The irrepressible "No. 9," of Dime Museum fame, M. Arabella Johnson, not content with suing the cartoonists who made her face so widely known, yesterday began a suit against Perrin Shrum for refusing to lease her a hall in which to speak. She says that she leased of Shrum for the evening of Aug. 30, 1883, the public hall on the southwest corner of Green and Washington streets, in which she designed to give a dance, etc. The price was $40, which was to be paid during the evening and before the close of the entertainment. Miss Johnson claims to have spent $100 in printing and advertising and $50 for music, and to have sold at least 1,000 tickets. At least 3,000 persons came to the hall to buy tickets, but Shrum would not allow the entertainment to be held, and "No. 9" thinks she has suffered damages to the extent of $3,000.

ITEMS FROM THE COURTS.

Andrew Bonk, a grocer on Noble street, commenced a suit yesterday to recover $5,000 of his landlord, Robert Crawford. He says that in July last there was a fire in his grocery, and he let his landlord in to make the necessary repairs. After they were made the landlord refused to vacate. Bonk subsequently got possession Aug. 9, but the afternoon of the same day the landlord dropped in with a Constable and landed Bonk and his goods on the sidewalk. He and his wife were also arrested on a charge of riot. Mrs. Bonk also began a suit for $5,000 against Crawford for malicious prosecution. He failed to make any case against her on the trial of the riot charge, and she was discharged and now wants damages.

A suit was begun in the Superior Court by Elizabeth F. Jensen against the School Directors of the Town of Cicero to recover $500. She says she rented two rooms of her house for a school-house, and was also employed as a janitor, but the Directors refuse to recognize the value of her services or pay a fair and just rent for her house.

Gottfried Amman began a capias suit against August Kopischka charging that the 29th of August the defendant made a murderous assault on him with a revolver and a knife and wounded him in the left side, for which he should be compelled to pay $5,000.

Albert Mettke commenced a suit yesterday in the Superior Court against Rudolph, William, and Edward Steinbrecher to recover $10,000 damages for a beating they gave him Thursday last.

Judge Hawes will call the first six cases of his calendar of passed cases Monday, being term Nos. 119, 122, 247, 268, 283, and 293.

The parties having the files in the case of Gerard vs. Gateau, term No. 63, in the Circuit Court, are requested to return them at once to the Clerk of the court.

Judge Moran Monday will hear motions and Tuesday set case term No. 400—Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Frear-Stone Manufacturing Company.

Judge Smith's calendar for the October term is ready for distribution at the Clerk's office.

DIVORCES.

UNHAPPY COUPLES SEEKING A LEGAL SEPARATION.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Mrs. Ann E. Thompson, of Batavia, N. Y., against her husband, Jerome Thompson, in which she asks for a decree of separate maintenance on the ground of desertion. She says that she was married to Thompson in March, 1847, at Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y., and lived with him until June 6, 1882, when he deserted her, leaving her in destitute circumstances. During their long married life he often choked and struck her. In March, 1882, Thompson owned a fine farm of 111 acres of land just outside of Batavia, which was worth, with the improvements, $20,000, and he induced her to sign away her dower interest on the representation that he wanted to buy a smaller homestead. He received $14,500 for the property, and after converting the securities into money he absconded and she could not learn anything of his residence until lately, when she discovered he was in Chicago, and immediately came on here. He has bought 100 shares in the Kelly Scroll Section Manufacturing Company at No. 231 Fifth avenue, and put the remainder of his money into lands and mortgages. He is, however, threatening to leave the State, and Mrs. Thompson asks for a writ of ne exeat to prevent him running away, for an injunction to restrain him from disposing of his property, and for a decree of separate maintenance.

In the divorce case of De Lora Green against William W. Green, President of the Garden City Fan Company, the defendant filed an answer yesterday denying the charges of desertion and adultery made against him. He claims that the charge of desertion grew out of the fact that in 1874 he was a contractor engaged in building a court-house at Fowler, Benton County, Ind., and therefore necessarily away from home. Both of his sons are in his employ, receiving $22 a week. He denies he has failed to support his family, and charges that all his married life he has taken the best care he could of his wife and children; that his wife, by her sharp temper, jealousy, suspicion, and false charges against him has made his life miserable and driven him away from home, besides causing him repeated pecuniary loss by her inconstant ways. A motion will be made Monday before Judge Moran to dissolve the injunction.

AN EMBALMED DOG.

A PATHETIC STORY WITH A COMMERCIAL MORAL.

Hundreds of people turned their heads to a show-window on Madison street yesterday and enjoyed the sensation of seeing an exhibition free of charge. In a handsome rosewood coffin, lined with white satin, and under a glass face-piece, was a black-and-tan dog, embalmed, with a blue and white collar about its neck. If it had been asleep upon a rug it would not have been more natural. It was a pretty sight, and of course everybody wondered why even such a pretty dog as that, dead as it was, should be embalmed, put in a satin-lined coffin, and placed on exhibition in a show-window, for the window is that of Spalding, the base-ball man, who is not a taxidermist. The story is a very tender one. A wealthy gentleman of this city and his family went East to spend the summer. One of the members of the household was a sweet-faced child who was the pet wherever her laughter was heard. She was fond of dogs, and her fancy had gone out for a pug. One was purchased, but the prejudice of the landlord against pugs was such that the pet of the child was given away. The grief of the little one was inconsolable, and her sobs through the house won the sympathy of the boarders, who petitioned the landlord to permit the little one to have the one thing on which she seemed to have centered all of the love of her being. He relented, and a black-and-tan was purchased, to which the child became equally attached. Soon after the family took a drive to Centrl Park. The child and dog were at play when the latter became entangled in the wheels of a wagon and was killed. The grief of the child broke out afresh, but at last it was temporarily overcome by the promise that it should be embalmed and sent in a rosewood coffin, satin-lined, to Chicago to be buried, it is said in Lincoln Park. And this is the story of "Rover," a child's pet, that died in New York Aug. 15, 1883.

The name of the house which did the embalming is in the New York City Directory. The agent of the house who sent out the dog several days ago, not having seen anything in the papers about the "neat scheme," will be here himself today to give personal impetus to the matter.

ABOUT A PICTURE.

THE SEQUEL TO A BROKEN-OFF MATCH.

Nathan Goldstone, the Halsted street storekeeper, who is charged with threatening to crack the skull and flatten the nose of T. H. Mink, the Halsted street photographer, was not tried before Justice Brayton yesterday, the case being continued, for want of time, to next Friday. This is the case which had its origin in a broken-off love affair between the sister of Mr. Goldstone's wife, a Miss Rhode, and a young man named Silver. The lovers—while they were yet lovers—had their pictures taken together at Mink's gallery, and after the engagement was broken off felt hurt over the discovery that Mink still exposed their pictures together in his front window. Hence the quarrel between Goldstone and Mink. However, one case was tried yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Goldstone, it appears, visited Mr. Mink's gallery two or three days ago and made a determined effort to get hold of Miss Rhode's photograph. But Mink watched and defeated them. Then he had them arrested on the charge of conspiracy to steal, and the case was tried yesterday before Justice Meech. Mink told how the Goldstones had endeavored to get possession of the bit of pasteboard in an irregular way, but the defendants, on the other hand, showed that Mink did not own the photograph. Miss Rhode swore it was her property. Mink had asked her to let him keep it and put it in the window and she said he might "if he was not afraid it would drive away custom." Miss Rhode made the remark laughingly because she knows herself to be a young Jewess of attractive personal appearance. After she had abandoned the idea of becoming Mrs. Silver, however, she was anxious to have the picture taken out of the window. The court held that, as the property was not Mink's, he had not made out a case, and the defendants were discharged. The much-talked-of-and-looked-at photograph will doubtless be obtained on a writ of replevin.

D. L. MOODY.

THE EVANGELIST REACHES CHICAGO UNANNOUNCED.

Mr. D. L. Moody, the great evangelist, who is to conduct the Christian Convention which opens at Farwell Hall next Tuesday, arrived in the city yesterday at 10:40 a. m. by the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road. He left Northfield, Mass., about a week ago, and paid flying visits to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg on his way to Chicago. He brought with him Mrs. Moody and his 14-year-old son, Will, and made addresses at Philadelphia and Baltimore on the way. He is in excellent health and spirits, and his personal appearance is unchanged, except that his hair is slightly streaked with gray. He made his appearance first, unheralded and unexpected, in the bookstore of Mr. F. H. Revell, his wife's brother, and in the afternoon attended the Bible-reading of Maj. Whittle in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room, and led the meeting in prayer. During the day he was the recipient of a quiet ovation tended him impromptu by the numerous Christian workers who learned of his arrival and hastened to greet him. He conversed freely concerning his work in the past and his plans for the immediate future. He spoke at some length of his training-school for boys, and his seminary for girls at Northfield, and represented them as in a very flourishing condition. Late in the afternoon he took a train for Racine, Wis., where he spent the night at the home of his married sister, Mrs. Dr. Washburn. His movements are not altogether certain, but it is expected that he will return as far as Evanston this morning and pay a visit to his wife's sister and come to the city again this evening and remain a guest at the Grand Pacific Hotel until after the convention.

A GIRL'S STORY.

SHE LEFT HOME WITH A "DRUMMER," WAS DESERTED, AND TOOK TO STEALING.

Annie Colvin, the young girl who was arrested at the Northwestern depot Thursday night for stealing a lady's hand-sachel must not only bear the disgrace of being a thief, but also the burden of being a girl with a history that is romantic, sad, and all that sort of thing. Annie is not a bad-looking girl at all, and when she came before Justice Kersten yesterday morning to answer to the charge of stealing the sachel she attracted no little attention. She was very neatly attired, and had evidently never been in a similar position before. That she had stolen the sachel was positively proven, but the charge was changed to disorderly conduct, and a fine of $100 imposed. Annie, after hearing the sentence, very naturally burst into a violent fit of weeping, and did not stop until she fell in a fainting fit near the court-room door as she was being conducted back to her cell. She was properly cared for. As to the alleged romance of Annie's life, it is said that her parents are very respectable, and that she fell a victim to the seductive wiles of a commercial drummer, for whom she abandoned home and honor. The drummer went away from the city on a trip, and Annie's funds gave out. She had to get money, but she would not prove faithless to her lover, and so she resorted to petty thievery, and met the natural reward. This may be a "fairy story."

SUBURBAN.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

A. B. Meeker, of Meeker, Haedstrom & Co., H. B. Bogue, Secretary of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, and about twenty-five members of the Coal-Dealers' Protective Association, visited South Chicago yesterday. The party arrived towards noon on the tug Calumet, and proceeded up the river, returning about 1 o'clock. A special train of Illinois Central cars was awaiting the party at the rolling-mills, and they returned to the city during the afternoon over the Belt-Line. The visit was undoubtedly of the greatest importance to South Chicago. Many of the visitors represented the heavy coal roads and dealers of the East, who have serious thoughts of establishing a distributing-station at South Chicago similar to the one at Buffalo. The river-front for some distance was carefully examined and its possibilities discussed. Should a distributing-station be established at South Chicago its already rapid progress would be more than doubled.

GRAND CROSSING.

The Audubon Gun Club of Chicago held a pigeon shoot yesterday at Kleinman's Park, Grand Crossing, to decide the holding of the gold plunge-trap and ground-trap medals of the club. The former was won by the club at the tournament of the National Sportsmen's Association in 1876, and the latter at the tournament of the State Sportsmen's Association in 1882. Following is the score in the plunge-trap shoot: W. T. Johnson, 27 yards, 9; J. J. Kleinman, 27 yards, 8; Charles Kern, 26 yards, 9; Dr. Rowe, 26 yards, 12; W. W. Foss, 26 yards, 11. On the shoot-off of the tie, at 31 yards, Dr. Rowe killed 2 out of 4 and Foss 4 straight.

Following is the score in the shoot for the ground-trap medal, 30 yards distance: J. J. Kleinman, 12; W. T. Johnson, 13; Charles Kern, 15; Dr. Rowe, 6; W. W. Foss, 11; Charles Morris, 10.

EVENING SESSIONS—SEPT. 17.

The young men and women who are engaged during the day will be glad to know that the evening sessions at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College, Phonographic Institute, and English Training School will commence Monday evening next, Sept. 17, and continue until May 1. This institution has a large number of first-class instructors, and always enjoys a large patronage.

"SALVATOR."

The celebrated "Salvator" beer manufactured by the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company of this city is unquestionably the purest and best beer in the West.

The U. S. Government are using large numbers of The Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Nothing injurious enters into the composition of "Sweet Bouquet" cigarettes. Gentlemen should try them.

The "Duplex" Roach Killer exteminates roaches, cockroaches, and croton bugs.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Visitors go to Drs. McChesney. Best teeth, $8.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Andrew Dewar, Evanston	22
Effie Terras, Evanston	22
Johan Johansen, Chicago	55
Mrs. Frederika M. Leman, Chicago	55
Andrew Thronsen, Chicago	24
Barbara S. Olsen, Chicago	18
Myron Crosby, Chicago	31
Annie Plantz, Chicago	26
Christian F. Boysen, Chicago	42
Maria Christine Brodersen, Chicago	38
Richard Draper, South Chicago	26
Catherine Kelly, South Chicago	25
John T. Leslie, Muskotah	37
Georgiana Watson, Albany, N. Y.	23
Michael Clark, Chicago	25
Rose Alsberge, Chicago	22
Waclav Kropacek, Chicago	26
Emma Sladett, Chicago	18
Nels Blomstrand, New Windsor	23
Matilda Anderson, New Windsor	29
Richard Specht, Chicago	26
Mrs. Mary Kadetsky, Chicago	25
John Murphy, Chicago	27
Theresa C. McGlynn, Chicago	23
Charles Garsdorf, New Trier	25
Minnie Conrad, New Trier	20
Fred Elifeldt, Blue Island	25
Aurelia Sanerterg, Blue Island	19
Joseph Burris, Chicago	35
Maria Anderson, Chicago	28
Franz Hennig, Chicago	23
Mary Hue, Chicago	19
Konrad Reuhl, Chicago	26
Lena Hermann, Chicago	26
Peter Peterson, Chicago	27
Eliza Larsen, Chicago	20
Daniel Cruden, Chicago	23
Margaret Kenneaty, Chicago	23
Frank Dalley, Chicago	30
Elizabeth Grabser, Chicago	22

MARRIAGES.

WADE—REDINGTON—At Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1883, by the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Isaac E. Wade, of New Brighton, Pa., and Mrs. Florence K. Redington, of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

McCORMICK—Nellie May McCormick, Sept. 14, 1883, aged 1 year 11 months and 10 days, daughter of the late Patrick McCormick and Kittie McCormick, maiden name Kittie Lee.

Funeral from mother's residence, 105 North Market-st., Sunday, Sept. 16, by cars to Calvary.

Earth no more retains my treasure;
Heaven now the casket keeps;
But my heart will ever linger
Where my little darling sleeps.
MAMMA.

CHARLESWORTH—George Alexander, the beloved son of George H. and Isabella Charlesworth, 1209 West Lake-st.

Funeral tomorrow at 10 a. m. to Graceland.

Toronto (Ont.) papers please copy.

RAPP—Albert George, beloved husband of Albertine and son of J. F. and Carrie Rapp, at 5 p. m. Friday, 14th inst.

Funeral from parents' residence, 1449 South State-st. Funeral notice hereafter.

WINISDORFER—Mary, beloved daughter of Joseph and Cornelius Winisdorfer, aged 16 years and 7 months.

Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock p. m. from residence, 216 Kossuth-st.

SWEET—Elizabeth Sweet, wife of E. D. Sweet, on the 14th inst.

Funeral services Saturday, 15th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at her late residence, 185 East Twenty-second-st. Remains will be taken to Peoria, Ill., on the 9 p. m. train on the Wabash Road for interment.

The funeral train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Calvary and Rosehill leaves the passenger station, on the corner of Wells and Kenzie-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MEETINGS SATURDAY FROM 12 to 1 o'clock in Farwell Hall are always devoted to the consideration of the Sunday-school lesson, and are profitable to all Christian workers. This meeting today will be conducted by the Rev. Charles A. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College.

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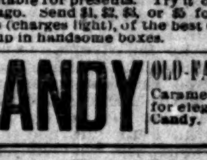

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DRY GOODS
Tuesday, Sept. 18, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 9:30 A. M.

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A boy says in his composition that "Onions are the vegetables that make you sick when you don't eat them yourself."

The difference between a bakery and a printing-office lies in the fact that in the former the pie is formed, while in the latter occasionally the form is pied.

"Well, I swan, Billy," said a blunt old farmer to an undersized nephew who was visiting him, "when you take off that 'ere plug-hat and spit two or three times, there ain't much left of you, my boy, is there?"

"I tell you," said Poots, "there's an indescribable sense of luxury in lying in bed and ringing one's bell for his valet." "*You* got a valet!" exclaimed Poots' friend. "No," replied Poots, "but I've got a bell."

The speaker who alluded to his candidate as "the war-horse that snuffed the battle from afar" climbed up to the composing-room with a club after reading it in the paper as "the ward boss that snatched the bottle from a bar."

"Doctor, the baths that I take don't seem to do me any good; must I continue them?" "Certainly, my dear client." "However, I do not obtain any result!" "Excuse me, my dear sir, baths always give a certain result—they clean!"

The window in a dentist's office came down while he was out and caught a cat by the tail, and fourteen people who would have waited for his return, on going up-stairs and hearing the cat's voice, decided to go home and stand the pain of the toothache.

[*Texas Siftings.*]—Two gentlemen, one of them a legislator, strolled carelessly past a saloon. After they had passed twenty steps beyond the saloon the legislator stopped and said: "Let us go back and get a drink?" "I thought you promised your wife not to drink while you were in Austin?" "No, I did not promise that. I promised when I came to a saloon I would go past it, and I have kept it like a man. I have passed the saloon; now let us go back and get a drink as a reward for keeping my promise."

LITERATURE.

The Eighteenth Edition of Prof. Perry's "Political Economy."

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Perry's "Political Economy."

The publishers' announcement that the eighteenth edition of Perry's "Political Economy" has been carefully revised and almost entirely rewritten, has more significance than such stereotyped phrases usually bear. This edition is really a new book, in name (for former editions have been modestly called "Elements of Political Economy"), in arrangement, and in manner of treatment. One cannot fail to recognize Prof. Perry's style of language and thought in this as in earlier editions. There are the same direct and vigorous, if occasionally incorrect or inelegant, sentences, and the same copiousness of illustration. There is the same power of holding the attention by clear statement, the same positiveness in expressing conviction, and the same air of conscious superiority to all contemporary economists. But we think we find in this last edition a broader treatment of the subject, the evidences of a wider research, and the display of more generous consideration towards others, wherever fairness does not involve concessions as to his peculiar views.

Prof. Perry in this edition refers more than once with deprecating pride to the fact that H. D. MacLeod has classed him with Condillac, Whately, Bastiat, and Chevalier. He returns the compliment with interest, and gives MacLeod higher praise and more frequent mention than any other living writer. He also gives an almost unreserved adherence to the doctrine which MacLeod has made his own—the doctrine that credits and rights are to be treated in political economy as property.

In his chapter on "The History of the Science," Prof. Perry sets forth more definitly than ever before the distinction which he thinks exists between various political economists. He recognizes three schools:

1. The followers of Quesnay—the believers that all profit is derived from agriculture. He acknowledges that this school is extinct.

2. The followers of Adam Smith—those who treat only material things as property. In this school he puts nearly all English and American economists, and calls it the "Commodities School."

3. The followers of Condillac, Bastiat, MacLeod, and himself—those who believe that everything exchangeable is property. This he calls the "All-Sales School."

Prof. Perry thinks that Henry C. Carey and his followers are nothing more than a peculiar "group," and are not entitled to be dignified as a school. The historical school, so-called, of which Roscher, the German economist, is perhaps the most prominent representative, Prof. Perry passes by with slight mention. He thinks Roscher nothing more than a follower of Adam Smith, "not particularly skilled in generalization."

There is not space here for a critical examination of this classification. Perhaps criticism is as yet hardly worth while. When the "All-Sales School" shows some practical results of its skillful generalizations which have not been already reached by the "Commodities School," its characteristics will demand greater attention.

Although Prof. Perry speaks slightingly of the historical method as applied to political economy, the most noticeable improvement in this edition of his work over previous ones is due to the demand, which has developed in late years, for the historical treatment of this and kindred subjects. It is apparent that much of the labor of rewriting this book has been given to the historical chapters. They are much longer and fuller than in previous editions. They are by far the most interesting portions of the book, and will be read by many who will care very little for the mere theoretical chapters.

The chapter on "The History of the Science" contains a large number of allusions to and quotations from old writers, which we have not seen elsewhere.

The chapter on "Money in the United States" is valuable, although shaped, in that portion which treats of National banks, by partisan bias. Prof. Perry is a bitter Democrat, and he allows himself to belittle Secretary Chase's management of the National-banking measures by calling it "manipulation." He also criticises the issue of National-bank bills as a monopoly allowed only to the privileged few. This is not only undignified, but it is untrue. It is worthy only of a demagog, is entirely out of place in a text-book designed for use in American colleges, and seriously mars a work which will be received abroad as something of an authority on American affairs.

The chapter on "United States Tariffs" will furnish plenty of material for campaign speeches to that party which shall sincerely advocate a tariff for revenue only.

In this connection it may not be out of order to ask why the Professors of Political Economy in several leading New England colleges are fierce Democrats. And, also, this being the fact, why almost all the graduates of these institutions are, at the time of graduation, Republicans. Is it juvenile depravity, or does it indicate some defect in the methods of political economy? (Political Economy. By Arthur Latham Perry, LL. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

From Brook Farm to Cedar Mountain.

This volume, by the well-known author of "The Army of Virginia," is chiefly made up of papers prepared for and read before the officers of the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers at their annual reunions. Written in the easy, friendly style of a soldier addressing his old comrades-in-arms, it is something more than a mere regimental history, and must largely increase Gen. Gordon's deserved popularity with the general public.

The first chapters are devoted to a very interesting account of Gen. Gordon's organization of the regiment after the model of the regular army. To a graduate of West Point, a veteran of the Mexican War, and a stern disciplinarian, the semi-political opposition encountered was peculiarly exasperating. Leading politicians at home and his superior officers in the field nearly succeeded in making the experiment a failure. Even Gov. Andrew at first thought his discipline too harsh for volunteers. Gen. Banks showed much political if not military skill in being for and against it at the same time. Unorganized regiments under disorganized officers objected to the military punishment meted out to "one of the boys" of the Second, and nearly mobbed its officers. But Gen. Gordon persisted, and the Second Massachusetts became at once one of the model regiments of the army. The author has succeeded in giving an entertaining and instructive account of camp-life at the front during the winter of 1861-'62, and shows much grim humor in his descriptions, from a trained soldier's point of view, of the grotesque mob which was so soon to become a superb army. In this part of his work also appears a valuable history of the disastrous engagement at Ball's Bluff, brought on nobody knew how, fought nobody knew why, by command of nobody knew whom.

In the early spring of 1862 came the pompous and theatrical order to advance all along the lines on Washington's birthday. The Second, attached to Banks' corps, began the march up the Shenandoah, and took part in that General's first failure. There is much plain and vigorous denunciation of Gen. Banks for his refusal to retire before the superior force of Stonewall Jackson for the remarkable military reason that he had "more to fear from the opinions of his friends than the bayonets of his enemies." The night skirmishing on the tardy retreat, the brief, sharp stand at Winchester, and the race for the Potomac, are told in a soldierly way, and with much picturesque effect. Among many amusing incidents there is here given a very dramatic contrast between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson at Winchester. The former was found by Gen. Gordon in a bath-tub, apparently unconscious of the desperate position of his army:

> Was he thinking, I wondered, of the opinions of his friends, or of the bayonets beyond the dark crests of the hills, where—for more than an hour in the early dawn, without a cloak to protect him from the chilling dews, standing as a sentinel at the head of his column, listening to every sound from his front, looking at the figures of the Federal skirmishers as on the hill-tops they stood out in distinct relief against the faint blush of the morning sky—was the figure of Stonewall Jackson!

Banks was soon to measure swords again with his redoubtable enemy at Cedar Mountain. Gen. Gordon, then promoted to the command of a brigade, fought in that engagement, where Banks saw fit to throw his 8,000 men against Jackson's army of 23,000. In that bloody battle, in a time measured by minutes, Gen. Gordon's old regiment lost over one-third of its number. The author coincides in Ropes' opinion, expressed in "The Army under Gen. Pope," that the attack was not contemplated by Gen. Pope. He further declares that it was brought about by Gen. Banks' capacity for blundering. Gen. Banks, indeed, seems to be the author's "bête noire," and is handled in this book by Gen. Gordon as he was in the field by Gen. Jackson.

It is probable that some things in this book were written before the bitter feelings caused by the War had subsided, and that they have not been since carefully revised. The tone in which the author occasionally speaks of the unfortunate inhabitants of the Shenandoah is scarcely what one would expect from so brave, humane, and distinguished a soldier, writing after twenty years of peace. The "flush of anger" and "graceless temper" shown by the people when he counseled submission, their willingness to fight "to the bitter end," look very much like heroism now. So, too, there may be some question whether so strict a disciplinarian as Gen. Gordon should have hesitated to obey any order of Gen. Banks, however foolish. He praises one of his own officers who sprang to the front at Gettysburg, calling out, "Forward the Second! It is murder, but it is an order." Yet, at Cedar Mountain he himself refused to obey a mad order of his General. It is possible, however, that if Banks had given the order at Balaklava the Light Brigade would never have charged. (From Brook Farm to Cedar Mountain. By George H. Gordon. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.)

Recent Novels.

Both at home and abroad well-merited applause has greeted Mr. Bret Harte's novel, "In the Carquinez Woods." The narrative is replete with poetical writing, its action is rapid from the start, and its interest is thoroughly sustained to the culminant tragedy. As with all good writers, Mr. Harte's heroines bear a strong family resemblance to each other. The unfortunate Teresa is not unlike other poor Magdalens sketched by the same compassionate pen. We follow her fortunes with unflagging interest from the time we find her flying from justice, wild and defiant, to her self-immolation when

All that is left of her now is pure womanhood.

The scene is almost wholly laid amid "the pillared austerities" of the giant forest, but now and again we emerge to meet such personages as

> The Rev. Winslow Wynn, not unfrequently known as Father Wynn, pastor of the First Baptist Church. The pastorage, as it was cheerfully called, had the glaring distinction of being built of brick, and was, as had been wickedly pointed out by idle scoffers, the only *fire-proof* structure in town. This sarcasm was not, however, supposed to be particularly distasteful to Father Wynn, who enjoyed the reputation of being hail-fellow-well-met with the rough mining element, who called them by their Christian names, had been known to drink at the bar of the Polka Saloon while engaged in the conversion of a prominent citizen, and was popularly said to have no Gospel starch about him. . . . Local history somehow accepted him as an exponent of mining Christianity, without the least reference to the opinions of the Christian miners themselves.

Nellie Wynn, "with whom the youth and middle-age of Excelsior are madly in love," is a sordid, amber-eyed young girl exhibiting a character as oddly tinted as her orbs. We are shown Mr. Wynn "engaged in a characteristic hearty parting with one of his latest converts upon his own doorstep, with admirable al fresco effect." We find that Mr. Brace has "a Californian's reverence for the sanctity of a bet"; and that the stalwart "Mr. Carson's reputation was of a quality that made any form of apology from him instantly acceptable." These touches are almost worthy of Mr. Howells. (In the Carquinez Woods. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.)

Mr. Frank Lee Benedict has produced a story with a plot sufficiently original, and full of well-sustained dialog, abounding in entertaining persiflage. The scene being laid in the country, we are necessarily regaled with the infuriate bull episode, the rescuing lover, etc., but are indemnified for this "old soldier" by a capital situation with a rattlesnake in it. A little more restraint exercised in the sadder and the merrier scenes would have enhanced the grace of the story. Among the many subjects discussed by Denis Bourke and Georgia Grosvenor there is one on ambition, from which we quote the following:

> "One thing is certain," said Georgia; "take away the incentive of personal ambition and its reward, and you deprive men of the strongest of all motives for trying to lift themselves above their kind."
>
> "They have no right to want to," said Denis; "their duty is to help lift up their fellows: any other life, no matter how fine it shows, is just as narrow as that of the laziest luxury-lover. That is the very reason famous men sooner or later reach a point where everything becomes vanity and vexation of spirit. Their aims have been selfish, and at last vigor goes out of them like air out of a pricked soap-bubble—not always suddenly—the prick may be so small that the air escapes slowly, but the consciousness of the emptiness always comes suddenly. . . . There are elements of perfection in every created creature. It can't be otherwise, since God made them, and they must therefore be a part of God Himself. Men hinder their own development, and thereby the development of the whole race, just by that putting of the personal element into their aspirations which we call ambition and admire so hugely.

In treating of Aunt Connyngham and her code of life a spade is called a spade with ringing distinctness. (The Price She Paid. By Frank Lee Benedict. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

Mrs. Oliphant's excellent story, "Sir Tom," is a sequel to "The Greatest Heiress in England," and is in every way its equal. Its interest, however, depends so largely upon acquaintance with the earlier work as to make criticism of it as an unrelated story almost an impossibility. (Sir Tom. By Mrs. Oliphant. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.)

The author of "Mme. de Staël" is presumably an admirer of the Necker family, yet she has done little to render its members attractive to her readers. Mr. Necker appears in the pages of Amely Bölte's romance like a column of figures imperfectly summed up; and Mme. Necker and her daughter like morbid beings, jealous of each other, and either bursting into tears or fainting away at the end of the chapters. Germaine Necker's early disappointments in love; her marriage to the needy old profligate, the most aristocratic parti attainable; and her subsequent attachments, are placed before us in rather unpalatable fashion:

> In her person were mixed the three elements of the Revolution: according to her rank, she was an aristocrat; by birth, she belonged to the popular classes; and her talents placed her in the ranks of the representatives of science and literature. Thus one principle was always in conflict with another in her breast, and she would not allow any of them to achieve a complete triumph over the others.

The corrosion of social ambition rendered her heart insensible to the softening influences of religion:

> She thirsted for political fame and popularity, and could not obtain either except through others. She had to infuse her sagacity and energy into a man, and let him turn her talents to account. It cost her a struggle to do so; but she could not gratify her ambition in any other way.

She fancied herself well qualified to enjoy domestic life, yet her maternal duties seem to have afforded her but little happiness. Her relations with Constant Rebeque are described at length, and are painfully suggestive of the spider and the fly. Perhaps the most interesting part of the story is that devoted by our author to Mme. de Staël's reconquest of her place in society by her able pen, and in spite of the hostility of Bonaparte. As time passed on, the unequal struggle could terminate only in her ultimate defeat. A certain interest must always attach to a romance dealing with the most thrilling period of French history and its great actors, who appear to us "like vast caryatids upholding the age"; yet, though many renowned personages are introduced into the recital, our author does not make them live—they but fall like shadows across the page we read. (Mme. de Staël. Translated from the German of Amely Bölte by Theodore Johnson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 20 cents.)

The mixture of folly and bombast entitled "The Fate of Marcel" has a moralizing brigand, a hero named Harrie Clifton, and a heroine described "as a floating glory." It was probably intended to appear as a dime novel, but we understand the publishers value it at $1.50. (The Fate of Marcel. By Caleb Harlan, M. D., Wilmington, Del., Author of Elflora of the Susquehanna. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

"Among the Lakes" is a placid story of rural life and sports. It has all the tranquility of the Rollo books, and somewhat less of the barn. The busy and impetuous Roxy—a diminutive Mrs. Malaprop—endears herself to the reader more than the all-accomplished Piney. It is a perfectly safe book to place in the hands of children. (Among the Lakes. By William O. Stoddard. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.)

Helena Modjeska.

Mr. Jameson Torr Altemus has just published a scrap-book which he is daring enough to call a life of the charming actress whose performances at the Grand Opera-House during the last two weeks have been delighting the cultivated people of this city. We are authorized by Mme. Modjeska herself to say that the book in question was prepared without her knowledge, and in no way has received her approval. The volume consists of Mr. R. W. Gilder's Sonnet to Mme. Modjeska, which appeared in the *Century*; an introduction of unparalleled stupidity and ignorance; the attempt upon her life; a number of criticisms on her acting from various pens; and Mme. Modjeska's own article on "Success on the Stage," published in the *North American Review* for December, 1882. It is embellished with two hideous pictorial libels, one of which purports to represent Mme. Modjeska as Juliet, the other as Viola. With its poor paper, inferior printing, ugly binding, defective orthography, and inconceivable syntax, the book is in every respect worthy of the publishing house which we characterized not long ago, in borrowed phrase, as "an asylum for outcasts of the pen." (Helena Modjeska. By Jameson Torr Altemus. New York: J. S. Ogilvie & Co. $1.)

Must the Old Testament Go?

This is the title of a small volume of about 120 pages, by the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, B. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. The author first considers the extent of Biblical inspiration under the two questions: Is any Scripture inspired which does not inspire me? and, Is there any Scripture that does not inspire some minds? In answering the first question he shows that the theory that the inspiration of Scripture is to be judged by its immediate effect upon the reader reduces the Bible to mere shifting sand, inasmuch as there is an endless diversity in the experiences of different minds as to the impressions which they receive from different portions of Scripture. Under the second question he shows that some minds are favorably impressed by every portion of Scripture, and that, judging by such a standard, all Scripture is inspired. He then proceeds to establish the position that Christ recognizes the entire Old Testament as inspired. And in this connection he discusses the question, Did Ezra deceive Christ?—maintaining that, if Ezra was the author of the so-called Mosaic ritual and the priest's code of the Pentateuch, Jesus must have been misled on this subject, and was therefore unworthy of confidence as a religious teacher. He further inquires, Will the new theories about the Old Testament bear the tests of logic? Did Christ abrogate the Old Testament laws? What was the teaching of Christ in regard to Old Testament prophecies and imprecatory psalms? And, Are God's tenderness and man's immortality revealed in the Old Testament? Under these heads the author seems to show that the New Testament is indissolubly bound to the Old Testament, and that he who discards the Old must in consistency reject the New.

As a whole, this work of Dr. Crafts is well wrought out. He is evidently a scholarly and careful writer, and he deals telling blows against the more current phases of "the higher criticism." It will be much easier to sneer at his arguments than to answer them. (Must the Old Testament Go? or, The Relation of the Old Testament to the Life of Today. By the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, B. D. Boston: James H. Earle. 40 cents.)

Literary Notes.

Mr. J. A. Symond's "Italian By-ways" will be published immediately.

A short biography of Henry Irving is to be published at once by W. S. Gottsberger.

Mr. Henry Irving's "Impressions of America" will be issued next year in the form of a dialog or "interview."

That was a hasty but well-intentioned student at Yale who inquired at the library for "some other poems by Chevy Chase."

Sir Samuel W. Baker has written a book which promises to be interesting to boys. Its title is to be "True Tales for My Grandsons."

Dr. John Brown's delightful little sketch of "Rab and His Friends" has an unfailing popularity. Fifty-eight thousand copies have been issued.

The editor of the *Century* has obtained permission to print extracts from the private journal kept by Gen. Garfield during his trip to Europe in 1867.

Mr. Robert Buchanan publishes persistently. He will soon bring out a volume of selections from his prose writings, which will be called "A Poet's Sketch-Book."

The *Century* has arranged for an essay on the "Life of Dante," by Christina G. Rossetti, with papers on his "Exile" and on the "Portraits of Dante," by Sarah Freeman Clarke.

The Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinals Luca, Pitra, and Hergenrother, advocating the study of history, and proposing to open the Vatican Library freely to historical students.

Mr. Charles Pascoe, author of the Dramatic Lists, begins in the *Critic* of Sept. 8 a series of papers on the leading London publishers. Kegan Paul, French & Co., are the subjects of the initial sketch.

The holiday edition of Tennyson's "Princess," which is to be issued by J. R. Osgood & Co. in October, will contain 120 illustrations by the cleverest American artists. It promises to be one of the most beautiful gift-books ever published.

Mr. John Foster Kirk has added numerous selections from the works of recent and living English poets to the charming "Golden Treasury" of F. T. Palgrave, and J. B. Lippincott & Co. will soon publish an illustrated edition of the volume thus enlarged.

W. J. Stillman has written a series of three papers (to appear in next year's *Century*), the record of a yacht-cruise in the Mediterranean, undertaken at the expense of the *Century Magazine* and with the intention of identifying the route of Ulysses on his return from the Trojan war. The illustrations will be by Harry Fenn.

Perhaps the handsomest book that has issued from an English press in recent years is the "Life of Don John of Austria," on which the late Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, second husband of Mrs. Norton, spared no labor of research, and his representatives have spared no expense. It appears in two folio volumes, in an edition of only 115 copies, at the price of 25 guineas.

The author of "John Inglesant" has written a new work with the odd but attractive title of "The Little Schoolmaster Mark." It is to be brought out presently by the Macmillans, who also have in press Mr. Matthew Arnold's new book, "Isaiah and Jerusalem," and Mr. John Richard Green's posthumous volume, "The Conquest of England."

The *Century* will print early in the year 1884 papers on Winslow Homer, George Fuller, and Edward Kemeys; also several on French artists, including Corot and Rousseau, all to be illustrated with engravings of their work. Papers on American and European archæology are in preparation by Dr. Charles Waldstein, of the University of Cambridge, England; Charles Dudley Warner, Lucy M. Mitchell, and others.

"Universal Phonography; or, Shorthand by the Allen Method," published by Lee & Shepard, of Boston, and Charles T. Dillingham, of New York, is another of those cheap manuals of shorthand which profess to teach the art in less time than any other system. An examination of it shows that it claims too much, and that the person expecting to become a reporter by its use in an extremely brief time will find himself mistaken. The only possible value of the book is to advertise its author.

The editor of the new English magazine which the Macmillans are about to publish is showing excellent judgment in the matter of poetry. He has announced that "Poetry will be admitted as often as it is found possible to secure contributions from acknowledged masters of the craft." American magazines might follow this example with advantage—so far, at least, as never to print verses unless they are too good to be refused.

In a recent letter to Maj. Joseph Kirkland, of this city, the Comte de Paris says: "I thank you for the communication of Maj. Huntington's very kind review of my book in THE TRIBUNE. I would be much obliged if you would convey these thanks to him. I wish distinctly to state that I am not answerable for the translation. I gave Messrs. Porter & Coates every privilege in my power for that translation, but I did not revise it."

A second edition of the interesting little volume, "Study and Stimulants," contains some additional notes of experience. Archdeacon Farrar never smoked in his life, and, having for the last six years been a teetotaler, finds "that work may be done more vigorously and with less fatigue without wine than with it." Mr. Froude has taken wine and smoked tobacco in moderation all his life, and is as well and strong as most men of his age. Col. Higginson says that all the habits of his life "are opposed to the use of stimulants and narcotics." Dr. Lecky is not a smoker, and has confined himself to a moderate quantity of wine, which he holds to be both refreshing and strengthening. Mr. Wilkie Collins finds that tobacco is the best friend his "irritable nerves possess," and thinks that "a man who lives by the work of his brain lives under artificial conditions and must have artificial help," which he finds in natural champagne (vin brut).

A New York paper has been publishing some curious revelations by a prominent bookseller in that city about the literary tastes of some of Gotham's wealthy parvenus, who wish to pose as patrons of literature. He says: "A wealthy man once sent in great haste for a dealer, saying that he wanted his library closed out immediately and a new one bought. He was a speculator in produce, but some one had sold him a law library. He liked the uniform appearance of the volumes, and had made the purchase without reading the titles. When I first went into the business I was surprised to see at a customer's house an extravagantly-bound copy of Shakspeare's work in the German language. I knew the man did not understand German, and the circumstance puzzled me. I found out afterward that a bookseller had loaded him up with a very unsalable article by telling him that every gentleman ought to have a copy of Shakspeare's works in the original."

Books Received.

IN THE CARQUINEZ WOODS. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

AN IDEAL FANATIC. By Hester Edwards Porch. Chicago: Henry A. Sumner & Co. $1.25.

DAISY MILLER: A COMEDY. By Henry James. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Advance sheets.

VIRGINIA: A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE. By John Esten Cooke. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHY: or, SHORTHAND BY THE ALLEN METHOD. By C. G. Allen. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.

LIFE OF WAGNER. Translated from the German of Louis Nohl by George P. Upton. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. $1.25.

HELENA MODJESKA. By Jameson Torr Altemus. With Illustrations. New York: J. S. Ogilvie & Co. Paper 25 cents, cloth $1.

NATURE, ADDRESSES, AND LECTURES. Essays, First Series. By Ralph Waldo Emerson. Vols. I. and II. of Emerson's Complete Works. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75 per vol.

BAD NEIGHBORS.

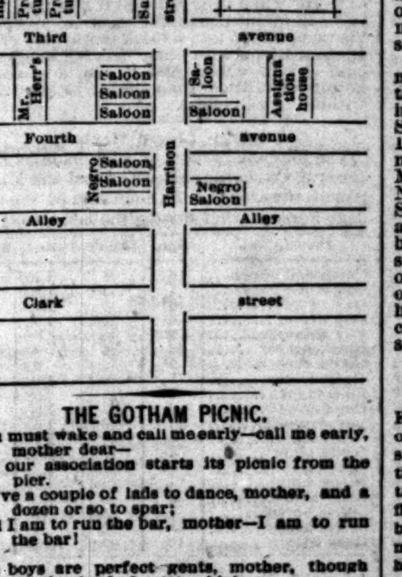
The Moral Cess-Pool in Which Is Centered the Jones School with 1,200 Scholars.

The only public school-house in the First Ward is on the southeast corner of Harrison street and Third avenue. The daily average attendance is 1,200. The building, as it stands, cost $60,000, and from its appearance one would think that half such an amount would be necessary to put it in repairs. Its location is in the shadow of a portion of the city to which the better class of people would refrain from taking their families. A few people who still live there because, as they say, they cannot get away, have made complaints about the scene of vice which the children are necessarily compelled to see. One of these, a Mr. Herr, living at No. 92 Third avenue, says he has visited the Board of Education, and called their attention to the surroundings of the school. On one occasion he says they referred the matter to the police, and after a time he asked a policeman on the beat about the places that were objectionable, and the policeman said he couldn't see "600 things with two eyes."

A TRIBUNE reporter asked Mr. Herr yesterday to verify some of his statements about the surroundings. He pointed out a number of them, which the accompanying diagram will show.

So far as the places represented as saloons are concerned, the reporter can testify to the accuracy of the diagram. The character of the other places Mr. Herr vouches for. Nos. 3 and 6, for instance, he says are places in which the most disgraceful things have been seen, and they are in full view of the yard where the children are compelled to play. Some of the saloons, he says, are orderly so far as he knows, but the majority of them are disreputable. The children are compelled to pass in front of these places or play in view of them. A Mr. Hiller recently left his property in the vicinity on account of the contaminating influences, and, according to Mr. Herr, rented it out for questionable purposes. The surroundings of the school were recently referred to Ald. Dixon, but his answer was "See the Mayor." While the places marked in the diagram are not what school children should see, there are other places contiguous which are notably disreputable and almost beyond police surveillance. A saloonkeeper in the confines of the diagram told a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that the children were in the habit of running over in the more disreputable places to play.

The appended diagram will give the reader an idea of the situation:



THE GOTHAM PICNIC.

You must wake and call me early—call me early, mother dear—
For our association starts its picnic from the pier.
We've a couple of lads to dance, mother, and a dozen or so to spar;
And I am to run the bar, mother—I am to run the bar!

The boys are perfect gents, mother, though they're fond of getting high;
So just wrap up the cartridges and pistols with the pie.
If any Sunday-schools, mother, should picnic thereabout,
We're able to knock 'em out, mother—we're able to knock 'em out.

Of course there will be rows, mother; if there wasn't it would be queer,
When I serve them all with mugs of froth when they've called aloud for beer;
But what can you expect, mother, when a couple of hundred meet
Who would rather fight than eat, mother—who would rather fight than eat?

If I souldn't come home at all, mother, through being a bit too game,
Just work the hospital-list, mother, until you find my name;
Or else at the station-house, mother, though the "cops" would hardly dare;
Yet you'll possibly find me there, mother—you'll possibly find me there!

—*New York Sun.*

HERNANDO DE SOTO.

Supposed Discovery of the Bones of the Spanish Explorer in the Old Bed of the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—George Townsend, of Helena, Ark., left St. Louis this morning for Washington with a box of interesting relics in his possession. He alleges that he has found the remains of Hernando de Soto, and tells the following plausible story in support of his claim: "A year ago last April two darkies digging along the shore of Old Town Lake, a few miles from Helena, turned them up at a depth of three feet in the sand and loam. The grave of the Spanish conqueror thus disturbed might have been lost forever but for the discovery among the bones of a large number of pearl beads and a large silver cross, which the darkies offered to sell me. I saw through the deep incrustations on the cross that it was Spanish in its workmanship, and when the negroes told me they found it near Old Town Lake, where so many valuable archæological discoveries have been made, I gave him $5 for the cross and beads, and had them take me to the spot. They had scattered the bones in a lively manner, and the place where the grave had been was disturbed beyond recognition by the darkies' spades. Fragments of the trunk of a tree were present in the loam, and two huge spikes of rude workmanship that looked as if they might have been hastily turned from a forest forge were there. As I saw these things the thought suddenly flashed into my mind that I had found De Soto's grave, and now I am convinced that I have, and that the bones in that box were once those of the man who sought fortune, as Lew Wallace said of Cortez and his band, by following the sun around the earth, and who met a fate in the New World somewhat similar to that of Prince de Leon and the one-eyed Philip de Narvaez.

"The silver cross," said Mr. Townsnd, "I have had carefully examined by experts, who declare that it came from some Castilian workshop of the sixteenth century. It is an immense affair, weighing nearly two pounds, and is such a personal ornament as was worn by the cavaliers of Ferdinand and Isabella's time, when religion was the rage and a crucifix displayed upon the breast was taken as the badge of a true Christian and a brave warrior. The pearls which I have have been pierced by red hot wires, and except as substantiating my claims to the bones are comparatively worthless. But if you know anything about the history of De Soto's march through the forests of Florida and along the Wichita and Red Rivers, as he pursued his way in the direction of the land of gold, you will remember that shortly before the terrible battle of Mavilla the Princess of Cofachiqui placed with her own hands a necklace of pearls taken from her own shoulders upon the shoulders of De Soto. These pearls had holes burned through them, as have mine. The spikes were part of that treasured stock taken from the timbers of the old Spanish vessels, and that were poorly spared to fasten the heavy lid upon De Soto's green oak coffin before they dropped the body into the waters of the Mississippi. All these articles I sent on to Washington two months ago. It is a wonder to me the discovery did not leak out long before this, but I think there is a desire on the part of our Government to get and retain possession of these valuable relics before any great noise is made about them. Luis de Norcross, who succeeded the unfortunate cavalier in command, tells that De Soto's burial-place was at the base of precipitous hills perhaps 200 feet high. Here, at the water's edge, forges were provided, vessels built, arms repaired, horses shod, and here De Soto was entombed. The Mississippi flows today perhaps thirty miles east of this spot. Its former channel of De Soto's time is occupied by Old Town Lake, and it is in this lake that the body of the Spaniard reposed. The name given the lake by Indians, and then by white people, is significant of facts to which I advert. The Spaniards built the old town left on the lake's western margin at the base of Crowley's Ridge, nine miles below Helena. Then the restive river, always moving east, changed its course and chose to run along the front of Gov. Alcorn's estates in Coahoma County, Mississippi. The depth of the lake is that of the river less the thickness of soft sediment, and De Soto's body, encoffined in a green tree and weighted as it was and sunken in the bottom of the river, reposed until now in the mud near the lake's margin. It is to be hoped it will be given a proper burial in the Congressional graveyard at Washington or among the dead Kings at Madrid. Twenty-three years ago I visited Old Twn Lake with the late Gen. Pillow, who owned there, before the War, a magnificent plantation. Reading the description of De Soto's burial-place, and the spot at which the Spaniards were encamped while building boats in which to reach Mexico, I was thoroughly satisfied that the lake had been the river, and that the spot described by those who accompanied De Soto would have been necessarily identified by modern writers if the Mississippi had not been deflected, perhaps 300 years ago, from its original channel. In view of these facts I was impelled to make a great many visits to Old Town Lake, and to spend much time along its shores, where hammer-handles and gun-stocks have been unearthed, and where burnt earth and charcoal, heaped up by blacksmiths, were then to be seen.

"Capt. John Cowdon, President of the New Orleans & Barrataria Ship-Channel Company, who has been over forty years a navigator of the Mississippi, has often visited the spot. He had read Irving's translation of the recital of facts and incidents made by those who accompanied De Soto, and after life long experience in raising sunken steamers on the Mississippi and its tributaries was often heard to urge the raising of De Soto's body in its unique coffin from the bed of the river. He was of the opinion that the coffin and remains would be found there undisturbed. The coffin, however, has gone, all except bits of its wood that I gathered, and whcih I now have at my home in Helena, and the bones, as far as I was able to pick them from the clay, are fairly preserved. Not more than two years ago a distinguished archæological writer urged that the task of recovering De Soto's remains be assigned to Capt. Cowdon by the Government, and, indeed, that the latter go further and make the Captain sailingmaster of an expedition to explore the terra incognita believed to abound in many wonderful relics of the aboriginal race, and with a breadth of fifty miles extending 1,200 miles from Cairo to the sea.

"My idea," he continued, "is to have the matter thoroughly sifted out and the facts in the case investigated. I am now going to hand the bones over to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. I have not sold them. No, although I was negotiating with Señor Barca, the Spanish Minister, before he committed suicide in New York. See, here I have five letters from Señor Barca on this subject, the first as long ago as May 14, 1882, and the last a few days before his death. He said his King and himself were very anxious to obtain the remains of their distinguished countryman for honorable and distinguished interment in the home country, whence he sailed nearly three centuries and a half ago to discover the Mississippi."

THE ST. LOUIS POLICE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—D. W. Kerwin, Vice-President of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners, has resigned that position under peculiar circumstances, claiming that the organization of the police force is in the hands of gamblers and ward bummers. Influences of this character, he claims have brought about a condition of affairs in the administration of the St. Louis police force which have heaped discredit and disgrace upon the city. He says further: "I quit because there are outside influences at work all the time upon the board to remove men that I know to be honest and capable and to fill their places with men who would probably be dishonest." Persons who know the irate ex-Police Commissioner state that revelations of an interesting and sensational nature may be looked for within the next few days.

DEATH FROM A STRANGE CAUSE.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—A startling discovery was made here this morning in finding the body of a man who had fallen through the bridge of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad on the canal bank. A physician at once examined him, and gave it as his opinion that he had smothered by falling in the deep sand in which he was found with his face buried in it. Many persons viewed the remains, and one recognized them as those of Dr. Fredericks, a druggist of Newtonville, this county.

AGRICULTURE.

Why the Price of Western Cattle and Beef Is High.

Caste Among Cattlemen—A Remarkable Breed of Hogs—Canada's Cattle Trade.

Uses of the Sunflower—Sorghum Analyses—The Late Frosts—A New Plant—Items.

LIVE STOCK.

The High Prices of Cattle and Beef.

A Colorado cattleman, in a recent interview in the Denver *Tribune*, discoursed as follows on the high prices of cattle and beef, the division of the cattlemen into two classes, the wealthier of which will not be bothered with cows but monopolize the beef cattle, and the growth of cowherding as a separate and distinct branch of the cattle business:

"The cattle business on these plains has grown up entirely since the War. Before that the cattle were confined to Texas, and were roaming throughout the length and breadth of the State in wild herds. It wasn't until, say 1850, that anybody commenced branding at all, and then no care was taken of the stock. Between 1850 and 1860 men would go down to Texas, pay a nominal figure per head for all the stock of one brand they could find, and then go out on the prairie and shoot them like buffalo, simply for their hides and tallow. They would take these and leave the carcass to feed the coyotes and the crows.

"When the War was going on a great many newcomers got into and passed through the State of Texas. They saw these wild herds, a great many branded, but none being taken care of, ranging at will over every part of the immense State, and the shrewd ones began to figure on the profitable use to which they might be put. Inquiry showed that they were not held at any value worth speaking of, and therefore some of them were secured and driven up to the markets. Thus attention was attracted to the promise of the business, and many began to turn their eyes on Texas and its cattle. In 1865, just after the close of the War, there was a rush down to Texas to buy cattle. The people of the State were left in a sorry financial strait, and were anxious to sell something to secure an income. They had never been offered more than $1 or $2 a head for cattle, and had learned to value them at no more. But now came a sharp demand for their brands, with offers of from $10 to $12 per head for their cattle, a price that seemed fabulous to the poor Texans, and which was eagerly accepted, making many of them rich. The buyers at that time were buying to resell entirely, and in 1865 they made their first great drive from Texas across the Indian Territory to Kansas and Missouri. This was the establishment of the great Fort Worth trail, and was the first drive from the ranges to the markets.

"The advent of this large supply of beef, indifferent as to quality though it was, spread the interest in the cattle-raising industry, and the speculators had no difficulty to sell out at immense profits. The farmers became the principal purchasers, and the Texas steers had soon spread over Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Ohio, some even finding their way into New York and Pennsylvania. Difficulty was at first experienced in the process of fattening this wild stock from the fact that it could not be induced to eat corn, and many farmers were brought to repent their purchases for the reason that they could not make the beasts fat. After a period of acclimatization, however, the wild stock became accustomed to domesticated ways and feed, and began to fill up in a way that made the farmers' hearts glad and encouraged them to continue their investments in this direction.

"Beef at this time was cheap. But the commercial channel established by the purchases in Texas, the annual drives and sales, took a continuous flow of money and people into that State. By degrees it began to be realized that the land was not only good for grazing, but that it would bring returns to the farmer, and a rapid preëmption and breaking of ground for corn, wheat, cotton, and other products of the soil followed. This had the effect of gradually moving back the cattle ranges until at the present time they are principally confined to the Pan-Handle region and the extreme northwestern portion of the State. The limiting and lessening of the ranges contemporaneously with the widening of the field of demand was enough to keep the price of beef well up in figures."

"But the ranges of the buffalo all over the West have been seized for the use of his domestic brother. Ought not this make the supply plenty and the prices reasonable?"

"Ah, there comes this other difficulty. When the cattle were owned by promiscuous parties, each having their brands, the cows and steers were allowed to range in a bunch, but of late years a great deal of capital has been invested in large herds, the owners of which will not be bothered with cows and calves, keeping them in separate herds, while the yearlings, 2-year-olds, etc., are divided into different bunches. In fact, the business is fast developing two classes of cattlemen, those who own cowherds and those who have nothing but steers. The former are the smaller investors and the latter are wealthy stockmen. The latter buy the yearlings from the cowherders and graze them until they become beeves, when they sell them to the various buyers, topping out the finest for the eastern and foreign markets, and sending the tailings in to us at the same price. This system of monopolizing the beef cattle in the hands of the heavy capitalists is what is now keeping up the price of beef, although some of the stockmen do not know it themselves, and have only adopted the system to avoid being bothered with cows."

"Is the price likely to keep high?"

"Yes, owing to this system and the gradual extension of the territory supplied. The shipment of beef to England has become a large factor. In the last three years there has been such a heavy investment of Scotch and English capital that it is a fact that three-fourths of the cattle interest of Texas, Colorado, and Wyoming is now owned and controlled by it. The ranges are being gradually encroached upon as they were in Texas and are becoming more crowded every year, while the market for the product is extending every year. Cattle that sold in 1880 for $22 a head are now worth $30, with the prospect that the price will go up instead of down."

"Where are the cattle ranges of Colorado?"

"They extend from the southern line of the State up the eastern side to the Wyoming line. The land nearest the mountains is given up to sheep, but the great bulk of the plains east of us to the State line are devoted to cattle. The largest ranges are, perhaps, on the Republican and the Platte. Wyoming is given up to the cattle business."

The De Soto Hogs of Louisiana—Remarkable Breed.

There is a breed of hogs in the swamp regions of some of the gulf coast States which have more than 300 years of existence in America, if traditions of the pioneers are reliable. They appear to have retained in a marked degree their ancient characteristics in a condition something more than semi-wild, and, under the rule of "the survival of the fittest," to have made actual improvement, and to have demonstrated the fitness of the climate and spontaneous production of that region for the growth and development of swine. Mr. Michael Dempsey, the correspondent of the Catahoula Parish (La.) Department of Agriculture, refers to them as the De Soto hogs, and says their progenitors were brought from Spain in the expedition of Ferdinand De Soto in 1539, as part of the subsistence of an armament of 950 foot and 350 horsemen in search of golden treasures in Florida, and that during his five years of fighting his way among the fierce savages of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana many of his large numbers of swine took advantage of their liberty in the swampy forests abounding in the territory traversed, successfully disputing possession with the alligator, panther, bear, and wild cat, so far at least as to escape annihilation. Mr. Dempsey gives the following interesting description of this remarkable breed:

They are fleet of foot, keen of scent, sharp of hearing, with an eye that looks red with anger; their ears are short and erect like a horse, only broader and very thick; their color is a pale blue or dingy white, with only a sprinkling of red sandy ones. If any other color prevails, such as Jacob's cattle, ring-streaked, spotted, or or speckled, it is foreign blood. These hogs are seldom fed by their owner, nor do they care for it, as they have learned to "root, hog or die"; and I have found some so wild that when an ear of corn was thrown in front of them they would jump from the smell of it as if they were struck with electricity. If the mast (nuts of the forest) is good they weigh at 1 year old 40 pounds net, at 18 months from 140 to 150 pounds net, but they are rarely killed under 3 years old, and their average weight is 200 pounds net. If the mast has failed, they are allowed to run until they grow fat. They roam in herds of from a dozen up to forty or fifty; then they form more herds, and establish their location in the woods, where they are seldom intruded upon by other herds. Europeans, and even people in other sections of this Union may ask, How does the owner know his own hogs, and how does he catch them when wanted? There are only about 1,000 people who own hogs in this Parish of Catahoula, and they all cut a different mark in the ears of cattle, hogs, and sheep, most of which marks are placed on record in the Recorder's office. As for catching them to mark or kill, it is quite simple to those who are used to it. The hogs may range five, ten, or fifteen miles from home, and the owner makes preparation to kill or mark them by building a rail pen, leaving a slip gap open. The pen must be in a dense thicket near his house, with wings leading from it at right and left oblique or V-shaped. The Opelousas pony or mustang is mounted and the two leopard dogs which have been watching the pen are eager for the hunt. These dogs are a peculiar breed. They are a cross between the wolf and common cur, and they may be trained to hunt anything, but their favorit game is the hog. They can smell a hog with their nose up in the air over half a mile away, and when they find a bunch they commence to bark, which brings every hog within hearing to the rally. If the right ones are not there the dogs are called off and they hunt for more until the correct ones are found. The rider must not go too close or the hogs would scatter, but, if he can identify the mark as his, the dogs, which have been circling around the bunch with the speed of greyhounds, are ordered to go ahead. They make a dash at the herd with furious barking, but the hogs having formed in line of battle compel the dogs to retreat, which they are certain to do toward home, and thus it continues until the hogs have whipped the dogs into the pen, where they jump over the fence and continue to bark on the other side while the man fastens up the gap.

The Canada Cattle Trade.

Canada began exporting cattle to England in 1874, the season's shipments amounting to 455 head. The shipments for each succeeding season, ending with that of 1881-'82, have been as follows: 638, 4,007, 7,433, 20,587, 32,680, 49,409, 41,515. The value of the exports of the last two years, says the Toronto *Globe*, can scarcely have fallen short of $3,500,000 annually, against the paltry $30,000 of six years before. This vast increase in the income of the farming community of the country has been one of the factors in producing the prosperity of the country in recent years. In 1875 the average price paid for cattle fit for export to Britain was about four and one-half cents per pound. It has been gradually advancing since, and during the last year several of the leading exporters have paid nearly six and a half cents on an average. As the price of cattle on the other side of the Atlantic has advanced scarcely any on the figures of 1875, the margins of the cattle-dealers have been greatly reduced, as have, however, their risks of loss at sea. In fact, the cattle trade has reached "hard pan." It is a speculative business like grain dealing, and while thousands of dollars may be made or lost on a single venture, an average of years can be expected to show the real profits of cattle buying, and it is only to the men of business ability and sufficient capital to bear occasional losses that the prizes fall. The prevalence of disease amongst the herds of Great Britain is the cause of the prosperity of the cattle export trade of Canada. One epidemic after another has attacked the flocks and herds of the United Kingdom, and stock-raisers have become discouraged. The numbers of cattle and especially of sheep have fallen off by the million. Not only is a quarantine enforced against infected countries, but the movement of cattle within their own counties has been restricted. Should the disease disappear in Britain, the home supply of meat would at once increase, and the result would be prejudicial in a very high degree to the cattle export from Canada. Britain, however, enjoys but short respit at best from cattle disease, and after the experience of recent years it is not likely that cattle raising would immediately revive sufficiently to cause a cessation of the Canadian trade. On the whole, the prospects for the Canadian cattle trade are bright. All classes of the British people are increasing in general prosperity, and with the increase the demand for beef from abroad is certain to develop.

Some Experiments in Feeding Pigs.

[*Nebraska Farmer.*]—Last spring at the Iowa Agricultural College was tried an experiment which developed some points of interest. Six shotes were fed in two lots, one lot receiving only shelled corn, fifteen pounds per day, the other the same weight of corn-meal moistened with water. After continuing the ration for four weeks two pounds were taken from each ration and the place supplied with the same weight of oil-meal. When whole corn and corn-meal were fed alone the cost of pork per pound was two and four-fifths cents and three and one-tenth cents; when the oil-meal was added the cost was reduced to two cents and two and one-fifth cents in the corresponding lots. Corn is here valued at 35 cents, corn-meal at 41½ cents per bushel, and oil-meal at one and one-quarter cents per pound. It was observed that the pigs would eat their mess of moistened meal in eight minutes, while it took the others twenty-two minutes to eat the shelled corn. In this experiment, with pork at $6.65, corn-meal fed to pigs returned $1 per bushel and whole corn 93 cents. This experiment points in the same direction as the one reported some weeks ago, that about feeding ensilage to fattening steers. It will be remembered that in this case the steers that were fed ensilage gained sixty-four pounds more than those fed hay. It is not to be inferred that this increased result is due to greater nutritive value of ensilage, but rather that the ensilage had the effect of increasing the digestibility of the corn fed with it. It is a well-known fact that two animals will sometimes eat the same amount of grain, and one will gain in flesh and the other not. In certain conditions of the digestive organs the power to assimilate nutriment is so impaired that no more is used than just what is sufficient to keep up the ordinary operations of life. It seems highly probably that the increased gain in the pigs fed a small quantity of oil-meal with their corn was due to the superior digestibility of the mixture over corn or corn-meal alone.

Sunflower-Seed Cake for Cattle Food.

Prof. Bergstrand, of the Royal Agricultural Academy of Sweden, publishes a most laudatory report on the virtues of sunflower-seed cake as food for cattle. He states that it presents a remarkable constancy of composition rarely if ever met with in other cakes as met with in commerce. It contains from 13 to 16 per cent of fat, and 35 to 36 per cent of protein substances, and has, therefore, a nutritive value far above that of most ordinary feeding stuffs, besides which it has a most agreeable taste, and is altogether free from bitter or any injurious matters. Some careful experiments on its effects upon milch cows have been made at the Ultuna Agricultural Institute by Baron Akerhjelm, which tend to show that it both improves the quality and increases the quantity of their milk, the butter from which is also of exceptional excellence. Many practical farmers in the neighborhood have also made trial of the same food and are unanimous in their favorable verdict. Their milch cows all took greedily to the cake from the first day it was fed to them, and in all cases an improvement in the quality of the milk was quickly noted. For draft oxen and fattening bullocks also it is equally suitable, especially for the latter, whose meat presents an unequaled richness of flavor when thus fed, and it may be given in small quantities to horses, with much advantage, mixed into a thick mash with chaff. In comparison with other feeding stuffs this cake is very cheap, and it can be given in larger quantities than most other cakes without any ill effect.

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner Monroe street and Michigan avenue, shows the condition of the Chicago horse market during the last week:

Description.	Age.	Hands	Pounds	Price.
Combined horse....	6	16	1,100	$ 300
Combined horse....	7	15¾	1,100	225
Bay driver.........	6	16	1,100	250
Bay driver.........	8	15¼	1,000	130
Bay driver.........	7	15	900	120
Black driver........	10	15	900	65
Black driver........	9	15	950	85
Gray driver.........	7	16¼	1,050	300
Pole team...........	6	15¼	2,00	375
Bay driver.........	6	15¾	1,00	175
Bay driver.........	10	16	1,00	75
Draft team..........	5	16	2,10	425
Draft team..........	4	16	2,60	450
Bay horse...........	7	16	1,20	150
Black horse.........	5	15½	1,20	200
Gray horse..........	5	15¾	1,30	190
Sorrel horse........	7	15½	1,10	150
Sorrel horse........	6	15	90	80
Gray team...........	12	16	2,20	200

Live-Stock Notes.

The Texas Land & Cattle Company recently received and branded 2,400 head of 3 and 4 year-old steers in a week.

[Kansas *Cowboy.*]—Three-year-old Short-Horns are, under the best management, made to weigh 2,000 pounds, which sell at $7.50 per 100 or $150 per head. Four-year-old scrubs sell for $50 per head.

The ten leading Short-Horn counties in Illinois report the following number of head of cattle of this breed: Knox, 530; Sangamon, 462; Champaign, 335; Mercer, 231; Macon, 174; Carroll, 172; Jersey, 160; McDonough, 128; Kankakee, 120; and Jo Daviess, 118.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* claims that the best butter in the country is made in Iowa. It also says: "The reason is simple. Corn, which is raised in the West so abundantly, is freely fed to the cows; this produces better milk than hay or mixed feed, and this in turn produces better and finer butter. Notwithstanding corn is worth more to the Western farmers than it was even a few years ago, he continues to feed his cows liberally with it, and obtains a higher price for his butter."

Large quantities of counterfeit butter have been sent from Europe to Rio, Brazil, in tin cans labeled "Prime Preserved Holstein Butter," with encircling portraits of a big cow, a plump milkmaid, and eight prize medals. It is said to be almost as pleasant to taste as cart grease.

Mr. C. M. Culbertson, of Chicago, has received a cablegram from his son, at Liverpool, dated Sept. 12, to the effect that he was just sailing for Quebec with fifteen head of Herefords, including Grove 3d, the sire of Rudolph. He also has six of the get of old Horace, among them the last bull calf and the last heifer calf the old bull ever got.

A correspondent of the Iowa *Homestead* suggests that the best means for insuring a good color for butter is to feed each cow a pailful of corn-meal mush, warm, each day, the corn to be of the yellow variety. He says the increase in the quantity of milk and butter will pay the cost of the meal, and the rich color will be secured without expense.

[*New England Farmer.*]—The nonsensical yarn is going the rounds of the papers that a man in New Jersey has invented an artificial egg. A plaster of paris shell is filled with a preparation of Indian meal, cornstarch, and other ingredients, and the product is indistinguishable in taste and general appearance from the genuine article. This is a parallel story to the widely-circulated humbug about making honey-combs of paraffine and filling them with glucose, a story which lots of people are silly enough to believe.

HUSBANDRY.

Sorghum Analyses.

Prof. Wiley, the Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has issued the following notice to Mississippi Valley cane-growers:

I will make analyses for cane-growers at the Department of Agriculture free of charge if they will conform to the following conditions:

1. All samples to be sent to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Chemical Division, postage and expressage prepaid.
2. Samples of cane to be cut and not stripped or topped. The cane surface at the butt to be covered with putty or wax, the cane, leaves, and top wrapped carefully with good paper, and the whole tied to a piece of board of the total length of the cane. Two or three canes will be enough for one sample, although more can be sent if desired. The canes should be cut, prepared, and delivered to the express office without delay.
3. Samples of semi-sirup, sirup, melado, and sugar should contain four to six ounces, be securely stopped in glass bottles (with wide mouth), and bear a number, name of manufacturer and kind of cane from which made.
4. Accompanying each sample (or sent by mail), a full description of same (if cane, kind of soil, time of planting, cultivation, fertilizing, etc.) method of manufacture, yield, etc., and such additional items as sender may think beneficial to growers and manufacturers.

It is the desire of Commissioner Loring to collect as much information as possible from all parts of the country relating to the development of the sugar industry, and I feel certain that many of our enterprising sugar men throughout the country will be glad to go to the small trouble and expense required. Not only will they by so doing aid the general work, but will also obtain valuable information concerning their own crops.

If samples are sent in promptly, I will be ready to make a report on the work at the coming meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association in St. Louis.

Samples forwarded for examination must be prepaid and plainly marked with the name of the sender. Analyses not of general interest and of a purely personal nature cannot be made. Samples of the cereals, fodders, and similar substances should weigh half a pound; of minerals a few ounces are sufficient. Materials containing moisture must be securely sealed in glass or tin, and in all cases the greatest care should be taken that the sample is an average and not a selected one. Samples of soils should be taken to a uniform depth of six inches over various portions of a field; best by sinking a metal case about six inches square and removing the contents. A complete analysis of a plant requires ten to twenty pounds of material.

Need of More Farm Homes.

[*Farm and Fireside.*]—The tendency to monopolize and appropriate large tracts of land by one or more individuals and hold them for speculative purposes is exceedingly objectionable to the welfare of the community surrounding or contiguous to them. It is a well-known fact that in every sparsely-settled district there are but few churches, schools, post-offices, mills, manufactories, and transportation facilities.

In nearly every community there are some men who never seem to be happy unless farm after farm is added to the already great number of, but indifferently cultivated, acres of their original possessions. The tendency in all the oldest settled sections of country is to sell out to land-accumulating neighbors who have been more prosperous than themselves, and go where land is cheap and buy larger farms. There is no fault more common than this. Farming operations, like many others, are often attempted on too large a scale for the means of the owner. No farmer should occupy more land than he can cultivate thoroughly, and constantly improve its fertility. Small farms, as a rule, are the most thoroughly tilled, and improved husbandry is the result. Small farms adorned with humble homes of reading farmers are important elements in estimating a nation's strength, greatness, and power of endurance in a struggle for national life or supremacy. The owners of large tracts of land too often have few conveniences of life, read but little, think but little, and manifest no disposition to make farm life what it should be—attractive, the home beautiful, and the centre of a higher intellectual and moral life.

The Late Frosts.

The *Breeders' Gazette* sums up the effects of the recent frosts as follows:

Much damage was done to corn in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan by the frost of last Saturday and Sunday nights. Fortunately the severe frost did not extend far enough south to seriously affect the great corn belt; but the loss, as it is, will be great, and continued cool weather causes much uneasiness. It cannot be denied that the situation is somewhat serious. There are, literally, millions of acres of corn in the West and Northwest which need from two to four weeks of comparatively warm weather to properly mature. In many cases the best thing to do will be to feed freely, rather than wait for full ripening. The value of early-ripening and good-yielding varieties is well illustrated. The importance of saving seed of well-tested varieties can hardly be overestimated. Comparatively immature corn will make trustworthy seed, if the ears are plucked and placed in a dry, reasonably warm place, where they will thoroughly dry before hard freezing weather comes.

Diversified Agriculture.

The Germantown (Pa.) *Telegraph*, unlike some other Eastern papers, is always willing to give the West its due. In its last issue it says:

The amazing success of American agriculture in the last quarter of a century is very generally attributed to the use of improved machinery as applied to the cultivation of a few leading crops, but our own impression is firm and strong that no small share of this work of success has been caused by the enlarged development of more diversified crops, especially in the Northern and Western States. In New York State the introduction into the rural districts of establishments on an extensive scale for the manufacture of butter and cheese has produced results of so much importance that similar organizations are now found in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and most of the Northwestern States. On the other hand, the immense grain-growing interests of the Northwest have developed on a prodigious scale a system of local grain elevators established by the railroad companies for the storage, purchase, and sale of grain crops, which principle will no doubt ultimately become universal in all the great grain-producing districts of the Republic.

A New Plant.

J. W. Walker, of Franklinton, N. C., writing to the Toledo *Blade*, furnishes the following information regarding a new grazing plant:

The plant's genus is Leguminosa; scientific name Lespedeza Striata, and its common nomenclature Japan or bush clover. It is a perennial trifoliate, growing on any kind of soil and withstanding our midsummer drouths, putting forth its purplish blossoms through the heats of August and on till frost. It bears its seed singly along the stem instead of in agglomerated heads, like the clover proper; and the seed are maturing and dropping throughout the season. It has a deeply penetrating root, spreads rapidly, enriches the soil, and furnishes grazing second to none. Its analysis shows that it has more fattening properties than red clover, and is a greater renovator of the soil. Sixteen years ago there were hundreds of acres here of non-productive land, turned out and covered with that worthless broomsedge, Andropogon Scoparius, which the Japan clover has rid of that nuisance and restored large areas to a degree of fertility suitable to successful agriculture, which are now either paying in cultivated crops or with fine, inexhaustible pasturage. When the seed are sown in the fall or winter the land should never be broken, and the seed thus scattered even among broomsedge will come up in the spring. It never runs out, requires no cultivation, and is as easily destroyed with the plow as red clover or peas. There is no land too rich or too poor, too wet or too dry for it to grow upon. It grows luxuriantly on the summits of the Blue Ridge at a hight of 4,000 feet.

Items for the Farmers.

An English journal records a successful American experiment with ensilage "in the western part of the State of Savannah."

The growing of the ribbon-cane in Southern Georgia has been found to be so profitable that its culture this season has been largely increased. The average condition of the crop in the State is 96, and that of the sorghum crop 92 per cent.

Onions are almost the only crop that can be better grown year after year on the same land. They need high manuring, however, and with fertilizers that contain no weed-seeds. For getting in a new piece in onions a crop of potatoes well cared for is the best that can be grown the previous year.

Eastern farmers in other sections than New England are learning that spring crops are more certainly profitable than winter wheat. The latter has the advantage of being a better crop to seed with, but in money returns it is less profitable than oats or barley, and much less so than well cared for crops of corn and potatoes.

Some one has taken the trouble to find out how far a farmer must walk to put in and tend forty acres of corn. To plow the ground with a sixteen-inch three-horse plow he travels 350 miles; to harrow the ground thoroughly before planting he will have to travel 100 miles; to cultivate the same he travels fifty miles; to cultivate it three times he will have to travel 300 miles—making a total of 700 miles besides the gathering.

The dandelion has recently become very popular as a salad herb in England. It requires the same routine in the way of culture as chicory—viz.: Sow in April in drills, take up the roots when fully grown in autumn, and plant in a dark warm cellar or mushroom house. The young blanched leaves are excellent for making up winter salads, and they come in at a time when the ordinary supply of outdoor material for salading is at its lowest ebb.

The orchard, if located on a high piece of land, will require annual manuring to induce fruitfulness. Decomposed barn-yard manure, composted with wood ashes and lime, constitutes an excellent top-dressing after plowing. The compost, if thoroughly harrowed in, will produce excellent results. A yearly growth at the ends of the limbs of twelve to fourteen inches is what is wanted. It is an indication of a healthful growth, and is better for fruitfulness than a growth of two feet or more.

Now, says the *Ohio Farmer*, is the time to sow rye for late winter or early spring pasture. If sowed now, at the rate of three or four bushels per acre, it will get a good growth and form a compact sod before winter sets in. It can be used as late fall pasture, but its greatest benefit is in furnishing early pasture in spring. If no other ground is available, and you do not follow corn with wheat, sow rye in the cornfield and harrow it in with a corn harrow. It will come in "good" next spring and will give your grass pastures plenty of time to get well started before turning on them.

GEORGE'S REMEDY.

How He Would Extinguish City Discontent, Confiscate the Farms, and Compel the Farmers to Pay Rent.

[New York *Evening Post.*]—Mr. Henry George is the most thoughtful witness, or rather lecturer, who has appeared before the Senate Committee on Labor now sitting in this city. There is not, however, much more to be got out of his testimony than out of that of those who preceded him as to what should be done now to make laborers comfortable and contented. Mr. George's grand remedy, which he produced again—the *seizure of all the land in the country by the State* [confiscation of five millions of farms]—we are all familiar with. Whatever its general merits may be, it has the very serious defect of not being immediately attainable. Mr. George proposes substantially that all landed property shall be appropriated by the Government, without compensation, and then rented. This is substantially a proposal that all taxes should be levied on land, but only after a measure of general confiscation. This, of course, gives it a chimerical air and prevents that very large and influential body of persons who own land from giving it an serious consideration. Labor reformers are very apt to overlook the strength of the vast landholding class. In this country they far outnumber every other. The discontented laborers of the cities, for whose benefit most schemes of social reform are started, are inferior to them in numbers and influence. It will take a great deal of talking, however, to persuade the American farmer, who has inherited or has purchased a piece of ground, on which he has his home, that the best thing he can do for himself and others is to surrender his fee simple to the State and become a mere tenant. It will be impossible within any period worth thinking about to make such a scheme a practical question. At present it has excited interest in the cities among philanthropists of the speculative kind and among people who own no land, but to succeed it must get out into the country and take hold of the rural imagination. It gives no sign of doing this as yet.

Mr. George is probably right in thinking that the discontent of the laboring classes is increasing. [He never takes into account the four or five hundred millions a year the wage classes squander on intoxicating liquors as the chief cause of their poverty and discontent thereat.] This would, however, seem a more important fact than it does if it could be shown that the laboring class was the only one whose discontent was increasing. The truth is that discontent is now a chacteristic of all classes to a degree unknown at any previous period. There has never been a time when men were so dissatisfied with the station in life in which they find themselves, so eager for more of the world's good things than they have got. The causes of this are numerous, and many of its consequences are lamentable. We cannot discuss them here. We merely wish to point out that it is a mistake to suppose that it is only men who labor with their hands who are out of temper with social arrangements, and too ready to try violent or foolish modes of changing them. The frauds and defalcations and crazy speculation which are so marked a phenomenon of the commercial and financial world are all due to the same passion.

Mr. George asserts that if access to the land were easier this discontent would be appeased, but that this remedy is not now within reach. He tried to account for the failure of workingmen who are not getting along well in their particular trade to go out and settle on land, by alleging that land was too difficult to get, that the bulk of it was taken up and held by railroad corporations, and that "today, if you were to open a large tract of land near New York, you would find a grand rush for it, which would relieve every overcrowded trade." The members of the overcrowded trades who happened to be present must have smiled when they heard this. We doubt if there is a man in this city who really wishes to farm, or who could earn his living on a farm who cannot get one. There would be a "grand rush" to a tract of land near the city if everybody who "rushed" to it was to have a good house and good meals provided for him in return for six or eight hours of easy daily toil. But there would be no rush if a living could only be got on it by the ordinary small farmer's life of *long days from daybreak to dark, hoeing, and digging, and plowing under a broiling sun*, with the risk of having crops *ruined by drouth or rain, and with nobody to blame when things went wrong but himself.* It is because men who have not been brought up to this life do not like it that the cities are so full of ill-paid people who think the world is out of joint. There is a steady flow into the cities, in fact, of young men who cannot bear farming. It may, indeed, be asserted without exaggeration that there are not many thousand men in the United States capable of getting a living off a farm by their own labor who do not now live on one either as hired man or owner. There might possibly be a rush out to Mr. George's tract of land the first few days, but it would be nothing to the rush back after a little experience of hoeing or plowing. The working class in the cities in this country are either men who like their own handicraft or men who like the city so much—its movement, and animation, and amusements, and social opportunities—that they prefer poverty and dependence in the streets to hard toil, independence, and rude plenty in the country.

Dandruff Is Removed by the Use of Cocoaine,

And it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

CORPORATE PROFITS.

An Interesting Article Concerning Their Regulation by Law.

Different Classes of Corporations and the Charters Under Which They Exist.

A Subject That Is Beginning to Assume Proportions Demanding Attention.

[*North American Review* for September.]—At the time when the Federal Constitution was adopted municipal government in America was a very simple affair, and was managed with ease and economy through local officers, who provided for the making and repairing of roads, looked after disorderly characters, abated local nuisances, and levied rates for the few and simple public needs. When the growing population of a particular locality appeared to need larger powers of local government, the Legislature granted them, but they often involved little more than the holding of fairs as a means of building up local trade, the institution of a local court for the trial of petty cases, a few simple precautions against fires, the employment of watchmen, provision for the streets, and authority to levy taxes under very narrow restrictions to meet the corporate expenses for these purposes. State Government was more complicated, but it was vastly less so than it has become since.

Changes, the most of which have taken place within fifty years, have made everything different. The railroad has come for good and for evil, and has displaced not only the old stage-coach, but to a large extent also the use for trade and travel of the common roads. The State and its municipalities provide the common highway and keep it in repair, and it seems therefore to be within their authority if not their duty, now that the railroad has become the chief convenience of travel and transportation, to provide that also. The use of coal gas has become common for illuminating purposes, and the proper police of all urban communities requires that the authorities should provide it, or something equivalent or better, for public streets and places. The telegraph and the telephone are to some extent superceding the post-office, and are quite as much a public necessity. The advance in sanitary science makes us acquainted with the dangers of imperfect city sewerage, and of impure water, and we are compelled to abandon the town-pump and to bring from a distance an abundant supply of pure water for domestic and public use. We also see the necessity of giving to the city population the opportunity of breathing pure air in parks which are shaded with trees and refreshed with fountains. Here are important public wants, every one of which is expensive, and must be provided for, if at all, at a cost of taxation which to our frugal ancestors would have seemed almost like confiscation.

THE CUSTOM.

When a public need is thus discovered or felt, the first question often is whether it shall be met by the Government directly, and at its own expense, or whether the franchise of providing for it shall be conferred upon individuals, with the privilege of making it a source of profit. The former is the method which apparently is most consistent with republican institutions, for it grants no favors, and does not complicate individual with governmental affairs. But in practice it is found subject to very serious objections. We know what some of these are, for they have been confronting us for many years, and subjecting us sometimes to disaster and disgrace. The cost leads to great debts, and these are commonly great calamities. The management of railways, lighting works, the telegraph, or the telephone is a business, requiring in those who take it up not only a scientific preparation and training, but also the same attention, care, prudence, economy, and circumspection which in any private business are the requisits of success. Whether in the hands of a municipality such a business will be subjected to the proper management must depend, directly or remotely, upon the annual elections. These, when honestly conducted, with exclusive regard to the proper municipal issues, are by no means certain to bring to the front men of business energy and capacity, and when they do, are not sure to put them in the places most suited to their abilities. But when municipal elections are, as now, conducted upon National issues, with which they have no concern whatever, we may take it for granted that the majority of those who seek and obtain the offices will not be men distinguished for their business qualities, or who have been found successful in the management of their own affairs. The public works of States and cities are, therefore, likely to fall into the hands of those who will not manage them with skill or with high business capacity. But what is worse is, that so long as the practice continues of making municipal offices and places the spoils of party warfare, it must be expected and will certainly happen, that the dominant party or its local leaders will manage from the control of public works to derive profits for themselves at the expense of the community. There seems, therefore, to be strong if not controlling reasons, whenever the supply of a public convenience can assume the form of a private and continuous business, for permitting it to take that form and for granting to individuals the necessary franchise for the purpose.

FRANCHISES.

But to grant such a franchise is to give a special privilege which presumably has pecuniary value. It is therefore to prefer some citizens, who are made the recipients of the grant, over citizens in general; and though this is unavoidable, it is in some sense invidious. In many cases, also, the privilege from its nature must be exclusive; and we are to have persons carrying on a business as a public agency, with the public as a customer, but without the competition which, in the case of ordinary business, is supposed to be the whole protection against extortionate demands. We thus have the odious features of monpoly, as the result of the grant of a public privilege; and this will be obnoxious in proportion to the opportunity it gives for unjust exactions, and to the neglect on the part of the State to provide against them.

But suppose the State, when granting the privilege, makes no provision against an extortionate use of it for the purposes of private gain, is it powerless to do so afterward? No question more important than this has hitherto demanded the attention of the country. If the State may grant irrepealable and unchangable franchises of all sorts, we may find, after a few years of foolish or corrupt rule, that it has bartered away a large part of its ability to be useful to the people, and that, instead of existing for the equal and common good of all, it has built up privileged classes to whom the functions of government have been granted or pledged. It would be easy to imagine a state of things that might become intolerable.

CHANGES.

When the force, effect, or binding nature of a public grant, and especially of a corporate grant, is in question, we turn spontaneously to the Dartmouth College case for the light and the law that must guide and govern us. That case has tended to fix in the public mind the impression that whatever can be obtained in the form of a legislative grant has a property character affixed to it which entitles it to common protection with the earnings of industry and the legitimate accumulations of capital, and that it has something of the sacredness supposed to inhere in public compacts and treaties, and must be specially guarded for that reason. The decision has been extolled beyond measure for its preëminent wisdom and beneficence; and it has been assumed that without it the protection of contracts would have been impossible, and especially that the prodigious results of corporate organization, which has done so much to enrich and improve the country, could never have been attained. But if the Dartmouth College case brought blessings, it also created alarm; the corporations protected by it acquired a greatness, wealth, and power which the political instincts of the people made them distrust and fear; and in recent constitution-making they have given distinct expression to the belief that a Legislature with authority to tamper with corporate powers is less to be feared than a Legislature with authority to grant irrepealable franchises and privileges. The revised State constitutions of recent date have therefore taken from the Legislative Department the power to grant corporate charters, except subject to the unalterable condition, as a part of the contract, that the charter may be altered or repealed in the legislative discretion; and that condition, in the case of nearly all recent corporations, is a part of the law of their being. It has been imposed under the influence of a fear that without it not only were corporations likely to become too powerful for effectual control, but also that the State was in danger of stripping itself for their benefit of essential powers.

THE POWER TO REGULATE CHARGES.

There are still some charters, however, that, having been granted without the condition, are not subject to repeal or amendment at the legislative will; there are also important franchises in the hands of unincorporated persons. And in examining the State power to regulate charges, it seems necessary to consider it, first, as it would exist at the common law; second, under charters not repealable or amenable; and, third, under charters which are subject to legislative control.

First—Of the corporations serving public ends the most important are railways. These are chartered that they may establish the business of carrying for hire the property and the persons of those who may desire that service. This is a business well known to the common law, and has long been recognized as having a semi-public character which made it an exception to private business in general. The law permitted persons to assume the character of common carriers only upon certain conditions, one of which was that they shold carry impartially for all persons. Another condition was that they should carry property at reasonable rates, and in the absence of special bargain the law, when necessary, undertook to determine what might be reasonable rates under the circumstances. But, subject to these and a few other conditions, any one might offer his services as a public carrier; he needed no State permission for the purpose. And no doubt he might build a railroad and operate it in his business if he could purchase for his track a right of way; but he would operate it under the same common law conditions which other public carriers must observe. He would, therefore, be under the restriction that his charges should be reasonable.

But legislative permission to build and operate a railroad is commonly a necessary requisit. Highways must be crossed and public places intersected or occupied; and a railroad upon any of these without permission of the State would be a public nuisance, and subject as such to indictment and removal. It becomes necessary, also, to resort to the eminent domain to force sales of lands for a right of way by persons who will not voluntarily part with them, or who take advantage of the circumstances to demand exorbitant prices. But in addition to other impediments to individual construction, the capital required for the purpose is so great that only the coöperation of many persons can secure it; and the safe and convenient method of coöperation is under corporate forms. We therefore of necessity have charters for railway companies.

If these companies received from the State nothing beyond the franchise to be a corporation for operating a railway they would, when formed, become merely carriers of goods and persons under common law rules; and we need look no further to ascertain their duties and obligations. But they receive from the State many other franchises and privileges. They are permitted, as has been said, to have the aid of the eminent domain, and to occupy public streets and places. Sometimes they are favored in the matter of taxation; sometimes the power to tax is employed to aid them; and always there are exceptional rules of police for their convenience and protection. All these are special favors which they receive from the State to enable them to set up and carry on with profit their business as common carriers; and the inducement—if not the right—to grant them must be found in the fact that they are created to subserve public ends. It is quite certain that they could be given power to interfere with private property on no other ground whatever.

We have, then, railway companies existing as common carriers, and subject to the common law obligation to make only reasonable charges. But what are reasonable charges? Reasonable prices in general are such prices as are determined by demand and competition, and they do not necessarily lose their character as reasonable, because under the pressure of demand and in the absence of competition they become very profitable. If, therefore, a railway corporation is to be regarded as occupying in all respects the position of a common law carrier, large profits will not necessarily determine its charges to be unreasonable. But when the company receives from the State special privileges and grants of power, on the understanding that these are conferred in the public interest and to subserve public ends, it is not by any means certain that its profits may not justly be used as a test of the reasonableness of its charges. The charter is granted for the mutual benefit of the State and the corporators; and, while it contemplates reasonable returns to the latter on their investment, it cannot fairly be understood to contemplate anything more. In determining what are such returns, all the risks to which the investment is subject are to be taken into the account; and it is obvious that these are much greater than the risk which attends the loaning of money on security. But charges can only be regulated for the future; and this must necessarily be done, either by the company itself or by the State, upon estimates of the business likely to be done and its cost. That the company could not be exclusive judge in doing this even at the common law has already been seen; and, as no third power can intervene except by mutual consent, it seems to follow of necessity that the State may limit profits as well as charges. The judicial decisions go to this extent, that when the State establishes a maximum of charges these charges are to be deemed prima facia at least reasonable.

A DIFFERENCE.

The case of corporations which are created to serve public ends in new ways and by means of new inventions and discoveries differs from that of railroad companies in this, that their business being new, duties and obligations of exceptional character have not been prescribed for them by the common law. A telegraph company, for example, is not a common carrier, and therefore does not come under the rules which control the carrier's business. But there is precisely the same reason why the State should regulate its business and keep its charges within the limits of reason that applies to the business of railways. The telegraph exists only by permission of the State, and is only constructed by the aid of the eminent domain. The main object in granting the aid is to promote the public convenience and welfare by means of the telegraph as a public agency; but incidentally and as a consideration for its services to the public, the company is expected to make a profit for its members. If the charges that are to produce this profit may be imposed at discretion the State is at the mercy of the agent it has created; the main purpose is subordinated to the incidental. There can never be any implication that this was the intention in any grant for a public purpose. A fair and reasonable use of the grant must always be understood; and obviously what the public shall pay for the conveniences which the grant secures for it is matter of the highest moment. It is just as much within the proper police authority of the State to keep a telegraph company from abusing its powers in the matter of charges as it is to prevent other abuses. And this may be done in strict accord with the principles of the common law and by virtue of powers which are inherent in every sovereignty.

Second—Where charters exist which have been granted without the reservation of the power to amend or repeal, the State must abide by the grant, and, if it was improvident, must suffer the consequences. All that can be done is to see that the incorporators themselves observe the conditions of the charter according to its true intent, and, if they fail to do so, to forfeit it. This is the rule of constitutional law, and it is also the rule of public honor and integrity.

Charters, however, are not often their own sufficient interpreters; and the question of construction in respect to the power to make charges and accumulate profits is often troublesome. The grant of this power is sometimes subject to a maximum limit; and when that is the case nothing which observes the limit can be deemed abuse. But more often the grant is either silent on the subject of charges—in which case the corporation by implication would be empowered to fix them—or it gives the power to the corporation in general terms and prescribes no maximum. In the first of these cases the right of the State to restrict corporate charges is unquestionable. In the second, though long and earnestly contested, it is now well settled. The ground on which it is affirmed is, that the State, in conferring upon the corporation the right to charge for the services rendered to the public, without expressly abdicating the power of control, must be understood to have reserved it. All corporate grants are to be strictly construed, and it must always be assumed that the State proposed to give nothing which it has not given in express terms, and that the grantees have bargained for and secured in express terms everything they were to have. A railroad charter, therefore, which authorizes the company to establish such rates for the conveyance of persons and property as it shall from time to time determine by its by-laws, confers the power subject to the higher authority in the State to regulate the rates itself if the circumstances shall seem to demand its interposition.

It may become a question at some future time whether an express grant to a corporation of the exclusive right to fix its own charges is not the subject, like all other corporate franchises, to the implied condition that it shall not be abused. The penalty for the abuse of franchises is forfeiture by judicial proceeding at the instance of the State; and it is conceivable that cases of such outrageous extortion and palpable injustice might occur as would justly subject a corporation to this punishment. But the remedy, being severe, would be applicable in extreme cases only.

Third—Whenever, in granting corporate franchises, the power to amend or repeal at will has been reserved, the control of the State must be deemed practically absolute. It is of no importance that the charter confers upon the corporation the exclusive authority to fix its own charges, for the Legislature may at any time revoke the grant or set limits to it. The corporators have accepted it with the distinct understanding that they have only an estate at will in their franchises, and have consented to assume all risks of State power being exercised prejudicially. No contract is therefore violated and no faith broken when the State asserts its authority.

THE CHOLERA.

The Germ Theory Matter Still a Puzzle to Medical Men.

[*Pall Mall Gazette.*]—What cholera is no one knows. What it does is known only too well. There are almost as many theories of its origin and nature as there have been epidemics. No clew has yet been obtained as to the occult laws which govern the diffusion and intensity of this disease. There is no working hypothesis yet formulated that accounts for all the facts. That which accounts for most of them is the theory of the cholera germ; but of the nature of this germ even M. Pasteur himself confesses his total ignorance. Four of his skilled assistants have been dispatched to Egypt to study the origin of the disease; and it may be that they may succeed in discovering in the physiological properties of the microbe, not only the key to the solution of the hitherto incomprehensible caprices of the cholera, but also some hint as to its removal from the category of the scourges of mankind. Briefly stated, the germ theory of the origin of cholera attributes the disease to the presence in the organs of the body of an infinitesimal minute living being, capable of almost infinit multiplication when once it finds itself in conditions favorable to its development. According to this view the disease, says Prof. Tyndall, "may be defined as a conflict between the person smitten by it and a specific organism, which multiplies at his expense, appropriating his air and moisture, disintegrating his tissues, or poisoning him by the decompositions incident to its growth." "In every drop of the rice-water evacuations of a cholera patient," said Dr. Hassall, "myriads of vibrions have been detected under the microscope." When that was written the germ theory was in its infancy. All the minute organisms that were seen to rotate in a drop of polluted water under the microscope were described by the common term of vibrion; nor was it yet known that there were different species of vibrions, differing as widely from each other as the rattlesnake from the earthworm. Their appearance under the microscope is thus described by Prof. Tyndall:

The field of the microscope is crowded with organisms. Some wobbling slowly, others shooting rapidly across the microscopic field, they dart hither and thither like a rain of minute projectiles; they pirouet and spin so quickly round that the retention of the retinal impression transforms the little horny rod into a twirling wheel. From the rod-like shape which they so unfrequently assume these organisms are called bacteria—a term which covers organisms of various kinds.

These minute twirling rods, revolving with the rapidity of a wheel of fortune, and throwing out living spores like its sparks, which in turn become twirling rods and the sources of fresh spores—all these, of one species or another, are to be found in every drop of polluted water. When the water is sufficiently foul with organic matter, the rate at which they increase baffles the imagination. A single healthy germ, says Mr. Dallinger, will in favorable conditions generate more living organisms in one hour than there are inhabitants on this planet. Fortunately for mankind, the immense majority of these infinitesimal beings are perfectly harmless. Unfortunately, however, there are species, indistinguishable in appearance under the most powerful microscope from their innocent relatives, which inflict torture and death upon those whose vitals they enter. By an elaborate and prolonged serious of ingenious and exhaustive experiments M. Pasteur has demonstrated beyond any doubt that many of the most fatal epidemics that attack silkworms, fowls, and sheep are due to the ravages of these minute organisms; and there is, to say the least, a strong presumption that all zymotic diseases are due to the same cause. It is this hypothesis which more than any other suggests a clew to the mysterious and apparently capricious movements of the cholera. These living organisms only multiply and increase where they find suitable conditions. Where the water is pure, the house clean, and the sewage distinctly acid, the germs remain either dormant or expire. But when they are cast into water impregnated with organic matter they at once develop their full activity, and what before had merely been a polluted liquid becomes alive with millions of millions of deadly creatures, of which, it is said, there are sufficient in a single gallon, if judiciously distributed, to spread an epidemic throughout the world.

The chief difficulty in the way of the acceptance of the germ theory in relation to cholera is the apparent spontaneous generation of cholera in places where no cholera germs were known to exist. But a suggestion has been made which, if it should be justified by research, will encourage the hope that cholera may yet be brought as much under control as splenic fever or small-pox. M. Pasteur proved that it was possible to produce the poison germs which cause splenic fever in sheep of any degree of intensity. He was able to develop organisms identical in character, but deficient in deadliness, by which it was possible to inoculate sheep and so protect them against attacks of splenic fever. If M. Pasteur can do so much in the way of intensifying the malignancy of the poison germ of splenic fever, may not certain conditions be able to develop the comparatively innocent germ to be found in the evacuations of sufferers from diarrhea into the full-grown and deadly poison-germ which, when introduced into the human system, results in epidemic cholera? Without suggesting that every diarrhea germ continues within itself the potentiality of development into cholera, it is obvious that, if it were proved that under certain conditions the diarrhea germ could be so developed in intensity as to become possessed of the malignant character of the cholera germ, the germ theory would have come nearer supplying a good working hypothesis to explain cholera epidemics than any other yet propounded. In that case, while we should still be in the dark as to the cause of the sudden activity, and the equally sudden cessation of their activity, we should at least be on the right track, and in investigating the nature of the cholera germ we might hope to discover the laws which govern the great epidemic disease of modern times.

NOT ALWAYS WHAT THEY SEEM.

Only the leaf of a rosebud
That fell to the ball-room floor—
Fell from the tinted clusters
Of the big bouquet she wore.

Quickly he stooped and seized it:
"'Tis the leaf of a rose," said he,
"Tinted with summer's blushes,
And dearer than gold to me.

"Lovely and fragrant petal,
Some sweet summer-night—who knows?—
I may have a chance to tell her
I treasured the leaf of the rose."

But, when to his lips he pressed it,
He muttered, in accents wroth,
"The blamed thing is artificial,
And made out of cotton cloth!"

—*Somerville Journal.*

affirmed is, that the State, in con- on the corporation the right is the services rendered to the pub- expressly abdicating the power must be understood to have re- ll corporate grants are to be strued, and it must always be as- the State proposed to give noth- has not given in express terms, grantees have bargained for and express terms everything they A railroad charter, therefore, orizes the company to establish an express grant to a corpora- exclusive right to fix its own the subject, like all other cor- bjects to the implied condi- it shall not be abused. The the abuse of franchises by judicial proceeding e of the State; and it is con- cases of such outrageous exter- able injustice might occur as subject a corporation to this But the remedy, being severe, dicable in extreme cases only, however, in granting corporate power to amend or repeal at reserved, the control of the e deemed practically absolute. portance that the charter con- corporation the exclusive su- its own charges, for the Legis- any time revoke the grant or The corporators have as- the distinct understanding that by an act at will in their d have consented to assume all e power being exercised pre- contract is therefore violated broken when the State asserts

E CHOLERA.

heory Matter Still a Pus- to Medical Men.

Gazette.]—What cholera is no what it does is known only too re almost as many theories of nature as there have been epi- ew has yet been obtained as to which govern the diffusion of this disease. There is no hesis yet formulated that ac- the facts. That which ac- t of them is the theory of the ar of the nature of this germ ar himself confesses his total our of his skilled assistants atched to Egypt to study the ease; and it may be that they discovering in the physiolog- of the microbe, not only the tion of the hitherto incompre- ces of the cholera, but int as to its removal gory of the scourges of ly stated, the germ theory of olera attributes the disease to the organs of the body of an nute living being, capable of multiplication when once it nditions favorable to its de- ording to this view the dis- Tyndall, "may be defined as en the person smitten by it ganism, which multiplies at propriating his air and moist- g his tissues, or poisoning ompositions incident to its every drop of the rice-water cholera patient," said Dr. ds of vibrios have been de- e microscope." When that germ theory was in its in- minute organisms that were a drop of polluted water cope were described by the f vibrios; nor was it yet e were different species of as widely from each other from the earth worm. e under the microscope is y Prof. Tyndall:

microscope is crowded with wobbling slowly, others shoot- the microscopic field, they tether like a rain of minute pirouet and spin so quickly ution of the retinal impres- he little horny rod into a from the rod-like shape which ly and cause the organisms a—a term which covers or kinds.

virling rods, revolving with heel of fortune, and throw- es like its sparks, which rkling rods and the sources s these of one species or found in every drop of When the water is such- organic matter, the rate at e baffles the imagination. germ, says Mr. Dallinger, onditions generate more one hour than there are e planet. Fortunately for ense majority of these in- are perfectly harmless. wever, there are species, n appearance under the roscope from their inno- ll inflict torture and death rtals they enter. By an ranged serious of ingenious riments Mr. Pasteur had ny doubt established idemics that attack silk- heep are due to the rav- e organisms; and there strong presumption that e are due to the same othesis which more than ociety to the mysterious icious movements of the ar organisms only multi- re they find suitable con- water is pure, the house age distinctly acid, the dormant or expire. But water impregnated e they not only develop and what is more, the ed liquid becomes alive ons of deadly creatures, here are sufficient in a diciously distributed, throughout the world. n the way of the ac- theory in relation to it spontaneous genera- es where no cholera wn to exist. But been made which, stified by research. pe that cholera may ch under control as all-pox. M. Pasteur ssible to produce the ause splenic fever in of intensity. He was ems identical in char- deadliness, by which ulate sheep and so pro- ks of splenic fever. much in the way of gnacy of the poison ay not certain com- develop the com- germ to be uations of sufferers full-grown and dead- when introduced into ults in epidemic chol- sting that every diar- within itself the po- ent into cholera, it is re proved that under diarrhea germ could ciously as to become ant character of the a theory would have g a good working olera epidemics than aded. In that case, in the dark as to the tivity, and the equally ir activity, we should rack, and in investi- e cholera germ are the laws which gov- disease of modern

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MARINE NEWS.

Brain Freights Present a More Favorable Aspect Although Rates Remain Unchanged.

A Grain-Laden Canalboat Run Down by a Steam-Barge and Sunk—Other Marine Disasters.

Death of Capt. Harvey R. Preston—Erie Canal Blockaded by a Bridge—Dock-Laborers' Union.

Lake Freights and Charters.

As a result of the downward tendency of the grain market and consequent activity in the demand for vesselmen, freights assumed a more favorable aspect yesterday, although rates remain unchanged. There were but few vessels on the market, and not as much effort made to break rates as the day previous. Contrary to shippers' expectations there is now little or no indication of the carrying capacity being increased. In fact, the prospects are that a good many grain vessels now running between here and Buffalo will go into the Duluth trade. Telegrams were received here yesterday asking for room and offering better rates in proportion than Chicago shippers are willing to pay. There is also an active demand for vessels to carry grain from Duluth to Ogdensburg, and this is likely to take away a considerable amount of canal tonnage. A prominent shipper, who claims to be well posted on the wheat crop in Minnesota, estimates that the amount of wheat handled at Duluth this fall will reach 4,500,000 bushels, against 4,500,000 bushels last year. The prospects for good rates from Duluth this fall were never better than at present. This fact alone points to better rates here. With nearly 6,000,000 bushels of wheat in store at this port it can only be a question of a very short time before the Eastern demand will set it moving, and then vessels will not be half plentiful enough. It is worthy of note that out of the 850,000 bushels capacity chartered yesterday none of it was for Canadian shipment. Rates were on a basis of 4¼ cents for corn and 4¾ cents for wheat to Buffalo.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Propeller Boston, corn	55,000
Propeller Commodore, corn	60,000
Propeller Whitney, corn	45,000
Propeller A. A. Packer, corn	48,000
Propeller Waverly, corn	55,000
Schooner Waupaca, corn	30,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Annie Young, wheat	30,000
Total	363,000

A Grain-Laden Canalboat Sunk.

At about 6 o'clock last evening the canalboat Friendship, laden with corn, was run into by the steam-barge Marshal F. Butters and sunk. The canalboat was tied up to her dock at the foot of Maxwell street, and the Butters' came against her with considerable force, crushing her against the heavy stringers along the dock and knocking a good-sized hole in her side. She at once began to fill, and although an effort was made to save a portion of her cargo, but a small quantity was got out, as she sank in ten minutes after being struck. The loss on the cargo is estimated at about $4,000. The boat is worth about the same amount. Capt. Hinons, the sub-marine diver, will make an attempt to raise the sunken boat today. THE TRIBUNE has frequently called attention to the evil of running steam-barges and propellers up and down the river at too great a rate of speed. The ordinance restricts all steamcraft to three miles an hour, while many of them make double that time and appear to be utterly indifferent to the danger they are in of coming in collision with other craft. It is the duty of the Harbormasters to see that the law is regarded, and the city holds them responsible for its enactment.

Night Prowlers on the Docks.

Shortly after midnight yesterday a gang of dock-loafers boarded the lumber-laden schooner Ottawa, while she lay at the market, with the intention of stowing themselves away in the sails and thus obtain free lodging. The Captain had had previous experience with these pests, and the loafers found the toplifts made fast and were unable to lower the boom. In order to revenge themselves on the Captain for protecting his property from being made a common lodging-house, they ripped a slit in the foresail with a knife and stole about five fathoms of fourinch rope. There have been frequent complaints made by vessel Captains concerning the petty depredations made by these night prowlers, and that a stop will be put to them is evident if Capt. Buckley will have his men raid the docks and pull the ill-looking vagabonds who haunt them, he may succeed in breaking up the gang.

The Stevedores' Union.

The recently organized Dock Laborers' Union held a meeting at No. 300 South Clark street last night for the purpose of strengthening the organization and furthering its motives. There were about 175 stevedores present and fifty new members, most of whom were colored, were enrolled. President Powers, of the Seaman's Union, addressed the meeting and encouraged them in their undertaking, but urgently argued against making a strike.

A New Spar-Buoy.

A sixteen-foot red spar-buoy has been placed on a recently-discovered gravelly shoal, on which the steamer Japan grounded last June, near Gull Rock Lighthouse, Lake Superior, in twelve feet of water. Compass bearings: Gull Rock Lighthouse N. ¾ W., distance ¾ of a mile; southern end of Manitou Island, E ¾ N.

Nautical News Notes.

The schooner Sumatra, ashore at Marquette, is insured for $27,000.

The schooner South Haven was docked yesterday to stop a leak.

Capt. Merriman, of Port Huron, has the contract to raise the Prussia for $3,200.

The schooner Graham Brothers, which went ashore near Death's Door last week, has been released by the tug John Gregory and taken to Manitowoc for repairs.

Capt. Charles Roach yesterday sold his one-quarter interest in the tug J. H. Hackley to Capt. William Walsh for $1,300. A new master will be appointed today.

Dreyer Brothers have purchased the steambarge Ogontz from Woods, Perry & Co., of Cleveland. The price is said to be $60,000. The former owners will build a new steam-barge to take her place.

At Bay City lumber freights have advanced 25 cents per 1,000, four cargoes of charters being made from Bay City to Buffalo at $2, which is 50 cents above the old figure. This will necessarily advance Ohio rates to $1.75.

Insurance on coupled canalboats, whether moved by steam or horse power, has been raised because of the supposed danger of accidents at locks to boats of this class. This gives another reason for lengthening the locks.

The Albany *Argus* recently announced the death, Tuesday, in that city, of Capt. Elias P. Hall. In 1865, with Abe Sickles, also of Albany, Capt. Hale came to Buffalo, bought a tug, and began work on Lake Erie. He was shipwrecked, lost his all, and returned to Albany.

Capt. Merriman is running the work of raising the propeller Prussia. A tug and two schooners from Kingston have gone down to the scene of the work. They will be placed on each side of the craft. Chains will be put under the Prussia and she will be jacked up and pumped out.

As intimated in THE TRIBUNE, the sensational rumors regarding the schooner Arabia were without foundation. Her agents have received a telegram stating that she arrived at Collingwood Friday night, and after discharging her cargo went to St. Joseph's Island to load lumber.

Everything is in readiness for raising the sunken steamer George L. Dunbar at Bay City. All that is necessary is a heavy southwest wind, which would lower the water in the river so she can be pumped up without much difficulty. It is intended to take her machinery out and transform her into a tow barge to outer the lumber trade.

The way some mariners speak of Sand Beach is not very complimentary to Uncle Sam. They say that place is nothing but a boat-trap during a storm instead of a harbor. Some vessel-owners have instructed their Captains to turn around and return to St. Clair River in case of a storm and give Sand Beach the go-by.

Complaint is made by vesselmen of the treatment and condition of things at Prince Arthur's Landing, now Port Arthur. They report only eight feet six inches depth of water over the bar, and say vessels are lightered to nine feet, and then have to wait until the water rises to get over, and when taken up the river there is delay in unloading; that there are few men but many bosses to take out cargoes.

[Detroit Free *Press.*]—A well-known Captain writes from Cheboygan stating that the name of the place should be spelled "Robbers' Roost." He says they charged him $30 for towing his barge two miles. He had to pay laborers 40 cents per hour, and claims that when a stranger comes to port they charge him 50 cents. He also states that a Bay City mower will do considerably more work than the Cheboygan men.

For the purpose of furnishing the necessary facilities to vessels and rafts mooring alongside the Buffalo breakwater snubbing-posts have recently been placed at convenient intervals by the Government. Previous to the introduction of the snubbing-posts vessels and rafts attached themselves to the mooring rings or to the timbers of the breakwater, and thereby frequently injured the works to a serious extent.

Capt. Blanchard states that this barge Colorado is in good shape, comparatively speaking, on Crane's point, at Sand Beach. Her stern is on the beach and her bow in about four feet of water. Capt. Blanchard intends fitting out a wrecking expedition at once to proceed to her rescue. He will send the tug William Park, a steam pump and other apparatus as soon as he can get them together. The Colorado went ashore dragging her big anchor.

Death of Capt. Harvey R. Preston.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Harvey R. Preston died of pneumonia this afternoon, aged 42 years. He was born in Ferrisburg, Vermont, and in 1849 removed with his family to Mount Clemens, Mich. About three years later he began sailing on the lakes, first under Capt. Charles Hamilton, then under Capt. Monroe, Turner, and others. Later he engaged in the forwarding and insurance business on the Erie and Oswego Canals. Some four years ago he settled down in Buffalo and became identified with the lake and canal transportation business, for the last two years having been connected with the Agency Forwarding Lake Superior Line. He was twice married. His second wife survives him, also four children by his first wife, living in New York, and a mother and two brothers in Chicago. The interment will be at Mount Pleasant, Oswego County, N. Y.

Navigation Stopped on Erie Canal.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—This afternoon, as the boat John Maher, of Durhamville, heavily loaded with lumber, was approaching the lift-bridge on Hotel street, the lifting apparatus refused to work. The bridge-tenders hardly had time to escape when the boat struck the roadway and carried the entire structure in the canal. The pile of twisted iron and broken beams fills the canal to the water's surface, effectually blocking navigation. The locking of boats westward has been ordered stopped at Frankfort. The nine-mile level will be drawn off and work begun tomorrow to relieve the wreck. The Section Superintendent is unable to predict when navigation can be resumed. The bridge of the pattern was the first of its kind adopted on the Erie Canal.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Release the Sumatra.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Continental, tug Adams, and the large tugs Charles Kellogg and Goodman pulled on the Sumatra today with no further success than moving her four feet. Another attempt will be made when a couple of steam-barges can be secured.

The California Disabled at Alpena.

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The propeller California, bound for Chicago, came in port today disabled, and will not be able to leave before Monday or Tuesday. Clear and calm.

The Schooner Ogerman Stranded.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Schooner M. Ogerman, lumber-laden from Trenton to Oswego, ran on the bar west of the light-house yesterday, and still remains fast, all efforts to get her off having proved futile.

Rescue of the Steam-Barge Raynor.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The steam-barge William Raynor was dredged off this afternoon by the Wenona, after four days' hard work. She is now at this port for repairs.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Passed up—a. m.—Propellers Alaska, 10; Business, 10:25; Colorado, 1:15; Cornwall and consort, 2:15; tug Wilcox with American Union, J. S. Richards, F. M. Knapp, 3:10; Castle with Emma C. Hutchinson, Penoke, Southwest, 4:25; James Davidson with Nelson Bloom and Middlesex, 10:20; Arctic, 5; George L. Colwell and barges, 6:15; Jay Gould with Hazzard, 7; Jarvis Lord, 8:20; Avon, 8:50; Germania and barges, 10; Arabia, 10:20. Down—Propeller R. J. Hackett and consort, 10:40; Don M. Dickinson and barges, 11:40; R. Holland and barges, 1:25; Gordon Campbell, 2:15; tug A. J. Smith with Our Son, M. L. Higgie, Nassau, and Nellie Redington, 6:20; Clinton and barges, 8:45; Bay City and barges, 5:15; Montana, 6; Celtic, 8; Oceanica, 10; schooner Pandora, 10:20; tug Torrent and raft, 10; steamer Pearl, 10:50.

Passed up—p. m.—Propellers Progress, Parker with Bessie Herrick and Bavaria, 12:10; Star of Cleveland, 4; Oneota, Hecla and consort, 6:55. Down—Propellers Groking and barges, 10; Newbury, 5; Manistique and raft, 5:30. Wind south, light, and foggy.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Juniata, corn; Staruca, corn, flour, etc.; W. H. Barnum, corn; William Edwards, wheat; schooners M. W. Page, corn; Golden Age, corn; Niagara, corn. From Duluth—Propellers Nyack, flour, etc.; Badger State, wheat, flour, etc. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Portage, sundries; W. Blanchard, sundries; W. H. Barnum, coal; City of Rome, coal; D. Lenty, light. Coal freights were steady at former quotations. The steamer William Edwards and schooner M. W. Page were placed for Chicago at 60 cents. The big schooner Golden Age, which can be handled satisfactorily at but few docks, was taken for the same port, but at a shade less. The schooner William Shupe was chartered for Sandusky at 25 cents. Canal freights continued steady at 6¼ cents on wheat and 6 cents on corn to New York. The propeller Nebraska, which was sold some weeks ago under a judgment held by Mrs. Hamilton, for $5,500, subject to the mortgage held by Col. Bliss, of Cleveland, and a number of admiralty claims, was yesterday morning resold under foreclosure of the mortgage. It was announced that the claims against her amount to about $4,500. Very little interest was taken in the sale, and the only bidders present were A. E. Jones, representing Col. Bliss, and O Crisay. After a couple of bids had been made the propeller was struck down to Mr. Jones for $10,700, which is something more than the amount of the mortgage, with interest. It is understood that the boat was thus bought up under an arrangement made between Col. Bliss and Mrs. Hamilton, the same attorneys acting for both parties. This sale will give good title, it is said, and the amount involved, about $15,000, is less than half the value of the boat. The Nebraska will be placed in commission without delay. A. M. Barnum, of this port, has sold the steamer Agnes for the Marine City Steamboat Company to Cooley, La Vague & Co., of Duluth, for $8,000. She will be placed on the route between Duluth and Port Arthur. The steamer Cumberland and consort and schooner Niagara arrived from Chicago today with corn, and will go under orders to run back light. The steamer William Edwards and consorts Golden Age and M. W. Page, with over 200,000 bushels of corn from Chicago, arrived here at 11 o'clock tonight. The passage down required over nine days. The tow being delayed by heavy head winds on Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie. Their cargoes were all in good order, and that of the Golden Age contained over 43,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propellers Chicago, Portage, Blanchard, Walter Frost, merchandise, Chicago. Freights are firmer, in sympathy with Chicago, but the only charter reported was the schooner Lafrinelier, for wheat to Buffalo at 2 cents. The steamship Farwell ran into the breakwater here today and damaged it about $1,000. The steamer went on her way apparently injured.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Entered—Propeller Conemaugh, Chicago, grain; schooner Alleghany, grain, Chicago. Cleared—Propeller Lehigh, Chicago, merchandise.

Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers Jay Gould and schooner G. S. Hazard, Germania and barges. Down—Propellers Raleigh and consort and Frances Palms, Ira Chaffee and barges.

Passed up today—Propellers Avon, India, Jarvis Lord, Arabia, Progress, Lehigh, City of Concord, and schooners Owasco, Niagara, Columbia and consort, Kincardine and barge and schooner Josephine, Hecla and consort, Fred McBrier and barges, Joseph Paige, George B. Sloan, Monterey, Consuelo. Down—Propellers Oceanica, Celtic, Dominion, Montana, Gordon Campbell, R. J. Hackett and consort, Bennett and barges, Bay City and barges, McArthur and raft, Clinton and barges, schooners Ellen Spry, D. E. Bailey, David Vance, F. B. Gardner. Wind east, light and clear.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propeller Sanilac, lumber and shingles; barge T. H. Cahoon, lumber, Cleveland; scow F. X., lumber, Mount Clemens. The barge Keating, loaded with lumber, at anchorage since last Tuesday, will leave with steam-barge Ontonagon. In port—Steam-barge Ontonagon, barges Norway and W. L. Peck.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Departed—Schooner Board of Trade, propellers Ste. Marie, Fountain City, Idaho, steamer City of Mackinaw. Arrived—Schooner Van Valkenburg. Little or no progress has been made toward releasing the Pensaukee today. Northeast wind, light; weather pleasant.

Lake Superior.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Continental with Magnetic; tug Goodnow with Kate Winslow; schooner S. C. Ely; tug Charles Kellogg. Cleared—C. H. Green with Rosa Sonsmith, Nellie Mason, and Mattie C. Bell; tug Goodnow with Kate Winslow and John O'Neil. Passed up—Propeller Toledo. Passed down—Propellers St. Louis, St. Paul, and Peerless.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Manistee, barge Dodelson. Departed—Propeller Manistee, barge Superior, and schooner Sandusky.

L'ANSE, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Oregon and H. H. Tuttle; schooner B. F. Bruce and Mears.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—At a late hour last night the tug Hazermann started down the lake in search of the steam-barge Minnesota and consort, Massasoit, the machinery of the former being disabled when off Sheboygan. On account of the fog the tug was unable to find them and returned this afternoon. The Minnesota passed here this morning and the Monohansett took the Massasoit in two for Chicago. The steam-barge R. B. Ingersoll arrived from Waukegan today and went into dry-dock to repair her shoe. Her Captain denies the report that his vessel went ashore in a fog yesterday, but says she struck and broke her shoe while making Waukegan. The steam-barges Chauncey Hurlbut, Jim Sheriffs, J. N. Gliddon and consort, and G. H. Warmington, with coal, have arrived.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers R. Richards, Forest City, Smith Moore; schooners Young America, P. H. Locke, Florida, L. H. Brown, May Richards, H. C. Richards, Grace Murray. Sailed—Steamers Smith Moore, Forest City, R. Richards; schooners Grace Murray, H. C. Richards, May Richards, H. H. Brown, Florida, P. B. Locke. Wind southwest, light.

Canadian Ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner M. Copley, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Watertown, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Hoboken, Oswego to Chicago, coal. Down—Schooner E. Blake, Chicago to Prescott, corn; propeller Pacific, Toledo to Ogdensburg, general cargo; Europe, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Alma Munro, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Roanoke, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo; Tecumseh, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners Gutteford, Montreal to Chicago, salt; Hoboken, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Ocean, Montreal to St. Catharines, general cargo; Indian and barges, Kingston to Byng Inlet, light. Passed down—Europe, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Alma Munro, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Cleared—Schooner Oliver Mitchell, Chicago, coal.

BARNIA, Ont., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The propeller Celtic arrived from Chicago, general cargo, and departed for Montreal.

CAPE VINCENT, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Saginaw Valley, from Ogdensburg, passengers and freight and sailed for Chicago.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and departures for this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Cheboygan, Manistowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop M. Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Prop R. A. Packer, Milwaukee, light.
Prop C. J. Kershaw, Milwaukee, light.
Prop I. Pahlow, Sturgeon River, lumber.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop City of Tremont, Duluth, sundries.
Prop City of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop M. T. Botters, Ludington, lumber.
Prop W. G. Brittain, White Lake, lumber.
Prop George Brockway, Ludington, towing barge Kellogg, lumber.
Prop W. L. Wrung, Menoshia, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Alpena, railway ties.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Tom Maxwell, Escanaba, light.
Prop Warren, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. G. Masten, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. L. Boyce, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Levi Garant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lillie Carter, Kenosha, gravel.
Schr Grace M. Marinette, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. H. Hutchinson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Ludington, lumber.
Schr S. Sinaman, Ludington, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mott Desert, Kenosha, gravel.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary Ann, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, lumber.
Schr H. C. Potter, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Brooklyn, Thompson, light.
Schr Driver, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. Sands, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Planet, Kenosha, gravel.
Schr A. Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr Nunula, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Cora, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Silver Lake, lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Portage Lake, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Schr Brooklyn, Thompson, light.
Schr Driver, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. L. Boyce, Muskegon, light.
Schr Levi Garan, Muskegon, light.
Schr Tom Smith, South Haven, light.
Schr Maumee Valley, Kingston, 14,868 bu corn.
Prop City of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, light.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 5 cords stone.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, light.
Prop R. C. Britain, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Planet, Kenosha, light.
Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, White Lake, light.
Schr John Bean Jr., Muskegon, light.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, 54,550 bu corn and sundries.
Schr Mary Nau, White Lake, light.
Prop C. H. Cannon, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop C. J. Kershaw, Buffalo, 41,000 bu rye, 35,000 bu wheat.
Prop Arcanaut, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn.
Prop R. A. Packer, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn.
Prop Lewis Pahlow, Sturgeon Bay, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Schr H. C. Potter, Thompson, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, in grass-seed.
Schr A. Sherwood, Erie, 40,000 bu corn.
Schr J. Sands, Manistee, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Montague, 6 cords stone.
Schr Maine, Muskegon, light.
Schr Coral, Grand Haven, light.
Schr R. King, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, light.
Schr J. S. Taylor, Ludington, light.
Schr H. D. Moore, Manistee, light.
Schr Carrier, Frankfort, light.
Schr Willie Louitit, Manistee, light.
Schr Bessie Barnes, Escanaba, 10,000 feet siding.
Prop Wissahickon, Erie, 25,000 bu wheat, 15,000 bu corn.
Prop James Fisk Jr., Buffalo, 2,750 brls flour, 18,400 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop Maggie Marshall, Manistee, light.
Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, light.
Schr Ottawa, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, light.
Schr South Haven, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, light.

JOHN SOBIESKI.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your city columns of today I read an article entitled "A Common Nuisance," and alluding to the Polish procession of last Wednesday. The article contains, first, some remarks, expressed in a moderate manner, by the Superintendent of a street railroad, and some very practical suggestions as to how to prevent in the future any collision between public processions and the regular communication in the thoroughfares. Those gentlemanly remarks contrast strongly both in tenor and tone with a letter signed George A. Schufeldt that follows the same.

The writer of the letter has a remarkable choice of expression. He calls our procession "An idiotic folly, a piece of impudence, an iniquity, and a scandal, for which the Mayor and Chief of Police of Chicago ought to be reproved at once."

Although, being myself an ignorant foreigner, I am not able to cope with the riches of Mr. Schufeldt's native tongue, I will try to say a few words in reply, and I hope that you will not refuse me some space for their insertion, be it only to maintain your old principle, "*Audiatur et altera pars.*"

During the seven years of my stay in the United States I have often had the opportunity of witnessing public processions—sometimes of a partisan character, Republican and Democratic, sometimes labor or trades processions, sometimes merely National, Irish, Protestant, or Polish. I must confess that in my simplicity—or, as Mr. Schufeldt would call it, idiocy—I was always struck at the deference and sympathy paid by the American public to such displays of popular feeling. I admired very much how Americans submitted to accidental inconveniences, unavoidable on such occasions, although I learned by-and-by that they had received good lessons of fortbearance by the frequent delays and other inconveniences inflicted on them by private organizations—viz., railroad and telegraph corporations.

There is no question that a state of society resting entirely upon a broad basis of liberty common to all—to the poor workingman of Irish, Scandinavian, German, or Polish origin as to the great millionaires of Anglo-Saxon descent—might from time to time disturb individual comfort—delay, for instance, the hour of a dinner.

But there is a very easy remedy. Let those gentlemen who are of a dyspeptic temperament and who are shocked by the rare holidays of a hard-working population—let them follow our example. As we have emigrated from Europe to America to seek for freedom, let them in their turn leave America and transplant their homes to Europe, and, for choice, to Prussia and Russia, where they will find a model street organization, an all-powerful policeman on the corner of every street, and where they will be free from every public parade, unless it be the triumphal march of the soldiers of Wilhelm or Alexander.

Mr. George A. Schufeldt tells us that he does not intend to disparage the memory of John Sobieski. He is altogether too condescendent. Let him do so by all means. The memory of the hero of Vienna can stand all such efforts on the part of Mr. Schufeldt. He adds further that there was nothing remarkable in the deed celebrated by us, nothing but the slight circumstance that Sobieski drove the Turks from Europe. Let me at first thank Mr. Schufeldt for this last concession. It is larger one than has ever been claimed by any admirer of the Polish King. He did not drive the Turks from Europe—they are still there. He merely drove them back to Turkey and annihilated their military power. If there was any merit in it—if Sobieski rendered any service to humanity and civilization in preventing the crescent to overpower Europe—is a question which depends entirely upon individual appreciation. It might have been more to the taste of the writer of the letter if Vienna and Berlin were today in the hands of the Turks, if harems were installed in the place of Christian homes, and if the peaceable Burgers of Germany were treated like the Christian Rajahs in Turkey. Mr. Schufeldt asks what has America in common with such an event? I suppose nothing, at least nothing else but the general interest that she feels in matters concerning the civilization of the world. What has America in common with Poland, is another puzzle for Mr. Schufeldt. My answer is that the tie is very slight, indeed, one that might seem idiotic to him, as it consists only in the grateful memory of some of Poland's bravest sons, who shed their blood for the independence of America—or possibly, also, in the respect and sympathy which the Nation that is nowadays the standard bearer of public liberties cannot help feeling for an ancient champion of liberal institutions. That this sympathy is always alive one might have ascertained from the hearty words of encouragement and the material aid lent by America to the Poles during our last insurrection, and this in a moment when the life of the great Republic itself was endangered by a bitter internecine war. Had Mr. Schufeldt carefully read the public papers, had he lowered so far his dignity as to assist at our meeting the 19th inst., he would have seen, very likely to his disgust, with what general unanimity the American, and especially the Chicago press, paid its tribute to the glorious past of Poland; he might have heard explained in the eloquent words of Gov. Hamilton, of Messrs. Hynes and Finerty, the reasons of that sympathy and the nature of the ties that have formed it much better than I can express myself.

CHARLES BOZENTA CHLAPOWSKI.

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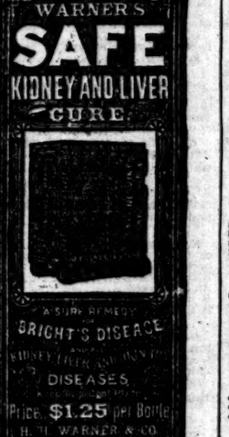

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A REWARD
of $555 CASH, 1,000 Imported Novelty Pocket Knives and 5,000 pounds of the Great
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CHEWING TOBACCO
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EVERY CONSUMER saving over 30 tags will be REWARDED. $100 to 1st, $90 to 2d, $80 to 3d, $70 to 4th, $60 to 5th, $50 to 6th, $40 to 7th, $30 to 8th, $20 to 9th, $10 to 10th, $5 to 11th. 1,000 Pocket Knives worth $1 each, and 5,000 pounds ZOO-ZOO Plug Tobacco, to be given in rotation, the largest number of tags returned will receive the first reward, $100 Cash, second highest, $90, and so on down to a lot, plug of ZOO-ZOO tobacco. These Christmas and New Year rewards will be distributed between December 25th and January 1st. Chew this delightful tobacco, the best ever made. Save the tags and send them by mail, between December 15th and 25th, to the
WILSON & McCALLAY TOBACCO CO.
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Cut address out and paste on Envelope.
This is THE FINEST POUND PLUG EVER MADE.
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WILL POSITIVELY CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE.
Pains in the Back, Hips, Head, or Limbs, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Disease of Kidneys, Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Lost Manhood, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Hernia or Rupture, Impotency, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Ague, Lost Vitality, Female Weakness.

This new scientific Electric Belt is acknowledged by the leading scientists of New York as the greatest triumph of all electric inventions. Its merits sweep the continent from ocean to ocean, and is the only one in America that sends the Electricity and Magnetism through the body, curing diseases when all else fails.

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So-called Electric and Magnetic Belts, Shields, and Appliances that are being foisted on the public as they possess no power and cannot be operated by the patient.

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DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of W. P. McLAREN & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent.
Chicago, Sept. 14, 1883.

SS
FOR THE BLOOD.

Swift's Specific has been the means of bringing health and happiness to thousands who were pronounced incurable of Blood and Skin Diseases.

HEA

CROP NEWS.

Condition and Prospective Yield of Corn in Iowa—Frost Damage.

No Serious Injury to the Growing Crop in Dakota—Wheat Yield Immense.

The Product in Kansas Will Exceed the Most Sanguine Estimates Heretofore Made.

Confirmation of the Reported Severe Loss by Frost in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois.

IOWA.

CORN—ACREAGE AND CONDITION.

KROKUK, Ia., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The following reports as to the condition and frost damage to corn have been received at this point:

Emmet County—The increase in corn acreage compared with last year is about 10 per cent, with a fair average stand, and gave promise of a full crop until the nights of the 7th and 8th, when we were visited with severe frost (ice formed quite thick), blasting all our hopes of a corn crop this season. From personal observation a few days ago we were of the opinion that it would require from two to three weeks to place corn beyond the reach of damage by frost.

Johnson County—The acreage of corn as compared with average years is 110 per cent. Much of the corn is too green to mature and make merchantable corn. Cannot put the yield of sound corn higher than twenty bushels per acre. At least two weeks of good weather is needed to mature the crop. We had quite a frost on the morning of the 9th, not enough to materially affect the corn, except on low lands. There the blades were killed, which will retard the ripening. Corn planted with home-grown seed is far the best; that planted with Kansas and Nebraska seed still very green and maturing slowly.

Boone County—The acreage of corn will aggregate about 45,000 acres, a slight gain on last year. The crop is rather backward for the time of the year. There will be a large yield if frost should keep off for fifteen or twenty days. One-half would be fair in ten days. Many pieces planted from imported seed would not mature before the 1st of October. We had a fair stand. The crop will average fifty bushels per acre. Light frost the night of the 8th did no more than scorch the tips of blades. There is great interest in the corn crop, which is in jeopardy every hour until it is past damage by frost. The farmers in this region depend largely on that crop.

Monroe County—Acreage as compared with last year is fully 10 per cent greater. Present condition good. The dry weather will probably injure the late planting. If not injured by frost or unfavorable weather the yield will reach twenty-five bushels per acre. Two weeks of favorable weather will place the crop out of danger of frost.

Madison County—Acreage 75 per cent. Heavy frost of the 8th killed all the corn on low land. Fifteen days required for the corn on the uplands to mature.

O'Brien County—Acreage an eighth larger than in 1882; condition poor; probable yield of sound corn twenty-five bushels per acre. The spring was backward; the month of August cool and wet, which continued the growth beyond the limits of its proper time, the consequence being a large growth, but late in maturing. In the third place an extremely early frost the night of the 5th of September, an unknown occurrence since the settlement of Northwestern Iowa, injured the crop; the consequence is not more than half of the corn will mature, which it would had there been no frost until the 1st of October.

Jasper County—Acreage of corn as compared with 1882 is 105 per cent, against 100 per cent last year, 5 per cent increase; condition as compared with last year, 90 per cent, against 100 per cent; probable yield, if not injured by frost, an average of thirty-five bushels per acre; time required to ripen, about two weeks. The corn will, under favorable circumstances for the next two weeks, be of good sound quality. The ears will not be fully developed at the point owing to dry weather, yet the yield will be as above if the next two weeks prove favorable.

Jones County—Acreage as compared with last year about the same on all low or bottom land; the blades badly frost-bitten on the morning of the 9th; four weeks will be required to fully ripen what remains uninjured by frost; the crop cannot be over half at best; there was a great deal of Kansas and Nebraska seed planted and that is late, with small ears close to the stalk and high up; ground very dry.

Floyd County—A hard frost the night of the 7th and 8th more severe than preceding night has fired the corn crop for this year.

The acreage as compared with last year was an increase of at least 25 per cent. It is estimated that at least one-fifth of the acreage was Nebraska seed and would have required two months yet to ripen. Corn from native seed stood well and was heavily eared, so that more than 50 per cent of the crop matured that frost kept off two weeks longer probably fifty-eight bushels per acre.

Present condition—dead. Not one field in twenty I saw but was beginning to dent. Do not think there will be any at for market. Farmers discouraged.

Chickasaw County—Acreage of corn compared with 1882, 105 per cent; condition compared with former years, about 70 per cent, and the probable yield, if fully matured, thirty-five bushels per acre. It will require the whole month of September to fully mature the crop so as to place it beyond damage by frost. The morning of the 8th and 9th quite a heavy frost singed the corn blades very much, but still hope to have another good pleasant weather to bring it mature at least a portion of the crop. An inspection of one field of corn—and it will average with most fields in section—revealed the fact that not a single ear was too hard to roast, and there were plenty of ears that were only fit to boil for table use.

The season of 1883 has been remarkable for cold temperature—too cool for corn, and yet the crop has made a rapid growth, and if could have about three weeks of dry and warm weather would have a fair crop of corn. Crop will not turn out 35 per cent of an ordinary year, as have never known frost to hold off as late as will be necessary to put corn beyond injury by it.

Carroll County—The average of corn in this county is 10 per cent greater than last year; probable average yield forty bushels. About half the crop is in days, late and will require till the 25th of September to put the sound corn; the other half will require till the 10th of October, the difference being due to seed planted, which came from Nebraska and Kansas, 5 per cent of which did not ripen here at all this season. Slight frosts on the 7th and 8th, but the extent of the injury to the crop is not fully known by your correspondent.

Story County—The acreage of corn in this county as compared with last year is fully 10 per cent greater. As regards present condition the corn raised from home seed will average three-quarters of a stand and is doing finely. Will be out of the way of frost in from ten to fifteen days. Corn from Nebraska and Kansas seed will require fully three weeks, and a few pieces fire weeks. There was a light frost on the nights of the 7th and 8th, but it did no damage to corn. If corn ripens without damage by frost the average yield will be about thirty-five bushels per acre. Know of 300 acres of corn from Kansas seed where it would be impossible to find one acre far enough advanced for roasting ears. As a general thing corn from Nebraska seed is from a week to ten days in advance of Kansas seed. Farmers make a great mistake in getting their seed corn from Kansas and Nebraska.

Audubon County—Average double that of last year. Present condition promises large crop. Yield per acre fifty bushels; ears large and well filled. Time required to perfect the crop four-teen days; Kansas seed two weeks behind native corn. Frost on low lands the 7th, 8th, and 9th; high land untouched; no cause of alarm thus far; predict usual full Iowa yield for Western Iowa.

Palo Alto County—Average of corn 10 per cent of an increase over last year; condition good. Time required to mature crop two weeks. If frost holds off until the 25th the yield will be an average of forty bushels per acre. If frost should come immediately, about twenty-seven bushels per acre.

Clarke County—Fifteen per cent of an increase in acreage over 1882. Ripening uneven. Three weeks good weather required for a yield of twenty-three bushels per acre; four weeks would yield of twenty-eight bushels per acre. Will undoubtedly be lots of soft corn, and sound reasonably good. All taken into consideration, some better prospect than this time last year.

In the counties south and west from here prospect is much worse than here, while northwest of here it is better.

Des Moines County—Acreage as compared with last year decreased 10 per cent; condition, backward; yield, twenty bushels per acre. Three weeks of warm weather needed to mature crop. Ground is in bad condition owing to the unfavorable season. Corn is weedy. Do not think a rain would be of any benefit, as it would only keep corn growing, and thus endanger it by frost.

Adams County—Prospects for corn are very poor. There was fully 20 per cent more planted than in 1882. Corn is very backward and late and is not ripening up well at all. There is but little that is too hard for roasting ears yet. There have been some that wanted to gather seed, but found it too green and soft, and it will not make twenty bushels to the acre on an average; think four weeks at least needed to get to the ripening and through. May and June so wet in the spring and through May and June so that people could not work it, and then it turned very dry and baked the ground too hard, and the consequence is a weedy corn and light crop. There will be hundreds of acres that will not have a bushel of corn on them.

Buena Vista County—Acreage shows an increase of 10 per cent over last year. Corn is very late and very uneven, and already damaged by frost. About one-half the blades are dried up, but balance and stalks are green yet. How the crop will mature after being damaged that much am at a loss to know what opinion to express; it may be almost a total failure, or it may make something of a crop. Half a crop is all we can expect in any event, say about twenty bushels per acre. As most of the corn planted here was imported seed, have all kinds of corn, and unfortunately a good deal of Kansas and Nebraska seed was planted, which has made a tremendous growth of stalk which has yet scarcely any ears on, and would require till the last of October to mature. The early corn would have matured about the last of the present month, but as above stated, it is already damaged by frost. The season has been in many respects a peculiar one, seemingly not adapted to growing a large crop of corn. Although there is a large growth of stalk it does not ear out and fill as it should, which I think is caused by the cold nights we have had. Have had plenty of rain all summer, so cannot complain of dry weather as they do in some places.

Hamilton County—The acreage of Hamilton County as compared with last year will show an increase of 10 per cent.

The condition is somewhat precarious on account of the sharp white or hoar frost of the 7th and 8th inst. Most of the blades are killed along water courses and low ground. The probable yield will be forty bushels per acre.

The damage on the upland will be light if the weather is fair for a week or ten days.

Our county suffered serious damage from defective seed last spring, much of it being imported from Kansas and Nebraska.

We hope that the condition of the corn crop may be more favorable at the end of the next ten days.

Ida County—An increase acreage of 20 per cent over last year. Condition fair, with a probable yield of thirty bushels per acre. Time required to mature crop two weeks. Ground in good condition.

Wayne County—An increased acreage of 10 per cent over last year. Condition 20 per cent better, and will probably yield about thirty bushels per acre. About thirty days needed to place crop beyond danger from frost. Oats have yielded about thirty-five bushels per acre, and are of extra quality. Most of the oats was much better, but some poor pieces on flat ground cuts down the average. Many pieces went from fifty to sixty bushels per acre.

Greene County—Acreage compared with last year shows an increase of 15 per cent. Present condition of corn crop not very good; 60 per cent is a high figure an afraid. One-half the corn planted is from seed from Kansas seed. It will require three weeks of good corn weather to make our native corn a full crop and six weeks for Kansas corn. We have already had our native corn half a crop, it cuts our yield per acre to thirty-five bushels. Perhaps all of the corn in this county is not injured like it is in this section. There is some Nebraska corn planted in this county that bids fair for half a crop. I have ten acres of Kansas corn as good as any in the county, and I know that it will never set ripe in this country. The stalks will average fourteen feet high and the ear nine feet from the ground. I have been through several fields of Kansas corn, and the best ears I could find were not fairly dented as yet. Most of the farmers that have Kansas corn are intending to cut it and stack it up, and some have commenced putting it off and feeding it right out to their stock.

MADISON COUNTY.

WINTERSET, Ia., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The damage to the corn crop in this region is from 20 to 25 per cent. The corn on all bottoms and on all sloughs and all wet lands is killed. On southern slopes and some of the uplands badly damaged. On most of the uplands it is unharmed. The oat crop is thrashing in some townships thirty and in others forty bushels per acre.

POLK COUNTY.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—During the last two days I have been traveling by carriage and rail in Jackson, Clinton, Scott, and Muscatine Counties. Everywhere the corn seems to be in about the same condition. On low land leaves are all dead and corn damaged. On high land corn is still green and doing finely these nice, warm days. Set Iowa down for three-fourths of a crop.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

DAKOTA.

YANKTON, Dak., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The cold snap the latter part of last week was a decided setback for corn. The outlook at that time for Southeastern Dakota, Northeastern Nebraska, and Northwestern Iowa—in which section the climatic characteristics are about the same—was that one-half the corn was fully out of danger. Generally this one-half will yield much above an average crop. In some sections, particularly in the southern counties of Dakota, the yield from this proportion will be unusually large. A large part of the other half is very late, the planting in some cases having been delayed by the wet weather until about the middle of June. The greater part of the corn would have been out of danger by the 20th had it not been for the frost of last week. As it is, the damage is considerable, though this section of Dakota will suffer little. Upon the river bottoms corn was badly nipped, though some places thus situated seem to have escaped. On the uplands no damage has resulted. As the weather has set in warm again, it is hoped the most of the grain will fully ripen. In the matter of small grain the yield has proven most bountiful all through Dakota. In what two months ago were considered the most unfavorable localities a good yield has been obtained, while in many of the most favorable places thirty-five and forty bushels of wheat have been thrashed from the acre.

ILLINOIS.

WINNEBAGO, OGLE, LEE, AND DE KALB.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Having just returned from a tour through Rock County, Wisconsin, Winnebago, Ogle, Lee, De Kalb, and Kane Counties, in this State, I found by caretul observation that all the corn on low lands was killed by the frosts on the 9th and 10th inst. On high lands it is still green. A large per cent of the corn in the valley of Rock River is killed. Also on the flat lands in De Kalb County. But in Kane County, on the rolling prairie, it has escaped the frost. But very little of the corn is hard. A large per cent of it is just in the milk, especially the Nebraska corn. We see no possibility of this corn getting ripe. It should be cut up for fodder. A hard frost, freezing the cob, would make it worthless.

PERRY COUNTY.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The recent frosts did not injure the crops in this section. The continued drouth is causing complaint among the farmers in this section that they cannot get their wheat-ground in proper condition to plant the coming crop. Rain is much needed for fall pasturage and to supply stock with water. The crop of wheat to be sown this fall in this county will, in our opinion, fall from 5 to 10 per cent below the crop sown last season. Late corn has been injured by the drouth. The crop will not be as good as last year.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

HENRY, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Sufficient time has now elapsed to form an opinion on the damage by the frosts in the early part of the week to the corn. From the best information obtainable it is very slight in this section. About 10 per cent of the corn would have yielded no part. If the frost had held off until November. Another 15 per cent on the low grounds was frosted sufficiently to make the grain loose on the cob, and very light. The remainder of the crop is doing well, and with the present probabilities in favor of a few days more of good ripening weather will yield twenty-five to thirty bushels of merchantable corn. The prudent farmers are gathering their seed, as many of the fields are just right for seed.

LOGAN COUNTY.

LINCOLN, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—There were light frosts here the first of the week, but did no noticeable damage to the corn crop. The last few days have been very warm here, and corn is maturing rapidly. Most of the farmers are now satisfied what their crop is going to be, as much of it is out of the way of frost, and near all of it will be safe with another week of weather like that of the last, and within the next two weeks the grain-dealers will be making contracts with the farmers for their corn.

DE KALB COUNTY.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The hot sun of the last two days has revealed the fact that the frost was a serious matter. Many farmers who on Monday and Tuesday said their corn was not touched now say it is nearly ruined. Corn on all low ground has turned white, and on all upland where there is any depression. C. W. Marsh, of the Marsh-Whitney Binder Manufacturing Company, who has an extensive correspondence in several States, says that it is the greatest calamity that has befallen the country since the great frost of 1859.

BUREAU COUNTY.

BUREAU, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The frosts of the fore part of this week give a bad appearance to many cornfields. Those on high land were the most seriously affected. Fields on the river bottoms were saved by the presence of a heavy fog each morning. The yield will be materially lessened throughout the county.

COLES COUNTY.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The weather for the week has been warm and dry, being favorable for the corn, which is maturing rapidly. The recent frost has done no damage. In ten days more the bulk of the crop will be out of the way of any frost that can come. Over half the wheat is in, and in good shape. Very little grain is coming to market.

HOW AN EARLY FROST "BENEFITS."

ONARGA, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Very seldom lately have I been tempted to write for the papers but, upon looking over your reports lately in regard to the frost, I have noticed in several instances reports to the effect that the frost has been a benefit. Now, my observation has been that a frost, however light, will injure corn, provided the corn is not entirely ripe. Although the corn may make good merchantable corn, still it does not weigh with corn that has ripened without frost. Many of our farmers have reported that they considered the frost a benefit, but now, upon observation after a few days' hot weather, we find that the corn is already shrinking and that even in places where the frost did the least damage the corn will be very light and shrunken. Last fall corn was farther advanced than this; frost came two weeks later, and yet in Northern Illinois there was hardly a bunch of corn but what showed the effect of that frost. Farmers as a class are riven to hugging delusions, but that an early frost is a benefit to their green corn is as great a delusion as they ever hugged. F. KILPATRICK.

WISCONSIN.

WEATHER, YIELD, AND MOVEMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The cold, frosty weather with which last week closed throughout the State gave way this week to clear, warmer weather, and the week closed with no rain; indeed, there is some complaint that the lack of rain delays fall plowing, as the ground is so dry that it cannot be worked to advantage. The weather, however, has been all that could be desired for thrashing small grain, and this work has been carried on vigorously throughout the State. All accounts continue to confirm the estimates of the excellent spring-wheat yield as one of the best raised for a number of years. Receipts of wheat in Milwaukee have shown some improvement during this week, but are not so large as the good crop of spring wheat and the fine weather would seem to warrant at this season of the year. The delay in free deliveries by producers appears to be owing to the fact that the steady dry weather induces farmers to devote their time and attention to work in the fields—especially the thrashing of grain—and a better supply is expected at an early day. In connection with the reported comparatively large receipts of wheat at other primary markets, it is claimed by dealers here that allowance should be made for duplications at Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. All things considered, the movement of winter wheat is very much larger than has been anticipated for this season in view of the light crop—the figures first given by THE TRIBUNE correspondent early in the summer, representing the probable crop, being now unquestioned even by the most sanguine bear.

Receipts of corn in the market have continued small during the week, though fairly large at interior points. During the last few days there has been a tendency to a still further falling off in supplies, largely owing to the recent frosts and their effects on the general corn crop of the country.

The movement of oats here is light. As in the case of corn, there is a tendency to a falling off in the supplies—and from practically the same cause, as the condition and prospects of the crop invitably to cut off the market and movement of oats. This will be especially the case in this State this year, where the corn crop has been almost entirely ruined, and where, as a consequence, oats will be used much more largely than would have been the case otherwise—especially among the farmers themselves.

The week has been marked by something of an increase in the movement of barley at this point; but not so great as had been expected; and the movement in the State is still far from being active. Receivers here claim that a large proportion of Wisconsin barley is now passing directly through to Chicago, owing to the fact that so much of it grades No. 2 in the latter market, whereas it would only grade No. 3 in Milwaukee.

Receipts of rye have continued to be disappointing during the week, and the supply is not equal to the demand. The light movement thus far this fall is not easily accounted for, but is probably owing in part to the dissatisfaction of farmers with the low range of prices, as there is no complaint that the crop is not a fairly large one.

INDIANA.

CARROLL COUNTY.

DELPHI, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Three heavy frosts fell here during the first of this week, and sufficient time has now elapsed to admit of an accurate estimate of the damage done. The best of the corn is more or less injured, and the poorest is almost a total loss. The Kansas corn in particular is nearly all killed. The drouth continues, and hence the crop has made about all it will. The frost was a calamity to the county, creating almost a panic in local trade. Even the corn that ripens will be very light weight.

WARRICK COUNTY.

BOONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—While the frost has not yet killed this section of the State, still the crops are in a critical condition. With the exception of a local shower last Saturday, no rain has fallen since the middle of last month, and the corn and tobacco are suffering greatly for water. Wheat-sowing is delayed, the ground being entirely too dry and hard to admit of plowing, and there being no prospects for immediate rain there are grave apprehensions that the seeding will be delayed until too late for a full crop. Potatoes are panning out as expected, there being an average crop. What few vegetables there are in the ground are dried and burned past redemption should rain fall within twelve hours. Farmers are discouraged.

MICHIGAN.

ALLEGAN AND OTTAWA COUNTIES.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—In order to fully know the damage by the frost of Saturday and Sunday nights your correspondent took a drive of twenty-five to thirty miles throughout Allegan and Ottawa Counties and interviewed a number of prominent farmers, who report that they have no remembrance of such a hard year on the farmers around here. First, continued rains in the spring and early part of the summer; next, a long-continued drouth, winding up with the two killing frosts. The first frost damaged the leaves of the corn and grape-vines, and the second finished it up almost entirely. Most of them estimated the corn crop to be one-third to one-half of what it promised last week. Only one in the Township of Overisel reported his corn so nearly ripe that it escaped damage. A large fruit-grower west of this city reports the loss of several tons of grapes.

MISSOURI.

NO CHOP INJURY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Reports received on 'Change today from Central and Northern Missouri report the farmers confident of securing a rich corn harvest. Merchants believe that the last week of October will see new corn here, as that grain has already well matured, and in many places farmers are beginning the work of putting it into shocks. The tobacco crop promises as well, and was not injured in the least by the recent frost.

OHIO.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

WAPAKONETA, O., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Sufficient time has elapsed since the heavy frosts of the early part of the week to disclose the extensive character of the damage to the corn crop. At least one-third of the crop in Auglaize County was so immature that it will be utterly worthless. The greater part of the remainder is more or less injured. The late vegetables were ruined.

THE TURF.

At the Wisconsin State Fair Monroe Chief Wins in Straight Heats.

Close of the Tri-State Fair Races at Toledo—The Louisville Meeting.

Howard Jay, Zoa B., Director, and Kittie Patchen the Winners at Narragansett Park.

Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—After two days' rain the weather cleared sufficiently for the second day's events in the Grand Circuit to be trotted today. The attendance was quite large, probably 3,500. The pool-selling was spirited and the time fast, considering the heavy condition of the track.

The unfinished 2:24 class was first called, and Howard Jay, the winner of the fifth heat Monday, slipped in and very prettily took two heats and the race.

SUMMARY.

NARRAGANSETT PARK, CRANSTON, Sept. 11 and 14.—Purse of $1,500, divided, for horses of the 2:24 class, mile heats, best three in five, to harness:

B. H. Throop, of Scranton, enters					
r. m. Howard Jay	5	5	4	2	1 1
J. Newland, of Cleveland, enters					
b. m. Louise	1	1	2	3	2 2
O. W. Campbell, of Texas, enters					
b. g. Sleepy Joe	4	3	1	1	3 3
W. H. Saunders, of Clyde, enters b. g. Index	2	2	5	5	5 dr
J. J. Bowen, of Boston, enters					
g. g. Don	3	4	3	4	4 dr

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	37	1:11¼	2:22¼
Second	37	1:11¾	2:23¼
Third	37	1:11¾	2:23¾
Fourth	36	1:11	2:22
Fifth	37	1:11	2:22
Sixth	34	1:09	2:22
Seventh	34¼	1:09¼	2:21¾

The 2:40 class had only three starters, and was a walkover for Zoe B., who sold $25 to $5 before the race.

SUMMARY.

NARRAGANSETT PARK, R. I., Sept. 14.—Purse of $1,500, divided, for horses of the 2:40 class, mile heats, best three in five in harness:

J. B. McCarthy, of Indiana, enters b. m. Zoe B.	1	1	1
W. Sargent, of New York, enters b. m. Pearl	3	2	2
J. Golden, of Medford, enters g. g. Glamis	2	3	3

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	35¾	1:11½	2:25¾
Second	37	1:11¾	2:25¼
Third	37	1:13	2:27

The great event of the day, if not of the meeting, was the 2:20 race, in which there were seven fast starters. Director sold a large favorit, with Wilson second choice. The latter crossed the line ahead in the first heat, but was set back for running, and the heat given to Forrest Patchen, who had sold for $1 in a pool of $150. Director then warmed up to his work, and trotted the next three heats with out a skip, winning all three. The third was almost a dead heat between Director and Phyllis. Director's action was the most graceful and perfect of anything ever seen here.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY AND TRACK.—Purse of $5,000 for 2:20 horses, heats three in five to harness:

John Goldsmith, of California, enters					
blk. h. Director	4	1	1	1	
T. D. Marsh, of Boston, enters br. g. Forrest Patchen	1	3	4	3	
G. W. Saunders, of Cleveland, enters ch. m. Clemmie G	2	2	3	5	
Charles Wagner, of Ontario, enters br. m. Phyllis	3	4	2	2	
Dr. Mace, of New York, enters ch. g. Josephus	6	7	7	4	
Gus Glidden, of Chicago, enters b. g. Wilson	7	5	5	7	
L. H. Brome, of Jersey City, enters ch. g. Modoc	5	6	6	6	

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	35	1:08¼	2:19¼
Second	32	1:06	2:19¾
Third	35½	1:08½	2:19¾
Fourth	35	1:08¾	2:20

The 2:33 race was an easy one for Kitty Patchen for two heats, but on the third Onward, with a new driver behind him, pushed the mare to the wire in 2:23¼, but although Kitty was certainly a neck ahead the judges called it a dead heat, and the race was postponed until today.

SUMMARY.

NARRAGANSETT PARK, R. I., Sept. 14.—Purse of $1,500, divided, for horses of the 2:33 class, best three in five in harness:

Kitty Patchen	1	1	0
Br. g. Onward	2	2	0
B. m. Nettie H	3	4	3
B. g. Commissioner	4	3	4

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	35½	1:10¼	2:23½
Second	35¾	1:11	2:23
Third	35½	1:10	2:23¼

The races will be continued tomorrow and Monday.

Tri-State Fair Races.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 14.—To-day was the last of the Tri-State Fair meeting.

In the first race, 2:25 class, trotting, purse $400, three started. Burns sold favorit in the pools.

SUMMARY.

Lady Brownell	3	1	2	1 1
Ina G	1	3	3	2 2
Burns	2	2	1	3 3

Time—2:32; 2:34; 2:42; 2:35; 2:35.

In the second race, 2:35, pacing, purse $400, three started. Gray Bennie was the favorit.

SUMMARY.

Gray Bennie	1 1 1
Golden Prince	2 2 2
Tippecanoe	3 dis.

Time—2:30¾; 2:33¼; 2:35.

Pools on this race were declared off.

The running race, mile heats, purse $150, was won by Frank Harper, who took second and third heats in 1:52 and 1:53. Tom Boston took the first heat in 1:52.

Prospects of the Louisville Meeting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Spirit of the Times* says: "Louisville will the 24th swing wide her gates to inaugurate a carnival of racing which will last throughout the three weeks following. During the last season Col. Clark visited the East and completed arrangements with owners of racing-stables whereby he will have the presence of most of the best race-horses in the country, and the large number of stakes offered by the club will give owners something worth running for. The meeting will probably be the grandest ever held at Louisville and will attract visitors from every section of the Union.

Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, L. I., Sept. 14.—Today's races resulted as follows:

Mile—Barnum won, Exeter second, Lillie Dale third; time, 1:48.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Ghost won, Granit second, Ligan third; time, 1:34¾. Mutuals paid $104.

Mile and an eighth—Ida B. won; Gov. Hampton second, Blush Rose third; time, 2:02¾.

Mile—Barney Aaron won easily, Rena B second, Harriet third; time, 1:46¾.

Steeplechase, about a mile and three-quarters—Bally won, Tonawanda second, Periwinkle third; time, 3:47.

Three-quarters of a mile—King Fan won, Fellowplay second, Princess third; time, 1:18¾.

Racing at the Wisconsin State Fair.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—At the State Fair this afternoon Monroe Chief, entered and driven by Budd Doble, of Chicago, won three straight heats in the free-for-all race, making the first in 2:33¾, the second in 2:28, and the third in 2:25½. Black Cloud, entered and driven by Peter V. Johnson, of Chicago, took second money, and Foxie V., owned by David Johnson, of Jefferson, third. The race between Monroe Chief and Black Cloud was extremely close and exciting in each heat. The track is shaped like the letter B, and consequently slow horsemen calculate that it is eight or ten seconds slower than an oblong track. About 6,000 spectators were in attendance.

West Virginia Fair Races.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 14.—At the State Fair races this afternoon the 2:26 trot of Thursday was finished and won by Neva in 2:34. Neva had a walk-over, and finished amid derisive cheers. The judges announced that John Ogden, Rolla's driver, was fined $100 and expelled from the association and that all pools and bets were declared off. The announcement was received with cheers.

At Crawfordsville, Ind.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The gate receipts show that over 15,000 people were present today to witness the fourth day's races of the Montgomery County Union Agricultural Society.

Two-forty-two trot, purse $200:

W. B	1	1	1
Bessie W	3	4	2
Owner's horse	4	3	3
Yellow Jacket	2	2	dr

Time—2:45¼; 2:45; 2:45¼.

Two-forty pace, purse $100:

Billy C	1	1	1
Billy F	2	2	2
Little Gem	3	3	3
Allie F	4	4	4

Time—2:45¼; 2:36; 2:40.

Running purse, $100:

Lady Crossley	1	1	1
Boston	2	2	2
Bell Springfield	3	3	3
Bob	4	4	dr

Time—51; 53.

The first heat was a dead one between Lady Crossley and Boston, as they passed under the wire together.

Northern Indiana Fair.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Northern Indiana Fair closed today, and financially it was a great success.

The last heat in the 2:50 race, postponed yesterday on account of darkness, was finished today, Col. Bates' Katie K. winning. Time, 2:44½.

Free-for-all trot:

Florence M	1	1	1
Mambrino 8	2	2	2
Polka Dot	3	3	3

Time—2:31¼; 2:28½; 2:26.

One mile running:

Cadie	1	1	
Wild Rose	3	3	
Woster	3	2	

Time—1:47¾; 1:50.

In the double-team trot four heats were trotted and the race postponed until tomorrow:

Berkshire and St. Ellen G	1	1	2	3	
Jasper and mate	2	3	1	1	
Jay and mate	3	2	3	2	

Time—2:50; 2:56; 2:58; 2:56.

Central Park Matinee.

There will be a trotting matinée at the Central Park track this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, four or five races to wagon and in harness being on the program.

Driving-Park Matinee.

The trotting matinée at the Driving Park this afternoon will include races for horses of the 2:50, 2:40, and 2:30 classes, a free-for-all pacing race, and a double team pacing trial against time.

IOWA STATE PRISONS.

Extracts from the Biennial Reports of the Wardens of the Penitentiaries at Fort Madison and Anamosa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The biennial reports of the Wardens of the penitentiary at Fort Madison and the additional penitentiary at Independence have been received by the Governor. The balance-sheets of the two prisons show that for maintenance of the Fort Madison institution the State has paid $135,998 for the two years, while the Anamosa prison has cost $117,606.

The prison books show that there were in confinement Sept. 30, 1881, 464 convicts; there have been received by conviction of courts since that time 507, recaptured 7, released by order of courts 18, returned from the asylum 1, or a total of 1,087.

Convicts have been discharged as follows: By expiration of sentence 374, pardoned by the Governor 53, by order of the Supreme Court 4, by commutation of sentence 6, by order of court 24, sent to hospital for the insane 4, escaped 6, by safe-keeping delivered up 5, died 4, still in confinement 607.

The habits of the inmates as given in the report show 268 were addicted to intemperance, 61 were moderate drinkers, while 251 were temperate. Their education is given as follows: Good, 51; common, 434; poor, 204; none, 5. One hundred and seventy-one were married, 410 single, 17 widowers, and 5 widows. Only fifteen of the convicts are females.

The religious preference of the prisoners is given as follows: Congregational, 8; Baptist, 27; Methodist, 68; Catholic, 110; Quaker, 1; Evangelist, 2; Christian Church, 5; Disciple, 1; Presbyterian, 18; United Brethren, 3; Lutheran, 14; Second Advent, 1; Protestant, 10; Infidel, 3; Universalist, 9; Episcopal, 11; Unitarian, 1; Mormon, 3; Reformed Church, 1; Hebrew, 1; none, 319.

The several counties in the State are represented in the two prisons as follows: Adair 2, Adams 4, Allamakee 3, Appanoose 6, Audubon 1, Benton 5, Black Hawk 8, Boone 3, Bremer 4, Buchanan 7, Butler 5, Calhoun 1, Carroll 4, Cass 5, Cedar 4, Cerro Gordo 1, Cherokee 5, Clarke 4, Clay 1, Clayton 12, Clinton 33, Crawford 4, Dallas 3, Davis 4, Decatur 7, Delaware 4, Des Moines 14, Dubuque 15, Fayette 5, Franklin 1, Fremont 8, Greene 6, Grundy 1, Guthrie 3, Hamilton 3, Hancock 1, Hardin 4, Harrison 9, Henry 7, Howard 4, Ida 1, Iowa 4, Jackson 2, Jasper 6, Jefferson 9, Johnson 5, Jones 6, Kookuk 8, Kossuth 1, Lee 23, Linn 14, Louisa 4, Lucas 4, Lyon 3, Madison 3, Mahaska 6, Marion 4, Marshall 11, Mills 1, Mitchell 1, Monona 3, Monroe 6, Montgomery 13, Muscatine 11, O'Brien 2, Osceola 16, Page 11, Palo Alto 1, Plymouth 2, Polk 24, Pottowattamie 30, Poweshiek 2, Ringgold 2, Sac 3, Scott 17, Sioux 1, Story 10, Tama 8, Taylor 1, Union 5, Van Buren 1, Wapello 17, Warren 3, Washington 9, Wayne 4, Webster 3, Winnebago 1, Wenneshiek 4, Woodbury 19, Worth 1.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Opening Session of the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Western Indiana Society at Plainfield Yesterday—Proceedings.

PLAINFIELD, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The twenty-fifth Western Indiana yearly meeting of the Society of Friends convened in regular session here today at 10 o'clock. The meeting was opened by prayer, asking the divine blessing to rest upon the meetings throughout the week. Reports were received from the different quarterly meetings showing all the delegates present except eleven. Other reports of an important nature were received and accepted.

Credentials of visiting ministers were received and accepted as follows: Isaac Sharp, England; Levi Cox and Sallie Forsee, North Carolina; David Updegraft, Ohio; Seth C. and Hulda H. Reese, of Indiana; Edward Hadley, John H. Hadley, and Amos Davis, Iowa; Joel H. Kenworthy.

The meeting then listened to the reading of the general epistle from the London yearly meeting, sending words of greeting and advice to their brethren of America.

The afternoon session convened at 1:30 o'clock, and was opened with devotional exercises. The appointment of Amos Daon as Clerk of the Western yearly meeting, with Hiram Hadley and Simon Hadley as his assistants, was made and unanimously concurred in by the meeting.

The annual report of the Bible-School Committee was presented and showed the following facts: Number of schools, 79; number enrolled, 6,528; number attending, 3,489; not attending, 3,110; number of Sabbath-School Conferences, 24.

Credentials were read for the following additional ministers from a distance: Martha E. Nuby, Kansas; Rachael S. Dally, Indiana; Lydia C. Miles, Ohio; Ann Taylor, Ohio; Melissa M. Hill, Missouri; Martha S. Maddock, Ohio; Esther Hiatt, Iowa; Lydia Wheeler, Kansas.

The reading of the annual epistle of the Ireland yearly meeting was heard to the edification of the meeting. The attendance at the meeting is larger than ever before known, and it promises to be one of more than ordinary interest to the public throughout the United States. The meeting adjourned at 4

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.

A Fijian belle may be said to be like the products, because she has not much on'er in her own country.

It is one thing to try to behave like a gentleman, and quite another thing to be a gentleman and not need to try.

Half the population is debating as to where they shall spend their money. The other half wonder when they will get any to spend.

The Empress of Austria wears a train thirty feet long, and when she walks up-stairs the distressed Emperor goes up in the elevator.

Jack Oldstock: "We're very proud of our ancestry, you know." Tom Parvenu: "Yes, I know; but how would your ancestry feel about you?"

An editor who has discontinued his paper because it was losing money too rapidly is now preparing to deliver his able lecture entitled "Success in Journalism."

A gentleman in lecturing at the Blind Asylum on the other evening began by gravely remarking, "If all the world were blind, what a melancholy state it would be."

An accordian factory was distroyed by fire not long ago. The police are looking for the incendiary. It is supposed the people want to present him with a valuable testimonial.

"My dear," said a sentimental wife, "home, you know, is the dearest spot on earth." "Well, yes," said the practical husband. "It does cost almost twice as much as any other spot."

A physician says that if every family should keep a box of mustard in the house one-half of the doctors would starve. We suggest that every family keep two boxes in the house.

One of the most trying moments in a young man's life is when he is getting his picture taken to send to his girl, and is just assuming his most angelic expression and a fly alights on his nose.

"I remember," says Lord Eldon, "Mr. Justice Gould trying a cause at York, and when he had proceeded for about two hours he observed: 'Here are only eleven jurymen in the box; where is the twelfth?' 'Please you, my lord,' said one of the eleven, 'he is gone away about some business, *but he has left his verdict with us.*'"

"Why do these men run so fast this hot weather? Is anybody dying? Ho! how red their faces are. They will burst a blood vessel. See, they are almost fainting, but they still try to run. Poor fellows! Have they just escaped from prison?" "No, my child. They have summer cottages out of town, and are merely trying to catch a train."

Inquiring stranger to steamboat pilot: "That is Black Mountain, is it? Pilot—"Yes, sir; highest mountain about here." Stranger—"Any story or legend connected with that mountain?" Pilot—"Yes, lot of 'em. One of the most harrowing is about two lovers that went up that side of the mountain and never came down again." Stranger—"Indeed! What became of them?" Pilot—"They went down on the other side."

A picked eleven of lawyers from Liverpool played a cricket match with a picked eleven of lawyers from Manchester. The day was beautiful, the ground a large company had assembled to see which set of lawyers had had the most practice. With the first ball of the second over, however, a dispute arose, and the twenty-two lawyers gathered around the umpire to argue the point. The arguments continued with no end of abatement till 5 o'clock in the evening, at which time the umpire died. Great astonishment is felt that he held up so long as he did.

R. R.

WAY'S

RELIEF

D PREVENTS

ARRHŒA,

A MORBUS,

VER AND AGUE,

A,

ADACHE,

TOOTHACHE,

T BREATHING.

OMPLAINTS.

Cholera Morbus, or Painful Passages are stopped in 10 minutes by Dr. Radway's Ready Relief. Not one hour's weakness or inconvenience after using it. R. Relief.

FIRST AND IS

AIN REMEDY

Most excruciating pains, allayed by this ANTI-SPASMODIC. Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by

D 20 MINUTES.

Most excruciating the pain the Inflam. Crippled, Nervous, Sick, Neuralgic, may suffer, RELIEF will afford instant

E KIDNEYS, ON OF THE BLADDER, N OF THE BOWELS, ETION OF THE LUNGS, ERTIGE NOTHING, ATION OF THE HEART, PHTHERIA, ARRHŒA, INFLUENZA, HS, SLEEPLESSNESS, CHILLS, AGUE, CHILLS.

Radway's Ready Relief to the part or part where pain or difficulty exists will afford

half a tumbler of water re Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.

carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with you. A few drops in water will prevent sickness from change of water. It is better than Bitters as a stimulant.

e, and Malaria.

ered for fifty cents. There is no fever and ague in this world that will cure with Radway's Ready Relief, Pills, and other Remedies (added to) quickly as RADWAY'S

PER BOTTLE.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as detailed below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock P. M.:

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Charles B. Monroe, Druggist.

EIGHTEENTH-ST., corner R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson Lyman, Druggist.

STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first.—H. W. Bachman, Druggist.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., cor. Evanest.—Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland.—G. Q. Doe.

WEST DIVISION.

WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles Bowen & Co., Druggists.

WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber, Druggist.

SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

WEST TWELFTH-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kratz, Druggist.

SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kyle & Co., Druggists.

WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.

GOLDEN'S BRIDGE—Bonnechsen, Druggist.

WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Optician, and Fancy Goods.

NORTH HALSTED-ST.—corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Alvers, Druggist.

WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—H. Kuhl, Druggist.

MILWAUKEE-AV.—Hermen Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plantz), German Pharmacy.

NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blake, Druggists.

NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vorsler, Druggist.

CLARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams, Druggists.

WINORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av., Franz Schoen, Druggist.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodman & Dow, Druggists.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Post Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Druggist.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

ANY ONE WHO HAS LOST A COW can have the same by calling and describing the same at corner Western and Elston-avs. and paying costs.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A CHESTNUT mare, four white feet, white star on forehead and white stripe on nose, blind in left eye, short tail, light short mane; taken from in front of Criminal Court building on the evening of the 4th inst. Will be paid for her return or information that will lead to her recovery. J. J. McCARTHY, 468 Emerald-av.

LOST—BLUE SKYE-TERRIER, PARTly clipped. Suitable reward will be paid for the return of same to 23 Twenty-eighth-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—YELLOW GREYhound; Minneapolis license tag No. 960. Return to M. J. O'BRIEN, Theatre-court.

NOTES LOST—IN CHICAGO, AUG. 31, 1883, one for $1,000, signed by Betsy Skinner, and one for $1,16, signed by Mary S. Kennicott, payable to my order. The public is cautioned against purchasing said notes. The finder sending said notes to my address—Arlington Heights, Cook County, Ill.—will be remembered. J. E. KENNICOTT.

TAKEN UP—A COW AT LAWNDALE. Apply to ISAACS, PHILLIPS, corner Benney-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARriages of all kinds, landaus, hacks, coupes, rockaways, three-seat, top, and open buggies, new and second-hand; grocery and express wagons, top and open, new and second-hand, trucks, etc.; harness, fine, medium, new and second-hand; come and see the largest stock in Chicago and the cheapest; will sell on monthly payments or exchange; advertise your horses and wagons to let by the day or week. H. C. WALKER, 240 and 241 State-st.

AT 2713 MICHIGAN-AV., I HAVE FOR sale one fine coupe or family horse. One almost mare, very handsome; one pair of two-year-old Thoroughbred geldings, fine lookers, and are trotters.

Also one fast pacer, half brother to Mattie Hunter. JOHN TRAYNER.

FOR SALE—$75—KENTUCKY SADDLE horse; good driver; perfectly safe for ladies or children. Apply at 448 East Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—6-YEAR-OLD BAY HORSE, weight 950 or 1,000 pounds; can trot in 5 minutes. Inquire at Beardsley's Livery, Randolph-st., near Halsted.

HORSES BOARDED—BEST OF CARE guaranteed; one and one-half hours' drive from city. Address R. M. MEYER, Winnetka, Cook County, Ill.

I WILL SELL FOR THE NEXT SIXTY days some fine speeding buggies, phaetons, road wagons, and two-seated carriages, new and second-hand, at low prices. Give me a call before buying. E. C. HAYDEN, 70 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CARriage horses and harness; must be first-class. Address X 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIGHT WAGON, SOUND horse, and good horse; want it for plumbers' use. Call at 1,000 to 31, 79 Dearborn-st., in the morning next week.

WANTED—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE; must be sound and safe, and cheap for cash. Address with full particulars and price, not exceeding $30. X 61, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN W. Hodge, a boy 14 years old, large for his age, light complexion, straight hair, and light clothes; left with a boy named Frank Wickiser Aug. 28; who will give a liberal reward for information of his whereabouts. Address LEMUEL RHODES, Plymouth, Ind. Other papers please copy.

PERSONAL—MOODY IS COMING; look out for his opening notices.

PERSONAL—TO THE LOVED ONE: Letter of 11th received; do come home, so you can take care of yourself; will express package on receipt of letter; will never forget the absent one. Yours without an if(etc).

MACHINERY.

A—GRATE BARS—NO CLEANING OR sinking of fires with any kind of coal. Rockford Grate Bar Co., 6 Franklin-st.

BOOKS.

2,000 VOL. SECOND-HAND BOOKS; new and prices sent free. MILLER, Room 6 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50X190 feet, Central Park second addition, corner of Monroe-st., 82x125 feet, Sixty-fifth-av., Dickey and Honore, Englewood. Address Box 741, Michigan City, Ind.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—80x172 feet, east front, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., and between the two new and fine residences Nos. 3354 and 3544. The best vacant 80 feet on the boulevard. The owners in this block have adopted a uniform building line 30 feet back from the sidewalk, which is not and cannot be the case on any other block on the boulevard.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

INDIANA-AV.—Brick house No. 1830, with 50-foot lot and barn, $18,000.

INDIANA-AV.—New brick house, with 50-foot lot; dining-room on parlor floors; gas lighted by electricity.

INDIANA-AV.—Brick house and 77-foot lot.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed-brick house with brick barn; house completely furnished; $20,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome pressed-brick house, with brick barn; house finished in hardwood; dining-room on parlor floor; $25,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, 62x170 feet.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, between Eighteenth and Twenty-first-sts., finished in hardwood; fine dining-room on parlor floor, with large and handsome butler's pantry; burglar-alarm, electric bells, and gas lighted by electricity; plumbing and sewerage perfect.

FOR SALE—

Lot on Third-av., north of Taylor-st.

At a low price.

WEBER & SCHMID, 44 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF PROPERTY 8x180 on Oakwood-boulevard, 1 block west of Cottage Grove-av., north front; price, $10,000; title perfect. Call on or address CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE LOTS ON Shurtleff-av., just south of Thirty-ninth-st., cheap; Hinman-st., between Lincoln and Robey, a few at 75 as the old price. S. J. GLOVER, Room 8, 192 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—OFFICE BUILDING ON LA Salle-st., near corner of Madison, 24 feet front, five stories; rented for 10 per cent net. Bargain if taken now. E. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—99x134 FEET SOUTHWEST corner of Market and Jackson-sts; also 19x178 southeast corner Market and Jackson-sts. Apply at Room 30, 115 Adams-st. M. McNEILL.

FOR SALE—3039 GROVELAND-AV.—Marble-front house, with or without new and costly furniture. Lot 30 feet, brick barn. N. CRONHOLM, Room 211, No. 154 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.:

Robey-st., corner Superior, 24-story brick.....$6,400
Halsted-st., near Indiana-st., 2-story frame..... 4,400
Wesson-st., near Oak, house and lot..... 3,000
Huron-st., near Leavitt, 2 houses, lot 46x125..... 2,100
West Ohio-st., near Hoyne, 37-foot..... 1,400
Milwaukee-av., near North, 2-story brick..... 5,000
Ogden-av., 2-story frame..... 2,000
Lake-av., large 2-story frame..... 3,000
West Ohio-st., near Noble, 2-story frame..... 3,000
West Ohio-st., 2-story frame..... 2,300
Adams-st., near Western-av., 66x125 feet..... 2,000
Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln Park, 24x100 feet..... 2,500
60 West Indiana-st., house and lot..... 5,000
95 Brigham-pl., brick house and lot..... 3,000
Hastings-st., near Ashland-av., house and lot..... 3,000
14 Frank-st., 2-story frame..... 1,700
19 Armour-st., 2½-story house, barn, and 41 feet..... 2,100
West Indiana-st., 2-story brick store..... 6,000
300 West Indiana-st., 2-story dwelling..... 3,000

FOR SALE—

Cottage and 30-foot lot on West Washington-boulevard for $2,500.

Two-story house and 30-foot lot on Warren-av., near Robey-st., for $4,750.

Two-story and basement stone-front, with all modern improvements, and has a fine brick barn, on Park-av., near Robey, for $9,000.

New stone-front houses on West Harrison and West Jackson for $7,500.

Two-story and basement brick house on West Jackson-st., near Tarcop, with one of those fine deep lots, $10,000.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS—

West Madison-st.—87 feet, partly improved; rents for $1,440; price $22,000; sure to be worth $40,000.

West Madison-st.—50x125; exceedingly choice; improved; $30,000.

West Madison-st.—34x125; very desirable; improved; $12,000.

West Madison-st.—34x138; improved; choice location; $9,000.

West Madison-st.—22x125; very choice; opposite Post-Office.

Halsted-st.—Choice corner; pay big to improve.

Market-st., north of Van Buren—50x100; want offer.

H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

Cheap lots all over the West Side, $300 to...$1,000
Cheap houses, $1,000 to..... 2,500
Nice brick houses, $2,000 to..... 3,500
Brick cottages, $1,850 to $2,000, on monthly payments; call and get a list.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor, located on Polk, Leavitt, and De Kalb-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON LEAVITT-st., near Twenty-second.

10 lots, Laughton-st., near Western-av.

10 lots, Marvin-st., near Western-av.

3 lots, Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av., $400 per lot.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

Vacant lots on West Van Buren-st.....$ 750
Vacant lots on West Washington-boulevard, each..... 1,000
Vacant lots on South Oakley-av..... 1,000
Vacant lots on West Taylor-st., 100 feet front..... 800
Vacant lots on West Erie, West Ohio, and West Huron-sts..... 600

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON VAN BURENst., east of Ashland-av., at a bargain.

HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — 33 PARK-AV., 12-ROOM stone-front house, brick barn. Room 8, HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st. Room 8.

FOR SALE—18 LOTS ON MILWAUKEEav., near Oakley. Make us a cash offer. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—123X125, NORTHWEST CORner Adams and Loomis-st., fronting Jefferson Park, one of the finest corners for improvement on West Side. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 993 WEST VAN BUren-st., just west of Western-av., frame with brick basement; lot 25x165. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 115, 117, AND 119 North Sheldon-st., block of 2-story and basement bricks, well-rented, and will pay good interest on investment. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE lot in Chicago for a gentleman's residence, northeast corner of La Salle-av. and Eugenie-st., south and east exposure, 100 feet front on Lincoln Park; view can never be cut off; character of property fixed by fine buildings; worth at least $400 per foot; will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, 56 Monroe Building.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NEAR Lincoln Park, choice neighborhood, one, two, or three 2-story and basement stone-front houses; rent for above $1,500; $9,500 each.

SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, 56 Monroe Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NEAR LINCOLN Park, 2-story and basement brick; price, $5,000. 153 Randolph-st., Room 2. WARREN & CO.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 20 feet above Lake and 6 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks; stores, hotel, churches, schools and the beautiful growth of oaks make this a whole village in one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 20 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—SEVeral nice lots on Diversey-av., Sheffield-av., Wellington-st., and Baxter-st., convenient to streetcars and in first-class neighborhood; prices from $350 to $800 per lot; terms reasonable. Also choice lots near the lake shore, cheap. MCCONNELL BROS., Room 39, 99 and 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — ENGLEWOOD — THAT choice corner, Stewart-av. and Sixty-fifth-st.; 55, 40, and 100 feet. Board of Trade men and others; these lots must be sold at once; great bargain; read large board. MEADOWCROFT BROS., bankers, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FINE residence lot 41x160 feet, Englewood, near Fifty-ninth and State-sts. Apply to FRANK RIDDLE, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY. We have several desirable dwellings, with modern improvements, for sale at reasonable prices; also lots well located for building at $15 to $20 per foot.

PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—68 FEET ON ONE OF best corners in Oak Park; new house and lot, cheap. S. DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—LOTS 50 x150, fronting south on Dempster-place, between Halsted-st. and Evanston or Dummy road; water and sewer in street; $45 per foot.

ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., Room 13, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE HOME IN THE best residence part of Lake View. Everything in complete repair; lake water, sewer, bath, etc.; dry. Barn and large deep lot. Address O 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—LOT 45x165, third block from station; all improvements made; $46 cash; worth $55. X 55, Tribune.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICE TEN-ROOM house and grounds at northeast corner Washington-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., Hyde Park; west of South Park station, in Hyde Park; house is in excellent order, modern improvements, and will be sold for $15,500; easy terms. Inquire of owner, J. FRANK ALDRICH, 79 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 153 La Salle-st., or No. 623 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST IN ENGLEwood—Large lots on the boulevard, near three depots, 5-cent fare, $5.00 to $700 each, $25 down, $10 a month buys one. Houses built on monthly payments. C. C. LANDT & CO., 159 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS outside city and free limits, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars, $350 to $400 per lot.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON School and Fifty-eighth-sts., $400 to $450 per lot on easy payments.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EVANston and South Evanston houses and lots; bargains. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25X125-FOOT LOT EAST St. Calumet Lake, South Chicago. Inquire of T. F. WENSTOB, 213 West Randolph-st., in restaurant.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW house; all grades; also lots upon which are will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL BROS. & CO., 79 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE—Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale.

O. J. STOUGH, owner, 382 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 278 ACRES, rolling prairie, 10 acres timber, 40 miles from Chicago, between two railroads, 60 rods from station on one and 5 miles to station on the other. No better location can be found; healthy, productive, and living water; all improved; brings $800 rent. Will be sold very cheap. Address owner, L. HIXON, 45 Ashland-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A HOTEL WITH AMPLE ground around it and 30 acres of fine land under cultivation near it in a small town in Michigan. A splendid chance for one wishing a comfortable home. For further information call on

CHAS. W. LARM & CO., 175 Lake-st.

FOR SALE — SUMMER RESIDENCE on La Belle Lake, Oconomowoc; the most charming and beautiful place in this country; 400 feet front on the Lake; shade trees, grass, and flowers; the only purchasable place on the Lake; would exchange for improved property in Chicago worth $30,000. GEO. A. SHEFFIELD, 56 Monroe Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FRUIT farm within 10 minutes' walk of steamboat and railroad depots in growing town of 2,500 inhabitants; value $5,000; will take one-half cash, or one-half in good fresh goods and one-half time. Address X 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A farm of 160 acres, with buildings, 14 miles from Court-House, Town of Lyons; partly cultivated. Inquire at 761 West Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—5 CITY LOTS, OR exchange for property in Michigan. JUDSON, WILEY & JUDSON, Lansing, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS OF WEST SIDE property please notice—I have customers with cash lying idle and anxious to invest; if you have anything desirable, business or residence, improved or vacant, in which you can offer an inducement, please see me or send full description at once.

H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, PROperty on South State-st. or West Madison; $10, 000 to $25,000; must be good investment. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-st.—Delightful home for first-class boarders who are willing to pay good prices. R 63, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE—A PRIVATE FAMILY, with every convenience, will rent a room with board for two or at $10 a week. X 50, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

125 DEARBORN-AV. — PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board, single or en-suite. References.

260 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished room to rent, with board.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARKst., near Madison—$10 pleasant rooms 50c per day. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE — STATE AND Harrison-sts.—Completely renovated; 100 rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $8 to $14 per week. Rooms, without board, 50c to $1 per day.

GARFIELD HOUSE, NOS. 81-83 NORTH Wells-st.; $1.50 per day; newly furnished and first-class in every respect.

MAULTON HOUSE, KINZIE AND Market-sts.—Supper, bed, and breakfast, $1.

ST. DENIS HOTEL — FURNISHED rooms with board.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.—Elegant furnished rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 103 rooms, ranging from 75c. to $2 per day, according to location. Solomon's restaurant underneath. A. MILO SMITH & BRO., Props.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with A1 table board at Smith's Restaurant, 322 West Madison-st. Commutation tickets, $6 for $5 and $3.50 for $3. My motto: Cleanliness, good service, and popular prices. J. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

SUBURBAN.

PARTIES WANTING GOOD AND RElible places should call or apply to F. J. REED & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — AND PLEASANT ROOM, with private family, by gentleman; South or West Side. Best of references. X 44, Tribune.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS FOR FAMily of three adults; will furnish rooms if desired; state location and terms. Address Y 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—OR WOULD RENT PART OF a furnished house, by gentleman, wife, and child 11 years old; neighborhood of Oakland School; terms must be moderate. Address X 54, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSTRACTS, LAW, AND BUSINESS copying quick, correct, cheap. KENT & RAVEN, 57 Montauk Block, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

A QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURing confinement; best of care and professional attendance. 442 West Van Buren-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING done, sidewalks, floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

BEDBUGS, ROACHES, AND MOTHS exterminated by contract (warranted). Oakley's Infallible Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY & CO., 180 East Washington-st.

COPYING (TYPEWRITER) QUICKLY, correctly, cheaply. KENT & RAVEN, 57 Montauk Block, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MULLER, midwife and doctress, 620 West Monroe-st.

NOTICE—FOR SEALED PROPOSALS to build a court-house at Nashville, Washington County, Illinois—The Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Washington County, Illinois, will be in session at Goodner's Hall, in Nashville, in said county and State, on the 1st day of October, next to receive and open bids for a court-house, to be let on the following conditions:

1. Bids to be made in one sum for whole of building, and to be accepted or rejected as a whole.

2. Bidders to state estimated cost of foundation, estimated cost of cut stone, iron and brick work, estimated cost of plastering, and estimated cost of all other work.

3. Payments to be made as follows: Seventy-five per cent of estimated cost of foundation to be paid when completed; 75 per cent of estimated cost of cut stone, iron and brick work, to be paid when completed; 75 per cent of estimated cost of plastering to be paid when completed; and amount in full of estimated cost of roofing and copper work when whole village is full of amounts retained on cost of foundation, cut stone, iron and brick work, and plastering, when building is complete and accepted by Building Committee of said board. Provided, that none of the foregoing payments shall be made unless work is done according to contract and duly accepted by Building Committee of said board.

4. Building Committee reserves the right to make alterations in plans and specifications. Such alterations or changes to be set forth and agreed to in supplementary contract between County Board and builders, a statement of such additions or deductions, as the case may be, to be determined by a committee of three to be composed of one member to be selected by Building Committee, one member by builders, and one to be chosen by the two thus selected.

5. Building to be completed according to contract and ready for delivery on or before May 1st, 1885.

6. Successful bidder or bidders to give bond in double the amount of accepted bid, conditioned upon faithful performance of contract, and bond to be approved by County Board.

7. Building Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Plans and specifications now ready for inspection at County Clerk's office, Nashville, Illinois.

Bids to be directed to R. M. Reder, County Clerk, care of David Luke, Chairman Building Committee, Nashville, Illinois.

DAVID LUKE, Chairman,
W. R. WHEELIS,
WILLIAM MASSMANN,
Committee.

Nashville, Illinois, August 25th, 1883.

NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM OF all kinds permanently cured. Instant relief guaranteed. Best city testimonials. ADDRESS PROF. N. C. WEBB, No. 91 Dearborn-st.

SECRET OF RAPID SHORTHAND writing. Send 3c stamp to WALTER E. HERING, 125 North Twelfth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPEWRITER CIRCULARS—$3 PER 1,000. Typewriter copying 10 cents per page. A. B. REID & CO., Room 36, 79 Dearborn-st.

TYPEWRITER CIRCULARS—$3 PER 1,000 in large quantities, including paper, handling, and fac similed signature. KENT & RAVEN, 57 Montauk Block, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

WANTED—AN ESTABLISHED FIRM in Boston, Mass., regularly traveling the New England States, where they have an important connection with the drug and grocery trades, is prepared to undertake the agency for any salable article in good demand. Address, with full particulars, W. A., Box 253, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. State lowest price and owner's name. X 31, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE — THE FURNITURE OF two rooms complete for light housekeeping, new in June, at a great sacrifice. Rooms to let if desired. No dealers apply. Call at 226 State-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A 2-story and basement 10-room house; north of Twelfth-st. and east of Wabash-av.; lease to May next. For particulars call on BARNES & PARISH, 191 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only—The elegant four-story marble-front house, 1349 Michigan-av.; has all modern improvements; in first-class order. Inquire at 138 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT — MICHIGAN-AV. — TWO furnished first-class houses in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—164 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., east of Wabash-av.—Two-story and basement frame house. Inquire at Room 4 Times Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 2823 Michigan-av. Inquire at house. Rent low to good party.

TO RENT—3240 MICHIGAN-AV.—I WILL give the rent of my 10-room House at the above number, unfurnished, to a family of two or three for board for myself and wife. Call at house during the day or evening.

TO RENT—3419 WABASH-AV.—TWOstory and basement; stone front; all modern improvements. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THAT DESIRABLE TWOstory and basement octagon stone-front residence, No. 1823 Wabash-av. Possession at once. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE of 10 rooms; first-class repair; elegant gas-fixtures; on Lake Park, lake front, half block from Thirty-first-st. Station. Inquire at 142 North Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—MODEL HOUSES ON WEST Congress-st., between Marshfield-av. and Paulina-st., just finished; three stories and high cellar; south front; 8 rooms besides laundry and bathroom. These houses are thoroughly well built and well finished, with the best plumbing and sewerage, every precaution being taken to insure the best sanitary condition. They are unusually compact, conveniently arranged, and economical to heat and to furnish. Tastefully papered throughout, with woodwork finished the natural color. Possession can be given immediately. Will be rented for three or five years to first-class tenants only. Rental $30 per month. Only four houses left. BRYAN LATHROP, 119 Monroe-st., Room 56.

TO RENT—

NEW HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

928 West Adams-st., 10-room stone-front, $50.
910 West Adams-st., 10-room swell-front, stone; $55.
711 West Harrison-st., new-stone front, $50.
661 and 663 West Harrison-st., 3 flats of 6 rooms in each building, $30.
352 and 354 West Randolph-st., 3 flats in each building, $28.
226 and 226 South Ashland-av., 2 elegant buildings.
248 South Lincoln-st., new stone-front.
And a large list of other houses and flats.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, with finished mansard, 79 South Morgan-st., $75 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—321 CARROLL-AV.—TWOstory and basement; stone front; all modern improvements. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE CORNER OF ST. John's-place and Carroll-av., ten rooms with modern conveniences, $45 per month. HANSBROUGH & AUSTIN, 125 La Salle-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1 STONE FRONT house, with furnace and all modern conveniences. 1837 Wilcox-av.

TO RENT—651 MONROE-ST., TWOstory and basement octagon brick dwelling, 10 rooms, completely furnished; also barn. Very cheap to private family. Room 81, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—401 WASHington-boulevard, double brick house, 16 rooms, 2 bath-rooms, with laundry, store, and coal rooms in basement. Inquire at Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BRICK, 10 ROOMS, MODERN improvements; also 8 rooms, west of Union Park. B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—Elegant 2-story and basement green stone houses; all conveniences; perfect order. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OCTAGON BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, Orchard-st., near Garfield-av., $40. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 565 Division-st., three stories and basement. T. H. TRAVER, 517 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, in perfect order, Orchard-st., near Webster-av., $25. PIRRUM & WARE, 163 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY NEXT OR longer, No. 1843 Barry-av., Lake View. A desirable place on Lincoln Park, av., elevator from street-cars and the lake. Either furnished or unfurnished. Everything in good repair: large lot with barn. Apply to J. ENRIGHT, Tribune counting-room.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN NEAR SUBurbs to Chicago, $8 to $15. B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE AT OAK Park; very desirable and cheap. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE corner house and grounds on Washington-av., just west of South Park Station, from Nov. 1, furnished or unfurnished. J. FRANK ALDRICH, 79 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONTARIO FLAT, CORNER Ontario and State-sts.; $120 per month.

Second-hand instruments for sale or rent, recently occupied by owner, and now in first-class order. Ten rooms in flat, of which se

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Cash Capital, $500,000.00
Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.
Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
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DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
130 La Salle-st., Chicago.
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Railway STOCKS and BONDS and all approved securities bought and sold, or carried on conservative margins.

WABASH COUNTY, IND., 6 Per Cent Bonds
FOR SALE. Issued for Building Gravel Roads.
Assessed Valuation..$11,500,000.
Total Debt..... 116,500.
These Bonds are first-class. We recommend them. Full particulars furnished on application.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, &c.
153 Washington-st., Chicago.

BANKING HOUSE OF
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THE COURTS.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Supreme Court was held till 8 o'clock last evening by numerous oral arguments.

113. Murphy vs. People; argued by attorneys on either side and taken.

Gen. M. R. M. Wallace, of Chicago, presented resolutions of the bar in respect to the memory of W. B. Snowbook, deceased. By order of court they were spread upon the records, and the court adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

19. Hannas vs. Hannas. Order of submission set aside on one of the defendants and certiorari granted and case continued.

16. Hesing vs. Scott. Appellee allowed five days' extension of time.

135. Hill vs. Hamforth. A motion has been made to change the date of a certain order entered in this case. It appears by suggestion of counsel that the plaintiff in this case has died since the commencement of these proceedings. The court cannot entertain a motion of this kind without notice to the surviving heirs. Motion denied.

MOTIONS.

135. Hill vs. Handy et al.; motion to remand to court below.

93. Piper vs. Connelly; motion to dismiss appeal.

28. Eads vs. Thompson; civil motion for security for costs.

115. Commercial National Bank vs. Watson; argued orally.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,566—Bradford Hancock, assignee of George A. Fitzsimmons, vs. Thomas J. Fisher. Transcript of record from District Court. Willett & Herring, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

$8,351—Allen Dougherty vs. Peter Maloney. Ejectment. A. Dix Lacey, solr.
$8,352—Same vs. same. Ejectment. Supersed for service.
$8,353—Same vs. same. Suppressed for service.
$8,354—Same vs. same. Suppressed for service.
$8,355—Elizabeth F. Jenson vs. School Directors of District No. 79, R. R. 13 of Cook County. Asst., $600. C. E. Cummings, atty.
$8,356—Mattie vs. R. Steinbrecher, William and Edward Steinbrecher, Trespass. $10,000. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.
$8,357—Alexander Rice vs. Hattie Rice. Bill for divorce and desertion. Julius Goldsier, solr.
$8,358—Julius J. Luther vs. H. H. Remington. Appeal.
$8,359—Arabella Johnson vs. Perrin Shrum. Asst., $5,000. Ellis & Snell, attys.
$8,360—H. W. English et al. vs. W. B. Selleck. Asst., $1,000. Levi Parsons, atty.
$8,361—W. B. Whitney, use, etc. vs. Charles Counselman, Garnishee. Appeal.
$8,362—Peter Anderson vs. August Kobiski, alias August Kopischka. Trespass. $5,000. Joseph Pfirrmann, attys.
$8,363—John W. Ware vs. John C. Spencer and George H. Childs. Attchmt. $750. Beam & Clarke, attys.
$8,364—John M. Adelman et al. vs. John Stokes, Nellie Mary, Thomas, Patrick, Mamie Annie, Edward and Mary E. Stokes, and Anabel Gaare. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $300 on Lot 21, Block 16, in Gage and Goudy's Sub. of the N. ½ of the N. ½ of Sec. 23, 39, 14. Butz & Buchenecn, solrs.

SUPPRESSED THURSDAY—$8,355—W. P. Willis et al. vs. Hiram A. Upham and D. G. Purinton. Attchmt., $600.32. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

68,580—Ann E. Thompson vs. Jerome Thompson. Bill for separate maintenance. Sexford & Prentice, solrs.
68,581—John H. Roberts vs. William W. Hammell, Charles E. Bonnell, Charles Turner, and Frank B. Orr. Creditor's bill on judgment for $1,168. Boutell, Sherman & Boutell, solrs.
68,581—Samuel F. Spencer vs. John G. Spencer and George H. Childs. Confession of judgment, $188. Ela & Spencer, attys.
68,582—Same vs. same. Confession of judgment, $246. Same attys.
68,583—Andrew Bank vs. Robert Crawford. Trespass, $5,000. Julius Goldsier and Arthur Schroeder, solrs.
68,584—Paulina Bank vs. same. Case $5,000. Same solrs.
68,585—James Kane vs. Mary and John Drohan and Joseph F. Hanchett. Bill to set aside judgment. J. E. Dalton, solr.
68,586—Konradina Johnson vs. Charles Johnson. Bill for divorce for desertion. C. Stuart Beattie, solr.
68,587—Catherine Nelson, administratrix, etc., vs. Chicago Sound Asst., $20,000. R. W. Smith and C. H. Willett, attys.
68,588—Joseph Eastman vs. Potter Palmer. Asst., $1,000. F. S. Bryant, atty.
68,589—Attcht. Suppressed for service.
68,590—P. Dewey vs. Charles T. Yerkes. Asst., $1,000. Ela & Porter, attys.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ROGERS—128. Patrick O'Brien and Lawrence Degnan, rapes. Defendants' waiver, jury and submitting cause to the court to try set aside, and to be tried by jury. Verdict, O'Brien, guilty; Degnan not guilty. Motion for new trial overruled. Sentenced—O'Brien, to the penitentiary for one year; Degnan discharged. 129. Mike Mares, murder; further evidence, arguments, and instructions heard.

JUDGE HAIRE—4. John Keenan, murder; part of arguments heard.

CALL SATURDAY.

JUDGE ROGERS—No court today.
JUDGE HAIRE—At 3 on trial.

CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 46, 175, 188, 191, 198, 199, 203, 204, 207, 211, 217, 218, 220, and 222.
JUDGE HAIRE—Nos. 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, and 185.

County Court—New Suits.

4,322—In re John G. Spencer and George H. Childs. Voluntary assignment to Frank H. Grover for benefit of creditors.

Probate Court.

Estate Jonchems Anderson, decd.: former appraisement warrant revoked, and new warrant issued to Holger Brown, Andrew Anderson, and Hans Nordstrom.

A gentleman testifies that to insure a night's rest he takes a wineglassful of Gastrine before retiring. All druggists.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Steady—Exchange Tame.

More Doing in Stocks—The Villard Lines Weak and the Goulds Well Sustained.

A Day of Weakness in Produce, with Not Much Animation—Provisions Dull.

Breadstuffs Depressed by Warm Weather and Liberal Receipts, with Large Stocks.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was fairly active yesterday. Country orders for currency were not large in volume but fair, and the local loan market was steady with a good demand for money, the rates being 6@7 per cent, and on call 5@5½.

The local bank clearings aggregated $8,800,000, being $300,000 less than Thursday.

Exchange on New York was 60c discount per $1,000, and late in the day it was quoted at 60@70.

Foreign exchange was quiet at the late reduction. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 482¼ and 485¼, with actual rates at 482 and 485. English documentary at 479½@480 for sixty days or 482@482¼ sight. Bankers' francs, 523¼ and 520. French documentary, 538¼@537½ and 535⅝@535. Bankers' marks, 94 for sixty days and 94⅞ sight; do documentary, 93¾ and 94½.

The transactions in local securities on the Stock Exchange between calls yesterday were large. There is a good demand for city, county-street railway, and other bonds. The offerings also are larger than a few weeks ago. They are supposed to come from parties who are now finding more profitable employment for their money than they could during the idle summer season.

A rumor that an expert would make a damaging report about the Northern Pacific's finances was used as a basis for selling stocks off yesterday. The Villards went first, and about everything else followed excepting the Gould stocks and Louisville, which is now regarded as being under that gentleman's thumb. A local circular says there was very little outside buying. The low prices of the Villards brought out buying orders. The damaging reports, so called, are said to have been without foundation. On the other hand, all the promises of the managers are noted as having been realized. The road has been finished within the specified time, the land-grant earned, and, whatever the stock may be quoted at, the property it represents is more valuable than a year or six months ago.

The report which broke the Villards was that the Northern Pacific was burdened with a heavy floating debt.

The friends of Louisville are again looking for a dividend. Gould is believed to be a liberal buyer of the stock. A member of the Executive Committee of Louisville is quoted as saying the company was earning 6 per cent dividends.

Richmond & Danville freight earnings for eight days of September increased $19,000.

It is reported that $3,000,000 is to be spent in building telegraph lines in opposition to the Western Union in the Southwest.

It is said that a $10,000 bet has been made in New York that Northern Pacific preferred will sell at 40 inside of six months.

The New York Central earnings for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 amount to $33,100,000, being the largest gross earnings on record.

New York bankers report unusually large dealings in Governments. The general impression is that the first call of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 of 3s may be expected within ten days.

The Iron Silver-Mine Company of Leadville reports the August earnings to have been $123,770, and Aug. 31 there was $222,218 on hand.

The Horn Silver Mine shipped $78,000 in bullion during the week ending the 7th, making the total shipments for the year $2,308,000.

The New York Produce Exchange Bank began business this week with a list of depositors which in numbers has rarely been equaled in any city in the country. Its business promises to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the stockholders.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	133	Cook Coun'y 4½s 1900	103½
Com. Nat. Bank	130	Lincoln Park 7s, 1885	105
Hibernian Bank	100	C. C. & R. R. 1st	110
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk	175	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s	104½
International Bank	100	South Park 6s, 1899	101
Mer. Loan & Trust	140	W. Div. Ry. Co. 6s	100
Nat. Bank of Ill.	145	W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	103½
Nat. Bank of Republic	150	Chicago Gas Trust	48½
Traders' Bank	135	West Town 5s, 1899	102
Union Nat. Bank	175	Minn. State 6½s, 1912	98
Chicago City 7s, 1885	101½	M. U. Tel. Co. 5s, 1902	69
Chicago City 7s, 1886	127½	Chi. B. of T. 10-50 5s	97½
†Chicago City 7s, 1890	127	†C. & C. C. & D. Co., c.	20
Chicago City 6s, 1895	121½	†C. & C. C. & D. Co., p.	60
Chi. City 4½s, 1910	102½	†Chamber of Com.	80
Chicago City 5-20s, 1887	104½	Chi. City Railway	228½
Cook County 7s, 1893	109	Chi. Gas L. & C. Co.	70
Cook County 7s, 1893	110½	N. Chi. City Ry.	250
Cook County 7s, 1902	126½	†Pullman Pal. Co.	150
Cook County 5s, 1895	103	†Postal Tel. Co.	77

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

$60	W D'By Cons 5-20 6s	105½	
500	do	105¾	
1000	do	105¾	
1000	do	105¾	
100	do	105¾	
8000	do	105¾	
2000	do	105¾	
3000	do	105¾	
1500	W D'By Con 5-20 6s	105¾	
500	C. & A. 1st S. F.	104	
20	do	104	
1500	Chi. City 4s, 1901	103	
1000	C. M. & St. P. W. D. 2d	94	
1000	C. M. & St. P. W. D. 1st	96	

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Extreme dullness, but also decided firmness, were the only features of the stock market during the forenoon. The market is evidently sustained partly by capitalists, who are protecting the ir special interests from attack, but partly also from the gradual absorption of stocks bought for investment. There has been as yet no attempt to cover the outstanding short interest, which, notwithstanding the attempts to belittle it, is large. The net result of the forenoon's trading was a fractional advance on nearly the whole list over last evening's closing prices. After 12 o'clock there was a fractional decline in a few stocks, but still leaving the general range of prices at 12:30 a trifle higher than last night. The Northern Pacifics, however, were 10@1¼ lower, and Oregon & Transcontinental ½. Denver also was ½ lower. Reading and Wabash preferred ½ lower. All other stocks were either unchanged or higher. The borrowing dem and for stocks was fairly active this morning. Jersey Central, Northern Pacific preferred, and New York Central loaning flat, Louisville & Nashville, Lackawanna, and St. Paul at 1 per cent, and other stocks at 2 per cent. After 12:30 o'clock the market was generally lower. The bears having resorted to the policy of concentrating the force of their attacks upon different stocks separately, instead of against the whole market, have for several days past been advertising their intention of attacking the Northern Pacific, and they did so today, with the effect of depressing their prices 1¾ on the common, 3 per cent on the preferred, and ¾ on Oregon & Transcontinental from the closing prices of last night. These declines are entirely the effects of an organized raid and not from any change in or any new development in regard to the financial condition of the stocks. Other stocks were ½@¾ lower. In the last hour the market was at first firmer, and prices advanced ½@¾, over those at 2 o'clock. But in the last fifteen minutes of business a part of this advance was lost, leaving the general market ½@1 per cent lower. The Northern Pacifics were 1¾ lower than last night for the common and preferred, and ¾ for Oregon & Transcontinental. Metropolitan Elevated was a feature in the last hour, and sold at 95 and 95½. The experience of today confirms that of the two previous one in indicating that there is a substantial support to prices of stocks which would be irresistible a few weeks ago. Had this not been the case the market would have shown much greater declines today under the operations of the bears for that purpose. As it was, the result of the day's trading shows a decline, though the attempt to cover the short sales made today for the purpose of causing the decline would probably put prices up again above yesterday.

The New York *Herald* says:

"The Chicago banks are said to have refused to receive the new postal notes. This they have a perfect right to do, as these notes and not, properly speaking, currency, nor are they intended to circulate as money. They are merely a convenience to the public—a cheap and ready means of remitting small sums of money through the mails. As they are sold only at such offices as are entitled to issue money orders their use is limited somewhat, while the odd sums for which they are drawn and the limit upon the time that they may remain unredeemed still further prevent their use as a circulating medium.

"No doubt it would be a convenience to the receiver to be able to deposit in his bank for collection the postal notes he receives. But it is not a necessary part of the banks' business, nor is it obligatory upon them by law, to receive and collect them. They take them only as a convenience to their customers, and collect them as they would a draft or like credit. The banks in this city receive them, and no complaint against them has arisen. The refusal of the Chicago banks to recognize them, coming so soon after the introduction of the system, seems ill-timed, and is calculated to discredit the notes. They are as yet an experiment, and will no doubt prove a great benefit to the public, which has suffered for some such expedient since the paper fractional currency was withdrawn. If any radical defects in the plan are discovered they ought to be corrected, but the system should not be condemned or hampered before it has had a fair and thorough trial."

The *Herald* money article says: Today's stock market afforded even a shorter horse to be curried than did that of yesterday, but he did considerable more kicking for the bear interest, as was evidenced by the lower prices that were generally made today. The market opened strong, continued sleepily so after a dolce far-niente sort of manner for the best part of the day, and finished somewhat "off" and hardly firm. The catapultic machine which shot prices up yesterday did not seem to be in working order today, and consequently values sagged and lower figures were made. The decline, however, was next to nothing, and probably would not have occurred at all had it not been for a general stamping upon the Northern Pacific properties, about which for an hour or two the scalpers of the board-room executed a regular war dance. Their viciousness emanated from the reports that a very damaging statement of the company's affairs, prepared by an expert, was shortly to be made public. Doubting, as we do, whether the Northern Pacific properties are worth what they are selling for, we are not blind to the fact that other properties assailed upon previous occasions in the same way have been rather benefited than injured by similar publications. Stock gamblers are daily growing sharper and sharper, and have pretty much made up their minds that when a particular stock is attacked through the medium of an irresponsible print, it is a good time to buy it. Nevertheless the fear that something awfully injurious to the Northern Pacific was about to be made public tended to suppress a market that was only feebly supported from outside sources. As a matter of fact, however, the depression was immaterial. At the worst the decline was only a matter of ½ or 1 per cent, the market closing firmly at a fractional decline. Considerable excitement has been occasioned in the street by the offerings of wagers that within the next six months the price of Northern Pacific would touch certain figures, either higher or lower. To all intents and purposes this is a neat way of securing profits or not being the losers when by buying or selling the stock or incurring the charge of commissions or interest. A wager, attributed to a very positive but still very conservative bear, to the effect that Northern Pacific preferred would sell at 40 within the next six months, is said to have been withdrawn. In its place and contrariwise, so to speak, Messrs. Hart Dayton and Company have accepted $10,000 upon each even that within the next six months Northern Pacific will sell not at 60, 50, or 40, but that it will sell at 80 and 90. The proposition is that these bets shall be taken by the winner of the majority taking the money. We may be called upon to offer an excuse for the introduction of such a sheer gambling proposition in a sober money article, but how much better is the everyday stock-gambling after all? Of outside news there was none of importance, it being an "off day," so to speak, in financial matters. We call attention to the notice from several prominent firms in reference to the affairs of the Ohio Central Railroad Company. The call represents large amounts of the different classes of securities, and propose to have an examination, in the interest of the creditors as well as of the stockholders, to ascertain the real status of this enterprise. It is to be hoped that the parties who have furnished the capital for the construction of this line will be able to place it on such a basis as will ensure its completion and enable it to recover from the effects of the default.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	*Sales.*	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Sep. 14*	*Last—Sep 13*
Canada Pacific	2,100	56¾	57¾	56¾	57¼	56
Canada So	1,450	54½	54¾	54½	54¾	54½
Central Pacific	2,500	38¾	39	37¾	38	38¾
C. B. & Q	1,600	126	126¼	125¾	126¼	126¼
Ches. & O	100	16	16	16	16	
Denver & Rio G	2,000	22¾	23¼	22¾	23	22¾
D., L. & W	20,100	122¾	123¼	122¼	123¼	122¾
Erie	4,800	31¾	32	31¾	31¾	31¾
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. 1st'd	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
L. S. & W	600	26¾	26¾	26	26¼	
Illinois Central	100	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½
Jersey Central	1,100	81¾	82	81¾	82	81¾
Kansas & Texas	2,400	22¾	23	22¾	23	22¾
L. E. & West	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Lake Shore	7,100	103½	103¾	102¾	103¼	103¾
Louis & Nash	14,135	52¼	53¼	51¾	51¾	51¾
Manhattan 1st pfd	400	98¾	98¾	98¾		
Mich. Cent	1,000	93	93	93	93	
Metropolitan El		95¼	95¼	95	95¼	
Mob. & Ohio	4,035	37	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
Minn. & St. L	310	37¾	38	37¾	38	37¾
do pfd	500	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	
Morris & E	20	135	135	135	135	
Missouri Pacific	2,400	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	101¾
N. Y. Central	3,148	117¾	118	117¾	118	117¾
N. Y., L. E. & W	1,000	31	31	30¾	30¾	30¾
Nor. & W. pfd	100	39	39	39	39	39
Northern Pacific	19,610	41¾	41¾	40¾	41¼	41¾
do pfd	36,300	71	71	70¾	70¾	71
Northwestern	4,435	126	126¼	125¼	125¼	126
do pfd	310	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾
Ohio Cent	1,530	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Ont. & Western	2,850	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Pitts. & F. W. C	367	139	139	139	139	139
O. Trans-Con	29,625	65¾	66¾	64¾	65	65¾
Pacific Mail	2,425	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¾
Rens. & P. & E	240	15	15	15	15	15
Reading	6,630	51¾	52¾	50¾	51¾	51¾
Rich. & D. Term	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Rock. & Pitts	400	125¾	126	125¾	126	125¾
Rock Island	400	132¾	132¾	132	132	
St. Paul	15,105	105¾	106¼	104¾	105¾	106
do pfd	330	121	121	121	121	121
St. Paul & O	700	42	42¼	42	42¼	42
do pfd	250	116	116	116	116	116
St. P., M. & M	500	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Texas Pacific	3,350	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	4,400	99¾	99¾	98¾	99¼	99¾
Wabash	4,050	22¾	22¾	22	22¼	
do pfd	1,000	37	37	36¾	36¾	
Western Union	6,612	82¾	83¼	82¾	82¾	83¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	132	Fargo	116
American	89	United States	50

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

2s	103½	St. P. & S. City 1st	115¾
4½s	112¾	Texas Pacific 1st	72
4s	119¾	Texas Pacific R. G.	77¾
Pacific 6s	122½	Texas Pacific Inc.	34¾
Central Pacific 1st	111½	Union Pacific 1st	118
Erie 2d	97¾	Union Pac. s. f.	113
L. W. (offered)	90		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	70	Tenn. new 6s	39¾
Missouri 6s	103¼	Virginia 6s	36
No. Jos	100	Virginia cons	36
Tenn. 6s	38	Virginia def	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000 B C R N 1st	104¾	1000 M & St P Pac 1st con	104¾
12,000 C & O cr	49¾	9,000 do	105
600 Can So 1st	94¾	3,000 N Y W S & B 1st	74½
2000 C & St P 1st consols	104¾	1,000 do	74½
1000 D & R G 1st con	83½	1,000 do	74¾
1000 E & T H 1st con	103	1000 N Y C 1st coup	107¾
4000 D & R rec '84	102½	1000 N Y C 1st coup	107¾
6000 L & W B con assn	104	1000 No Pac 1st coup	104
2000 Mo Pac 1st	105	1000 do	104¼
2000 Mem 1st	90	10,000 do	104½
1000 M & St P W D 1st	96	1000 O & T 1st	93¾
12,000 N Ols Pac 1st	55	12,000 R & D 6s	96
5,000 N Y C & St L 1st	109¾	15,000 Tex Pac R'o	17¾
37,000 do	109¾	2000 Union Pac 1st	117¾
10,000 N W s f 6s	101¼	1000 Va Mid inc	58¾
1000 N W con	136¾	2000 do	59
2,000 N Pac 1st coup	104¾	2000 W St L & P U D'v	3

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 B C R N 1st	104¾	10000 No Pac 1st coup	103¾
4000 C & O 1st h	96¾	1000 do	103¾
1000 East Tenn inc	34½	5000 do	103¾
2,000 do 2d	77	3000 N Y L & W 1st	96¾
1000 H & T C 2d M L	121	1000 Ogd & L C 1st	96¾
1000 L & N gen 6s	97	1000 Ogn Trnp Co 1st	92
3000 M & St P cons	121¾	1000 O M 2d	111
2000 M & St P 1st Mdiv	107¾	1000 S V 1st	103
2000 M & St P cons	121¾	5000 Tex Pac R'o	17¾
400 Mem Div	89¾	400 Am Ex	89¾
3000 N Y W S & B 1st	73¾		

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Money—Market easy at 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, quiet but steady at 481¾; do demand, 485.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ended today were $2,473,972; amount marketed, $2,587,161. Imports since Jan. 1, $91,691,018, against $89,039,390 for the time last year, and the amount marketed, $90,457,813, against $98,156,833 for the corresponding period in 1882.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The call rate between the Boston banks is getting to be about as steady as the Bank of England discount rate, from which it now varies only one-half of 1 per cent, being now at 3 per cent, the same as it has been, with a single exception, for more than two months. New York funds are likewise very steady, the day's quotation being ¼@⅜ discount, against a maximum rate of 25c yesterday. Exchanges are quite light, $8,976,444, and balances, $1,295,554. There is no change to be noted in outside rates, which are 4@5 per cent for call and 4½@7½ for time accommodations, the prevailing rates being 5@6 per cent. The stock market today had no very interesting features. A few stocks were a little higher, but others were steady or show a slight decline. The greatest weakness was shown in Bell Telephone, which fell off from 231 to 225. Mexican Telephone was steady at 2⅜. In railroad shares, Union Pacific advanced ⅝, but under the weakness of New York this afternoon fell off to 91¾; 50@1¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced ½, to 125¾, but subsequently receded to 125¼; Atchison opened at an advance of ⅝, but on 2the later sales fell back to 84½; Mexican Central advanced ¼, Atlantic & Pacific blocks ¾; Flint & Père Marquette advanced ¾, Wisconsin Central preferred 3; do common declined ¾ but recovered to 18; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon declined ⅝; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis ½. In the home roads, Old Colony advanced ¾, Portland, Saco & Portsmouth ½, Eastern 3, New York & New England ⅝, Metropolitan 5; Cheshire preferred declined 1, Boston & Maine ½. In bonds, Mexican Central 7s advanced ¼, Atlantic & Pacific income 6s ⅜, Oregon Short-Line 6s ½; New York & New England 7s advanced ½; do 6s declined ½.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

First board—	*Sales.*	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last.*
Bell Tel	100	231	231	228	228
Mexican Tel	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Atchison	400	84¾	85	84¾	84¾
Boston & Albany	10	178	178	178	178
C., B. & Q	7	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Flint, P. & M	600	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
Mex. Cent	15	13¾	14	13¾	14
Union Pacific	50	92¼	92¾	91¾	92¼
Boston & Maine	10	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾
T., C. & St. L	1,300	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Second board—					
R. W. P	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Atchison	400	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Bell Tel	100	226	226	225	226
C., B. & Q	50	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Mex. Cent	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Union Pacific	75	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Wisconsin Cent	150	17¾	18	17¾	18
do pfd	100	38	38	38	38
Minn. & St. L	310	37¾	38	37¾	38
do pfd	500	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Morris & E	20	135	135	135	135
Missouri Pacific	2,400	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
N. Y. Central	3,148	117¾	118	117¾	117¾
N. Y., L. E. & W	1,000	31	31	30¾	30¾
Nor. & W. pfd	100	39	39	39	39
Northern Pacific	19,610	41¾	41¾	40¾	41¼
do pfd	36,300	71	71	70¾	70¾
Northwestern	4,435	126	126¼	125¼	125¼
do pfd	310	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾
Ohio Cent	1,530	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Ont. & Western	2,850	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Pitts. & F. W. C	367	139	139	139	139
O. Trans-Con	29,625	65¾	66¾	64¾	65
Pacific Mail	2,425	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
Rens. & P. & E	240	15	15	15	15
Reading	6,630	51¾	52¾	50¾	51¾
Rich. & D. Term	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Rock. & Pitts	400	125¾	126	125¾	126
Rock Island	400	132¾	132¾	132	132
St. Paul	15,105	105¾	106¼	104¾	105¾
do pfd	330	121	121	121	121
St. Paul & O	700	42	42¼	42	42¼
do pfd	250	116	116	116	116
St. P., M. & M	500	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Texas Pacific	3,350	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	4,400	99¾	99¾	98¾	99¼
Wabash	4,050	22¾	22¾	22	22¼
do pfd	1,000	37	37	36¾	36¾
Western Union	6,612	82¾	83¼	82¾	82¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 A & P income	27¾	$400 N Y & N E 6s	95¼
1000 Mex Cent 7s	59¾	5000 T D & B 6s	90
3000 N Y & N E 7s	105	1000 N Y & N E 6s	95
2000 do	105¼	1000 Eastern 6s	110

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Mex	59¾	$500 O S L 6s	93¼

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—As indicated at the close last evening the market opened higher and advanced during the first half-hour. Renewals of unfavorable rumors regarding the financial condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company caused a selling movement in Pacific common and preferred, and the bears in New York, by concentrating their forces against the Villard securities, were successful in forcing a decline in the general list. Insides in Northern Pacific Company are reported as saying that such businesses as Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Belmont & Co. back of these properties is sufficient guarantee that there will be no serious decline in the Villard securities. There was an attempt during the day to realize on Reading, but it caused such a prompt decline that it was soon abandoned. Considerable anxiety is felt as to the immediate future of Northern Pacific. There was no selling on the part of persons who have held these stocks for investment, but any prolonged bear movement in the present temper of the holders might lead to much stock being thrown on the market. The feeling here is that this movement is an attempt on the part of New York speculators to break the general market, but at the same time it is believed that the leading bear card of the future is Northern Pacific. Money was easy and at about 6 per cent, which is the ruling rate in this market. The highest and lowest prices were: Buffalo, 13¾; Reading, 25⅝@25 5-16; Lehigh Navigation, 49¾@49¾; Northern Pacific, 41½@39¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 75@72

The Most Complete and Elegant

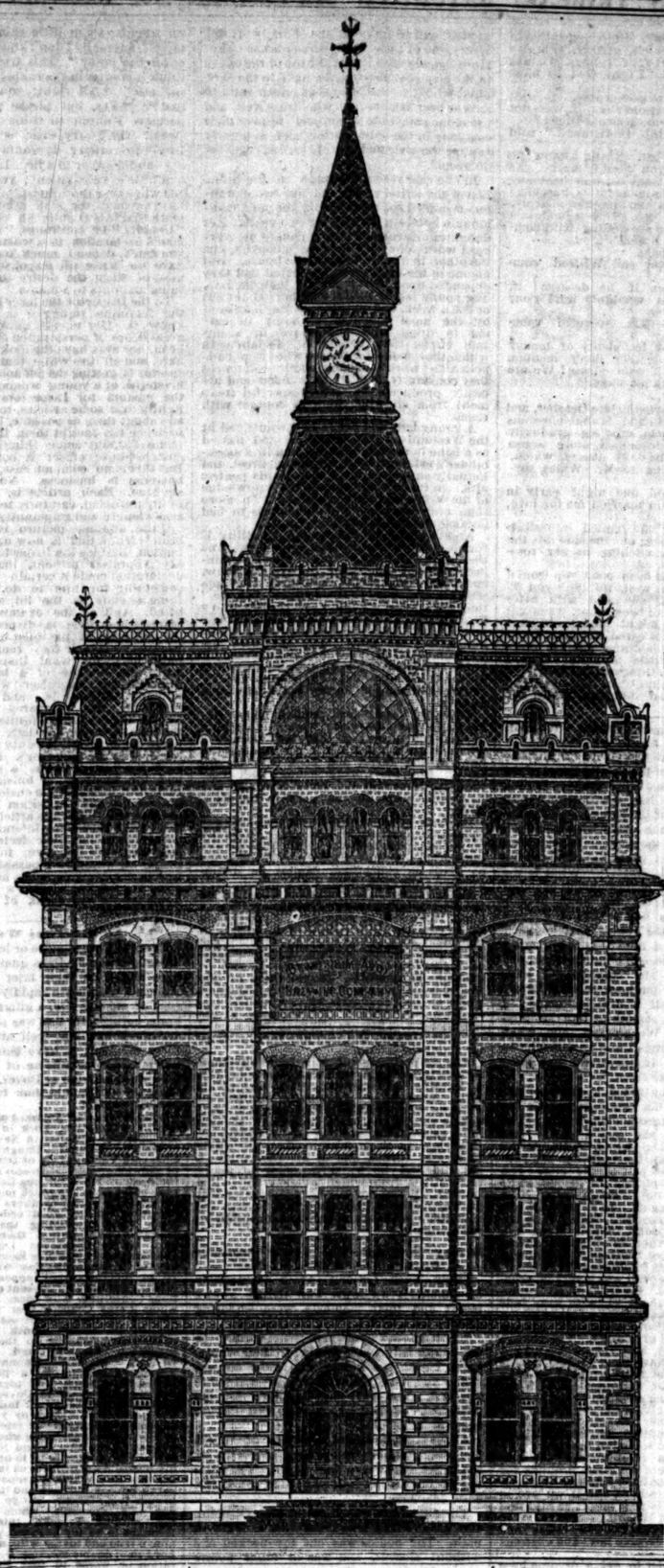
BREW HOUSE

IN THE WORLD.

THE

BEMIS & McAVOY

BREWING COMPANY



Have just finished their new Brew House, which has taken over a year to build, and they can without exaggeration claim to have the most complete and elegant establishment of the kind ever erected. It has a capacity of over 300,000 barrels per annum, containing all the known improvements in the Brewing line. It will be opened to the public on and after Monday, Sept. 17th, and we take great pleasure in extending invitations to all citizens and strangers, ladies and gentlemen, to call and see something new and interesting in our line, and we think they will be well repaid for their visit.

In connection with this we desire to call the attention of all persons who are interested in the use of steam, and wish to make a great saving in the cost of fuel, and at the same time to have a perfect Smoke Burner, to the

PHILIPS PATENT GAS FUEL PRODUCER,

Which we are now using in our new Brew House with great success, and for which we are the exclusive agents. We shall take great pleasure in showing and explaining the Gas Producers to all who may favor us with a visit. There is absolutely no smoke, and we are prepared to prove a very great saving in the cost of making steam.

THE OBJECT OF THE PHILIPS GAS FUEL SYSTEM

Is to convert coal, or coke, into highly inflammable carbonic oxide gas; and this is done in the Gas Producer by blowing a limited amount of air into a superabundant amount of incandescent fuel. Of course there is heat developed, and it is necessary, or advisable, to have the Producer as near the combustion chamber as practicable in order to get all the benefit of this heat; but, even if all this heat were lost, by cooling of the gases, there would be a much smaller loss than that produced by imperfect combustion on the grate, because, in case of the gas, we still retain over two-thirds of all the heat that is in the coal; and this heat can be brought to the highest pitch of intensity, because the gas is more easily mixed with the exact required amount of air than is possible with solid fuel.

The air is blown into the Gas Producer for the purpose of making carbonic oxide gas. The oxygen of the air while combining with the carbon in the Producer develops heat. This heat should be maintained to the point of combustion by putting Producer and furnace as near together as practicable. In order to promote this, and also to keep the Producer cool, steam is injected into the Producer with the air; or, in other words, the air is blown into the Producer by a steam jet blower. Now the steam will decompose in presence of the incandescent fuel and produce hydrogen and oxygen gas.

Hydrogen is a highly inflammable gas, and develops the same heat as carbonic oxide gas for equal volumes. The decomposition of steam can only be effectuated by heat; and it is evident, therefore, that the hydrogen formation, while taking up heat from the Producer, takes it away where it is least wanted, and transports it to the combustion chamber.

The decomposition of steam, taking up heat in the lower part of the Producer, prevents thereby the formation of hard melted clinkers in the ashes.

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF GAS FROM THE PHILIPS PRODUCER.

		Carbonic Acid,	5.0 per cent Incombustible.
Analyzed by the Midvale Steel Co., of Philadelphia, Penn.	Carbonic Oxide	22.7	
	Hydrogen	10.4	Combustible Gases.
	Marsh Gas	2.0	
			35.1 per cent Combustible Gases.

ANOTHER ANALYSIS.

		Carbonic Acid,	2.4 per cent Incombustible.
Analyzed by the Edge Moor Iron Co., of Wilmington, Del.	Carbonic Oxide	26.4	
	Hydrogen	2.9	Combustible Gases.
	Marsh Gas	4.3	
			33.6 per cent Combustible Gases.

Very respectfully,

J. H. McAVOY, President.
H. V. BEMIS,
Vice President and Gen'l Superintendent.

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and light, $3.00@3.15; packing and butchers', $4.50@5.35; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,000.

LUMBER.

Arrivals at the cargo market were few yesterday and the offerings went off freely. Short piece-stuff was quotable at $9.25@9.50, common inch at $10.50 @12.25, and shingles at $2.10@2.25.

A good business is being done at the yards, with prices of the leading grades ruling as below:

First, second, and third clear, 2x6 inch	$ 48.00
Same, 1x6 to 1inch	46.00
A and B select, 1x6, 8s, and 2 inch	30.00@33.00
C select	24.00
First, second, and third clear and finishing	31.00@45.00
A to D stock boards, 12 inches	19.00@29.00
A to D stock boards, 10 inches	21.00@26.00
A to C dressed flooring, 6-inch	28.00@37.00
Fencing flooring, 6-inch	17.00
Inch A, B, and C 4-inch flooring	26.00@34.00
First and second clear siding, 1inch, 12x16 ft	21.00
A and B siding	18.00@21.00
Common boards, 1x16 ft	14.00
Common boards, 12-inch, 12x16 ft	14.50
No. 2 boards, 12x16 ft	11.50@12.00
No. 3 boards, 12x16 ft	12.00
A to C floorings, 4-inch	26.00@36.00
Pickets, common to fancy, dressed	8.00@18.50
Lath, butters, C. G. beveled, per 100 lin. ft	30.00
Lath, joint and sentting, 12x14 ft	13.50
Timber	14.00@20.00
Posts, split pointed	9.00
Shingles, extra A	3.00
Shingles, cuttoe A	2.75

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime Western steam 44s 6d.

CHEESE—American choice dull at 51s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 6d. Wheat—Spring No. 2 new dull at 8s 5d; No. 1 white dull at 8s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—11s@ 11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 8s 8d@8s; spring, 8s 8d@9s; No. 1 California, 9s 2d@9s 7d; No. 2 California, 9s 2d@9s 5d. Corn—New corn, 5s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 43s 3d.

Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 86,000 centals, 35,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—2 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Red winter wheat, 8s 8d@8s; spring, 8s 4d@8s 9d; club, 8s 8d@9s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—3 p. m.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000. Breadstuffs—Canada wheat, No. 1, 9s 2d@9s 4d; red Western spring, 8s 4d@8s 9d; winter red, 8s 8d@9s. Corn—Western, canal, 5s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra Indian mess, 84s.

LONDON, Sept. 14—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 23s 9d. Refined, 26s.

LINSEED OIL—Refined, 28s 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—30s 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 14.—PETROLEUM—3f.

The following were received at the Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs easier; No. 1 California, 9s 2d@9s; spring, 8s 4d@8s 9d; club, 8s 10d@9s 1d; Red Western, 8s 8d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—2 p. m.—Wheat dull and 1d lower; 2 spring, 9s 1d; Western red winter, 8s 8d; California, 9s 2d@9s 4d. Corn dull and 1d lower; 3s 6d for cargoes of coast—Wheat dull. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat dull; red winter declined 0d. Corn steady. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and continent dull. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the past week, 301,000 centals, of which 199,000 were American. Flour dull at 24s. Lard dull at 43s. Bacon—S. C. dull at 36s 6d; S. C., 3s 6d. Cheese dull at 51s. Beef dull at 83s. Tallow dull at 41s 9d. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn dull. Country markets for wheat quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; California, 9s 1d@9s 4d; Western, red winter, new, 8s 9d; spring, 8s 10d. Corn weak at 3s 5d. Mark Lane—Wheat slow. Cargoes on coast—Wheat slow; corn steady. Fair average quality of American wheat, red winter shipment, 43s; do for shipment during the present month, 43s; do for shipment during the following month, 43s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. PARIS—Wheat and flour easy.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Western and cable advices were generally of a very depressing tenor, leading to increased urgency on the part of sellers to place supplies, as well for prompt as for forward delivery, and resulting in a further severe break in prices, on prompt deliveries of about 1@1½c, and to the instance of No. 2 red wheat, on the option list, of about 1¼@1½c a bu; business to a more liberal extent, as exporters evinced rather more disposition to purchase, taking a moderate amount of the better qualities of red wheat, graded and ungraded, including of the graded red a few loads of strictly choice old crop afternoon on a slack demand even of shippers. Ocean freights exhibited rather more firmness on a moderately active business, embracing, hence by steam for Liverpool grain, prompt at 8d; Glasgow, 8d; Newcastle, 9d; Antwerp, 6d; Lisbon, 9d; Ancona, 9d; grain in bags with respectively 40,000 and 30,000 bushels, 9d; flour in bags at 1s per bx; by steam from Baltimore for Liverpool, wheat, forward shipment, reported on private terms, quoted at 8d asked and 4½d bid. Sales included No. 1 red quoted at $1.30 asked in elevator; No. 2 red $1.25@1.25¼ in elevator and at $1.21@1.23½ for average to prime samples, up to $1.19@1.21¼ for choice to fancy old crop afloat, closing at $1.14¾ for ordinary samples afloat and $1.15 in elevator; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.01; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, rumored at $1.07¾. No. 2 red futures: September $1.13¾@1.14, closing at $1.13¾; October, $1.14@1.15, closing at $1.14½; November $1.15@1.15¼, closing $1.15¼; December, $1.16@1.16¼, closing $1.16¼; January, $1.18¾@1.19, closing $1.18¾ asked; January, $1.20@1.21¾, closing $1.20¾; corn forced down about 2@2½c per bu on prompts and forward deliveries, and 1½@1¾c weak on a decided pressure to realize. Business for prompt delivery more active, in good part for shipment; in the option line, however, the movement was of less magnitude. Sales included No. 2 regular inspection, afloat and delivered, 63@63¾c, closing at 62c afloat, in elevator, in lots, at 61¾@62¾c, closing at 61½c; do in store, 61¾@62c; No. 3 white in lots, in elevator, at 61½c; No. 2 futures: September, 61¾@62¾c, closing at 61¾c; October, 63@63½c, closing at 63¾c; November, 62¾@63c, closing at 63¼c; December, 61¾@62¾c, closing at 61¾c. Oats gave way for prompt delivery about 1@1½c and on the option list about ½@¾c a bu on a less active business, even if the speculative interest, playing into the option line rather more firmly. Sales included No. 1 white in elevator quoted as closing at 42c; No. 2 white in elevator at 41¾@42c; 1,000 bu west at 34½c, closing 35c asked, and delivered nominal; No. 2 in elevator at 34 @34½c, closing at 35c asked, and delivered quoted at 34½@35c; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, 36c asked. No. 2 futures: September, 34@34½c, closing at 34c; October, 34@35c, closing at 35c asked, and delivered quoted at 34½@35c; November, 36½@36¾c, closing at 36½c; December, 37¼@37¾c, closing at 37½c bid. Rye moderately sought after and quoted about steady; prime Western, afloat, 71½@ 72c (5,000 bu prime do, September arrival, at 69½c); do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, quoted at 70c.

PROVISIONS—A generally heavy and irregular market reported for hog products, which further declined in price in sympathy with the depression, as well in breadstuffs as in provisions at the West on the very moderate movements. Weaker on pork, slow of sale for early delivery, leaving off at $12.75@ 13.00 for ordinary brands and cut meats in less demand, with pickled bellies in bulk at 8¾@8¾c for 12-pound and 8¾c for 12-pound averages; pickled shoulders in bulk quoted at 5½c; pickled hams, 13½@13¾c; smoked hams, 14@15½c; smoked shoulders, 7½c. Bacon attracted more attention here; long clear quoted at 7½c. Less inquiry noticed for Western steam lard for early delivery at lower prices, closing at $8.50 for contract grades. Futures: September, none; October, $8.36@8.44, closing $8.36; November, closing $8.25@8.30; December, $8.17; the year, $8 11@8.23, closing $8.17; January, $8.22 @8.25, closing $8.23.

TALLOW—Weaker on a moderate movement, with prime quoted at the close at 7½@7¾c.

RICE—Firm at 6¾@6¾c for fair to good refining grades, and 7@7½c for prime.

MOLASSES—Quiet and steady.

COFFEE—Options unsettled; closed steady at 10@ 15 points decline, with sales of 19,750 bags, including September at $17.90@18.00; October, $17.80@17.90; November, $17.60@17.70; December, $17.40@17.50; January, $17.30@17.40; February, $17.20@17.30; March, $17.10@17.20; April, $17.00@17.10; May, $16.90@17.00. Spot Rio dull and nominal; fair cargoes, 17½c; No. 7, 16½c. Mild grades dull and nominally unchanged.

SUGAR—Raws dull and nominal; fair refining, 6 3-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 7 3-16c; refined dull and unchanged; C, 6¾@6 15-16c; extra C, 7@7 1-16c; white extra C, 7 3-16@7¼c; yellow, 6¾@6 15-16c; off A, 7 3-16@7¼c; mould A, 7½@7 9-16c; standard A, 7 3-16@7¼c; confectioners' A, 7 3-16@7¼c; cut loaf, 7½@7 9-16c; crushed, 7½@7 9-16c; powdered, 7 3-16@7¼c; granulated, 7 3-16@7¼c; cubes, 7 3-16@7¼c.

TEAS—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, $1.11¾.

RESIN—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 40½c.

BUTTER—Firm; in good demand at 10@17c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Steady and unchanged.

TIN—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 159,000 bu; oats, 88,000 bu; flour, 16,000 brls.

EXPORTS—Wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 125,000 bu; oats, none; flour, 4,000 brls.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn—Steady market with quiet trade and previous prices; high mixed, 63c; steamer yellow, 61c; No. 2 mixed, 60c; steamer mixed, 58c. Oats—Market steady, but moving quietly at quotations; No. 1 white 43@44c; No. 2 white, 39½@40c; No. 3 white, 37½@38c. No. 1 mixed nominal at 37@38c. No. 2 mixed, 36@36½. No sales at the call. Closing bids: Cash No. 2 white oats, 37c; September, 38c; October, 38½c; November, 39½c; export corn, cash No. 2 mixed, 60c; September, 60c; October, 60c; November, 60½c; September steamer, 61c; October, 62c; November, 62c.

FLOUR—Market dull, but asking prices are steady; Western superfine, $3.25@3.50; St. Louis, $3.75@4.35; winter patents, $5.75@7.00; Minnesota patents, $6.75@ 7.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Trade has been moderately active at quotations; extra prime, $14.50; mess, $14.50; prime mess, new, $17.00@18.00. Lard dull with price unchanged at 8¾c. Hams, 12½@14c. Live hogs, 6¼@ 6½c; dressed hogs, 6¼@7½c. Beef—No change in prices; market dull; mess, $10.00@10.50; extra mess, $11 mail 50; extra plate, $12.50@13.00. Fresh beef—Steady but quiet; light Texas steers, 6½@7½c; heavy steers, 6@6½c; hides, 10@12½c; fores, 5@6c.

BUTTER—Market firm and demand good; extra Northern creamery, 22@23c; Western, 21@22c; choice Western dairy, 20@21c; Western, 15@18c; ladle, 13@16c.

FREIGHTS—Market steady; asking rates are as follows: To Liverpool—Grain, 8½d; sack flour, 12s 6d; provisions, 25s 6d; butter and cheese, 60s 3d; tobacco, 45s; cotton, 16d. To London—Grain, 9½d; sack flour, 14s; provisions, 30s; butter and cheese, 60s; tobacco, 45s. To Glasgow—Grain, 9d; sack flour, 12s 6d; provisions, 30s; butter and cheese, 60s. To Bristol—Grain, 9d; sack flour, 12s 6d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,203 brls, 6,936 sacks; corn, 54,875 bu; oats, 28,585 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower, advanced, then reacted, and closed about 3c lower than yesterday; No. 2 red, $1.03@1.03¼ cash, $1.02 October, $1.05 November, $1.07¼ December, and $1.09 bid year. Corn slow; lower; 47½@47¾c cash, 47¾c September, 47½c October, 46c November, 43c year, 46¾c May. Oats slow; lower; 45¼@45¾c cash, 29½c September, 29¼c bid November, 25½c bid year, 30¾c May. Rye quiet; 53¾c. Barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet at $4.10@4.05.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

CORNMEAL—Quiet at $2.15.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; easy; jobbing, $11.85@ 11.90. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon easier; long clear, $6.95@7.00; short ribs, $7.15@7.20; short clear, $7.35@7.40. Lard nominally 7½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 500 bu; corn, 71,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat, $1.01¼ October; $1.06¾ November; $1.07¾ December; $1.09¾ year. Corn easier at 46c October; 44¾c bid November; 43¾c year; 48¼c May. Oats—Nothing done.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat weak, ½@1c lower; No. 3 red, elevator, $1.07¾@1.08; fresh No. 2 red, $1.11¾; No. 1 red, $1.15; No. 2 red, September $1.11@1.12; October, $1.12¾ @1.13¼; November, $1.13@1.13¾; December, $1.17¼@ 1.17¾. Corn—Options unsettled; ½@1c lower; carlots dull; No. 3 mixed, 63c; steamer, 62c; sail mixed, 62½@63c; sail yellow, 63½@63¾c; sail mixed, September, 63@63½c; October, 63@63½c; November, 63¼@63½c; December, 56@56½c. Oats in good demand for No. 2 white; others neglected; No. 2 white, 33@33½c; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 32c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Lard active and firm.

BUTTER—Demand active; creamery extra, 26c; firsts, 22@23c; Western extras, 18c; good to choice, 14 @17c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm; 25@26c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; 8@8½c.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat 1½c lower but active; No. 1 white, $1.10; No. 2 do, $1.02; rejected, 76c; No. 2 red, cash, $1.02; September, $1.04; October, $1.06½; November, $1.08¾; December, $1.10½; January, $1.12¾; No. 3 red, 97@97¼c; No. 4 red, 91@93c; rejected, 91c. Corn 3c lower but active; No. 2, cash or September, 54½c; October or November, 54c; January, 51c; year, 50c; rejected 52c; no grade, 50c. Oats 5c higher and active; No. 2, cash or September, 29½c; October, 30c; November, 30½c; December, 30c; rejected, 28c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat active but 2 shade lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.10; No. 2 do, $1.02; rejected, 75c; No. 2 red winter, cash and September, $1.04½; October, $1.06¾; November, $1.08¾; December, $1.10½; January, $1.08. Corn easier and active; high mixed, 55c; No. 2, cash and September, 54½c; October, 54c; November, 53½c bid; January, 51c bid. Oats dull; No. 2, cash and September, 29½c; October, 30¾c; November, 30c; December, 30½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 157,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 123,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—FLOUR—In fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; 95c cash; 96c October; 98½c November. Corn unsettled; no trading. Oats scarce and firm; 28c for No. 2; 29½c for white. Rye—Nothing done. Barley active and higher; demand chiefly speculative; 63¼c for No. 2; 64c for October; 65c for November.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $12.20 cash and October; $11.60 January. Lard—Prime steam, $8.12 cash and October; $7.35 January.

HOGS—Steady; $4.60@5.10.

BUTTER—Firm.

CHEESE—In good demand.

EGGS—Higher; 20@21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 53,000 bu; barley, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 600 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Future deliveries at the first call showed much irregularity, the call ending, however, with an advance of .01c, then for a time prices kept moving up and down, on the whole with an upward tendency, and at the approach of the third call a lively demand carried rates .09@.07c above yesterday's closing quotations. The inquiry continued active at the third call, and resulted in a further slight advance; September brought 10.29c; October, 10.43c; November, 10.50@10.51c; December, 10.60c; January, 10.70@10.71c; February, 10.74@10.75c; March, 10.97@10.98c; May, 11.18@11.19c; June, 11.29@ 11.30c; August, 10.44c. Futures closed wild, and it is difficult to give quotations. At the close prices were about .02c higher than yesterday. Spot cotton steady; middling upland remains at 10¼c; and sales are 240 bales for export, 2,173 bales to spinners, 130 bales on speculation, and 200 bales delivered on contracts. The following is the weekly cotton statement: Net receipts at all United States ports to date, 64,300 bales; same week last year, 49,000; total receipts at all United states ports to date, 97,589; same date last year, 72,445; exports from all United States ports for the week, 17,430; same week last year, 22,220; total exports from all United States ports to date, 41,815; same date last year, 49,000; stock at all United States ports, 240,000; same time last year, 196,426; stock at all interior towns, 25,000; same time last year, 6,875; stock at Liverpool, 783,000; same time last year, 562,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 23,000; same time last year, none reported.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 79,000 bales; American, 46,300; speculators took 5,000, of which exporters took 11,500; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 5,900; actual export, 13,500; total receipts, 24,500; American, 14,000; total stock, 735,000; American, 511,000; amount afloat, 104,000; American, 25,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—COTTON—Higher; middling, 10c; sales, 112 bales; receipts, 325; shipments, 300; stock, 4,300.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 14.—COTTON—Steady at 10c; receipts, 211 bales; shipments, none; stock, 6,153; sales unimportant.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10¼c; low middling, 9 11-16c; good ordinary, 9¼c; net receipts, 2,600 bales; gross, 4,000; sales, 1,400; stock, 240,000. Net receipts, 9,853; gross, 11,625; exports, France, 3,000; coastwise, 7,300; sales, 8,000.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 14.—COTTON—Firm; middling 10 1-16c; low middling 9 11-16c; good ordinary, 9 5-16c; net receipts, 2,900 bales; sales, 700; stock, 25,000; weekly net receipts, 15,310; gross, 15,370; exports, Continent, 1,340; coastwise, 7,500; sales, 8,000.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 14.—PETROLEUM—Total runs Thursday, 71,365 brls; total shipments, 77,655; charters, 38,998; clearances, 6,418,000. United Pipe-Line certificates steady; opened at $1.12; closed at $1.11¾, the lowest price of the day; highest price, $1.12¾.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—PETROLEUM—Dull, unsettled; United certificates closed at $1.11¾. Afternoon session—Dull and weaker; opened at $1.11¾, advanced to $1.12¾, declined, and closed at $1.11¾.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 14.—PETROLEUM—Opened at $1.11¾ and closed at $1.11¾; highest, $1.12¾; lowest, $1.11¾; sales, 2,460,000; clearances yesterday, 9,155,000. Shipments yesterday—United, 65,522; Tidewater, 12,066; daily average for the month, 71,315; charters, 38,988; daily average for the month, 55,012. Runs Wednesday: United, 62,000; Tidewater, 10,419.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Cotton goods in better request and selections, with fairly satisfactory movement. The tone of the market is much steadier. Trenton brown and Sazamore bleached have advanced ¼c each, Peabody sold prints at ½c.

WHISKY.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 14.—WHISKY—Firm at $1.18.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 14.—WHISKY—Firm at $1.13.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14.—WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—WOOL—In good demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 36@39½c; Michigan fleeces, 34 @35c; Michigan and Ohio delaine, 48@49c; No. 1 combing, 42@45c; fine medium, 34@38c; California wool, 24@ 30c; pulled, 28@35c.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Fowler Bros., 1,110 sacks salt; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 140 boxes tin plate; N. & G Taylor Co., 19 boxes tin plate; A. B. Meeker & Co., 295 tons pig-iron; E. A. Farler, 1 case books; J. A. Kirk, 1 row-boat; Grommes & Ullrich, 3 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 4 cases cigars; Colgrove Book Company, 1 case books; J. V. Farwell & Co., 27 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 8 cases hosiery; Mandel Bros., 6 cases hosiery; Lyon & Healy, 40 cases musical goods; Burke, Walker & Co., 2 cases dry goods; M. Wright & Co., 1 case needles; H. Dibble, 7 casks nuts; W. D. Haughteling, 3 cases carpets, linens, etc.; Lehman & Kinsman, 9 cases toys; Sutter Bros., 17 cases leaf tobacco; J. McCallum & Co., 4 barrels whisky; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 7 cases dry goods. Collections $30,063.61.

The Hon. John Callahan, Judge First District Court, New York, and the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, O., have used St. Jacobs Oil and indorse it.

Rev. Father Wilds'
EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother to the late eminent Judge Wilds of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 64th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen:

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor, affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. Please lose these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility*, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

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On Jubilee College foundation, Jubilee, Peoria County, Ill. Fall and Winter session opens Sept. 26. References in Chicago: J. G. Meacham, W. Smith, S. D. Judd, H. H. Harlow, and others. Address the REV. THOS. W. HASKINS, Jubilee, Peoria Co., Ill.

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(Successors to the Misses Green) formerly of No. 1 Fifth-av., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, 1883, at No. 61 Fifth-av., New York City.

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Mrs. Loring's School,

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For young ladies and children, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26. New pupils will please present themselves for classification between the hours of 9 and 12 Monday or Tuesday, Sept. 24 and 25.

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(FOR BOYS),

2101 Indiana-av., Corner 21st-st.

Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 19. Primary department and higher department. Preparatory boys for college, the scientific school, and business life. The building has been enlarged and entirely refitted. Arrangements have been made that will secure perfect ventilation, and great attention is given to health and comfort of the pupils. For further information apply to JOHN J. SCHOBINGER or JOHN G. KRAUZ, 2101 Indiana-av.

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SKETCHES.

Robertine's Romance, and How She Successfully Concealed It.

A Chapter on Divorces by a Woman Lawyer Who Knows About Them.

New York Women Who Hide Their Poverty under the Shabby-Genteel Mask.

Costly Summer Outfits for Beauties Who Are to Shine as Watering-Place Belles.

Examining the Baggage of Brides at the Custom-House—An Old-Time Wedding —Poetry, Humor, Etc.

Uncommonly Common.
Written for The Chicago Tribune.

Robertine had finished cleaning her gloves, and was putting away the bits of old flannel and the "deodorized" fluid, whose faint hatefulness she declared she detested, "It's quite as bad as common benzine," she said to her mother, who was busy cooking a *spirituelle* sort of supper on the gasoline stove in the other room.

They leased the entire house, a two-story and basement brick, rather centrally located, and relet unfurnished rooms or suites in such a manner as to clear their own rental while reserving the double parlors and the joys of proprietorship.

They were very comfortably arranged. In the evening, Robertine could make herself pretty, close the folding-doors, run her fingers lightly over the keys of the upright piano, and feel equal to the entertaining of the most eligible gentlemen friends—even Wilfred Wales, Esq. In some respects she was more at ease with this gentleman for company than with any one else. Not because he was unusually handsome—beyond the frequency of his new clothes—or talented, or cultured, or witty; not because of any subtle charm in his conversation, like that of poor Dick Ethel, whom she had known so long, and who, she was forced to admit, would always remain the same visionary enthusiast and Bohemian. Poor Dick! If he would only quit trying to make a living with his pen, and become a practical member of society—a tailor, or shoemaker, or something honest! No, but when Wilfred Wales was calling Robertine knew there would be no after remarks from her mother, that good lady being, at such times, content to retire to peaceful dreams and a book-case bedstead, leaving the young people undisturbed.

Mr. Wales was a moneyed young man, with further "expectations," and Robertine felt it would be the merest folly to discourage his attentions. She knew herself thoroughly; knew all her disadvantages and all her little attractivenesses. She had sized herself up long ago as a moderately pretty brunet, who could sing and play passably, read a French novel without the dictionary, write a dashing sort of letter, and dance all the newest fancies. She never forgot that she had neither fortune nor family—a blue lookout for any girl of twenty; that she had talent in no particular direction; that she was physically too delicate for continuous labor, besides being unfitted, by ambition, for the life of a working-woman.

Yet sometimes she felt sick of it all—sick of doing lawyers' copying at home, and addressing wrappers by the thousand, and scheming how to best spend the money so earned and how to construct the prettiest costume in which to attend theatre or promenade concert with Mr. Wales. (Often she would far rather have gone sauntering in the park, clad in her plain, brown "Mother-Hubbard," with Richard Ethel beside her, and his pleasing fantasies.)

But what could she do to support herself? "You can't be a clerk in any store," said her mother, "it takes away a girl's social position."

"If she has any," said Robertine ironically.

Meanwhile they had got on very well without touching the insurance money received at the death of Robertine's lamented father, which was but a small sum at best, and which the mother would need for herself when once the daughter was married.

Robertine shook out three pair of evening gloves, and said musingly, "Now I'm ready to go anywhere if only some one invites me."

"If I were you I wouldn't go with anybody but Wales," admonished her mother. "If he sees you running around with common tugs like Dick Ethel, he'll ship you!" Mrs. Ferris was often more forcible than elegant, and always unconscious of nautical tendencies. She was a thin, nervous woman, with an extraordinary contempt for the oi polloi. She was often heard to say that she had been struggling for years to keep her head above water, as also that of her deceased husband. (Poor man! his head had gone under ground in spite of her.)

Robertine colored. "I never go with any one I'm ashamed of," she said, indignantly; "and as for Mr. Wales, the 'shipping' process may be conducted by the other party."

"O, no doubt you feel able to manage your own affairs. Some folks, when they have a little streak of luck, act as if it would never be day with them——" closing with a pet antiphrasis.

"Now, mother, what is the use of such talk? Let us eat our supper in peace."

And they did; after which, Robertine having adjusted her toilet, went to the front windows and drew the curtains back, admitting the evening breeze. The sun was declining and the sky therewith glorified; she stood where it might dazzle her eyes a moment, then turned away.

"Mother, shall I close the folding-doors? Dick Ethel is coming over."

"O, yes; for heaven's sake, shut the doors, so I needn't hear him yarning. If I were you I wouldn't fool away my time on such common——"

Robertine banged the doors and lost the remainder.

"Come in, Dick," she called, through the wire window-netting. "Don't stop to ring."

"Are you alone?" he said, smiling faintly as he entered. "I thought you might have company."

"You see for yourself I haven't."

"Your mother is well, I hope?"

"Quite; and busy, as usual."

"I met her on the street today, but I do not think she saw me."

"Perhaps not," said Robertine, doubtfully, remembering her mother's disdain for common attire. "But what are you doing this week, Dick? What is the latest romance?"

"I haven't done much," he answered slowly, "but I have thought of so much I would like to do. O, I have had such beautiful thoughts! Dreams that I would like you to share with me!"

Robertine stirred uneasily.

"I have had thoughts too," she said, half lightly. "I have been thinking of getting married."

He looked at her in a curious way, but did not interrupt, as she went on:

"Yes, I have about decided that the only thing I can do is, get married."

"O Robertine!" he said, in a shocked voice.

"You think I am joking, Dick, but I am not. I am taking a business view of the matter. I must find a rich husband. You see I belong to a very good-for-nothing class; incapable and indolent, yet ambitious for social distinction; mediocre in talent, yet refined in taste, while my education has been of such a superficial nature that the thought of it disgusts me."

"O, Robertine!" he repeated, distressfully. "But you couldn't sell yourself—you could not marry for money alone!"

"O, dear no," she answered, cheerfully, "not for money alone. I must have a reasonable-looking husband, with a suspicion of brains. Then, too, while she is about it, why can't a girl happen to fall in love with a man who has money? I regard it as my duty to do this, and—by the way—you ought to follow my example."

He changed his seat to one beside her on the sofa, and spoke in a hurt, reproachful tone:

"Robertine, these words are unworthy of you. I can't understand why you should joke, either. We—we have been good friends——" then he broke off, as if he had lost all self-control, all power of speech.

She was moved, and remained silent until the sound of her mother in the other room seemed to give her tongue new impetus.

"Ah, Richard, 'Art is long and life is fleeting!' We have no time to be great or to foster grand thoughts. Why, even you and I might be silly enough to fall in love with each other, but it wouldn't do, would it? O no, it would be ridiculous—mad! The very last thing on earth!"

"The very last thing on earth," he repeated, quietly. They were not looking at each other now, yet they were both strangely pale.

"The very last!" she said, recovering herself after a moment; then abruptly:

"Richard, I want to tell you some little things—confidential, you know, strictly confidential."

"Yes," he said, vacantly.

"Richard, this is midsummer; but I suppose you know people wear flannels in winter-time—ladies do."

Her seeming irrelevancy might other times have startled him; now he only sighed inquiringly.

"Well?"

"Well, last winter—you remember how cold it was—how many flannels do you suppose mother and I had apiece?"

"Three, perhaps," he ventured, wearily.

"No, indeed; we had three between us. This kept us washing one twice a week, which was tiresome, besides wearing out the garments. Fancy having one such article of clothing and taking it off at bedtime to wash it that it may dry by morning. Isn't the thought abominable?"

The long, quivering breath that he drew smote her painfully, as she felt that, through her, his heart must ache a long time, perhaps forever.

She could not look at him. He rose without speaking. Perhaps he could not trust his voice.

"You are not going, Dick? But perhaps you haven't been to supper."

"I don't know," he faltered. "I must go and finish some work. I—I hope you will not do anything hastily. Robertine, remember—remember I am your friend—always." Then he went out and away.

Mrs. Ferris slid the doors ajar and entered. "Gone at last?" she asked, glancing through the window at the tall form threading the street with slow, dispirited gait. "If he doesn't look common!"

Robertine had gone to the piano.

"Mother," she said impatiently, "If Maj. Drummond proposes again you'd better marry him. He's uncommon enough to suit you—especially his temper."

She could have sobbed aloud, she so hated herself. She fancied Richard ascending to his poor room across the way—his gray, cheerless, pathetic room—and sitting down unconforted among his manuscripts. She could see his pale face, his sad, brown eyes. She hated herself, and her mother, and Wilfred Wales, and all the cruel, bitter world!

She tried a strain of Mendelssohn's music to soothe and strengthen her, and her mother spoke, as if reminded:

"The piano rent is due tomorrow, Robertine. Don't let me forget; they are very exacting."

Robertine changed to fierce opera melodies, and immediately Mr. Wilfred Wales arrived. Mrs. Ferris had made her escape and closed the folding-doors.

"I was thinking of you," said Robertine sweetly, and speaking the truth.

"Of me? Is that so? Then I'm glad." He pressed her hand with all a lover's fondness.

Nor was he really so objectionable—a well-built man with a prepossessing countenance and a frank, easy speech. He never romanced, nor paused for exactness, nor unfolded quaint discoveries, nor indulged in *ben trovato* poesy, as poor Dick Ethel was wont.

He was a cheerful caller and often made her laugh; still there were times when she could as well have yawned. (Poor Dick Ethel might have talked all night and never wearied her.)

"Take the rocking-chair," she begged, "and I will sit right here on the sofa. We can both see the street and feel the breeze."

"Thanks," said Mr. Wales, twinkling his great third-finger diamond by careless motions of the hand.

"I say, what do you think? I am going to change hotels."

"Indeed? Why I thought you liked your place so much?"

"I did, until this morning. Never was more surprised in my life. What do you suppose I found in my coffee?"

"A fly," the young lady suggested.

"Not exactly."

"Then a roach?"

"O n', no; dear me, not so bad. But it was a shred of something resembling cotton."

"O!" said Robertine in a relieved tone, "a piece of the dish-cloth. And you will change because of that?"

"I have serious thoughts. And now, Robertine——"

She turned to the window and gazed intently.

"What are you looking at?" he asked. "That literary friend of yours coming out across? Clever fellow, isn't he? Wish I could write. But, do you know, Robertine, I fancy—though I may be mistaken—I fancy the poor fellow hasn't got a good tailor."

Robertine answered very deliberately: "I think it more probable that he hasn't any at all."

"What! you don't mean he is distressed? That would be rough! A fellow that can reel off such things. I'd like to help him out some way or other. Do you think he'd be offended if I asked him to accept a present?"

"*I know* he would be offended," she answered decisively.

Wales heaved a sigh, but she knew he didn't feel greatly disappointed. He was excellently disposed as far as *offering* to be liberal went. "O, I suppose so," he assented; "these fellows are proud as the dickens."

"But about your hotel?"

"Well, I have nearly decided to make a change. A hotel is very comfortable, but a man gets to thinking he'd like a home of his own." He left the rocking-chair for the sofa precisely as Ethel had done so short a time before. "Robertine," he said softly, and took possession of her hand; "Robertine, you know what I mean, don't you?"

"I do not know what you mean," she answered in a low, firm tone.

"Don't you, darling; don't you know I love you and want you for a wife? Yes, I want a wife and a home!"

She had caught every word; it had not escaped her that he wanted a wife as an adjunct to—a home. And she resisted no longer, but allowed him to draw her face nearer, nearer, until it touched his lips.

It was really arranged, thought Mrs. Ferris, sighing contentedly in the other room, where she had not missed a word. After all Robertine was a sensible girl; and she thought she would go in and light the gas and receive the news.

"Here are some matches, daughter," she said innocently. "It will soon be dark."

Wales arose bowing, and managed after a fashion to announce the engagement.

Mrs. Ferris stood a moment as if astonished, then approached, smiling benevolently. Her little speech had been well rehearsed. "I am not wholly surprised," she said. "Robertine is so frank that she has poorly concealed from me her growing affection for you. I am overjoyed that she has found one so worthy of her—and—and I congratulate you both." Saying which she withdrew with unusual dignity.

Mr. Wales remained an hour or so; then he told his betrothed she looked tired and she would not keep her up. He lifted her hand and pressed it to his lips. It was not a very beautiful hand, but we know lovers and lovers have kissed other five-and-three-quarter members whose only merit was their scrawny individuality. So Mr. Wales departed.

Robertine on retiring was extremely wakeful, and tossed about so violently that her mother reminded her of the style of bed they occupied.

"You are not crossing the channel," she said severely.

"Mother, haven't you really thought of marrying Maj. Drummond? He is very devoted; he has a neat income, and stands well in society. There is nothing common about him. You might be perfectly happy."

"*Why* do you want me to marry him?"

"Well, I have led Wales to understand that you are thoroughly independent—in short, a very desirable sort of mother-in-law; that you have some insurance-money, and also an offer of marriage. 'Mrs. Maj. Drummond' sounds well, mother, and nobody need know the acquaintance began through his advertisement for unfurnished rooms."

"I'll think about it, Robertine."

Dick Ethel heard the news the next day when he called. Robertine being absent.

"I hope she may be very happy," he said quietly, and went away. He repeated this in a note to the girl herself, adding, "Forgive me if ever I have hurt your feelings. We may never meet again, but I pray God to bless you forever and ever."

She wept over his written words.

"Forgive him! Dear old Dick, was not worthy of him. O dear, dear old Dick!"

"I shall accept Maj. Drummond," said Mrs. Ferris at last.

"That's right, mother. Really I know no one I would rather you should marry. As for the gout, it only troubles him occasionally, and baldness has come to be curable."

"I shall do," said her mother sharply. "Perhaps you will, too, if you maintain your dignity and stop associating with common trash like Dick Ethel."

Robertine turned pale.

"Why do you never call Wilfred 'common,' mother?"

"Why? Well—even if he deserved it, which he doesn't—I wouldn't hurt your feelings."

"My feelings!"—with scornful vehemence.

"Bah! Because he has plenty of money and dresses well! Mother don't mention Dick Ethel again, if you please! We are none of us fit to black his shoes."

. . . . . .

Robertine was married in late October, and wore the white satin and orange-blossoms over a heart that was growing gradually lighter. She also developed more sense than sentiment, as the days passed, which, though not displeasing to Mr. Wales, surprised him.

"Dearest," he said one night early in the honeymoon, "you married me for love, didn't you?"

"Why, of course," she replied unhesitatingly. She was sitting on the side of the bed, and looked bewitching in her rose-pink wrapper.

"And even if I had been poor, you would have loved me just as well, wouldn't you?"

"O, I can't tell," she said with utter candor. "If you had been poor, we might never have met, or I might have loved some one else, and you not cared for me. Don't you see? Why it's nothing against one's lover that he has a little property. O no, I am quites ure it is nothing against him!"

She spoke very earnestly at the close, and then he laughed and, stooping, kissed her cheek.

A Chapter on Divorces—What a Woman Lawyer Knows About the Business.

[Washington Letter.]—Over 100 divorce suits were entered in the Equity Court of the District of Columbia during the year ending today. The result has not been quite 100 divorces, for some of the cases are still pending, but in most of the cases where final action has been taken the applicants have been granted divorce, and each has taken up his or her burden of life again. "What is the reason of it?" your correspondent asked of Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the noted female lawyer, as she sat in her parlors on F street today—"what is the reason that so many divorces are granted here? Is Washington an especially easy place to obtain a divorce?"

"I don't know," she laughed; "I have got a good many of 'em here, though I don't profess to be at all a divorce lawyer. I suppose I have had something like seventy-five cases here in Washington, and when there are good grounds I find no difficulty in getting divorces. If there are not good grounds I won't take them."

She sat erect as she talked, spoke vigorously, and checked off her sentences with her right hand in an argumentative way. The room in which she sat was a parlor just above her law-office, which occupies the basement front of the house, which is a residence in the business part of the city. The parlor was rather plainly furnished. The furniture was not magnificent, the piano rather aged in appearance, the pictures mostly family photographs, and the books, which stood in a little rack in the corner, had titles like these: "History of Woman Suffrage," "Eminent Women of the Land," "Woman's Future." A painting upon the wall was a very fair representation of Mrs. Lockwood. It represented a woman about forty with gray hair brushed, carelessly back from a face in which was a good deal of color and indications of a good deal of energy. The picture was very much like Mrs. Lockwood except that it appeared to have been painted five or six years ago, about as long as that gray now, and the florid, vigorous color in the face, instead of being confined to the cheeks, is well distributed, giving the suggestion that a vigorous use of her tricycle, which stood at her door as I entered, has brought both excellent health and sound tan besides.

"I never take a divorce case," she continued, "unless there are good grounds for divorce. That being true, I find no difficulty in procuring divorces here, and if we are to judge by my experience it might be said that divorces are easy in Washington."

"But, compared with other cities and States, how do the divorce laws and customs here seem to be?"

"I think it is easier to get a divorce here than in many other places," she said. "In Boston, now, the testimony is all given in open court, no matter how bad it may be, no matter what the charges, or how painful for the most sensitive party. Now, here I seldom, if ever, take testimony in open court. When a party wants a divorce their deposition and that of the witnesses is taken right here in my office or parlor, they are filed in court, the proper process has been had, and if there is good ground for divorce under the law it is granted, and that is the end of it."

"And are the requirements of the law less than those of the law in other States?"

"Yes; less than those in some States. In New York, for instance, it is much more difficult to get a divorce than here. Yet the laws here are not especially lax in that regard. They only grant divorce for desertion during a term of two years, for habitual drunkenness during a term of three years, for adultery, cruelty, and lunacy, and some modification of these general causes. Then, no attention will be paid to applications for divorce unless the persons have been residents of the district for two years or more. People often come here from Virginia and Maryland and from points further away to get divorces, but they don't get them. I don't think this is at all a famous place like Indiana, or Utah, or Connecticut, where a divorce may be had almost for the asking, but it is a much more satisfactory place for such a proceeding than some other cities I could name."

Yet when it is remembered that the resident population of Washington—omitting the floating population which has not a two-years' residence here—is but about 175,000, it brings a ratio which, if applied throughout the United States, would give 30,000 divorces a year in the United States.

Comparing the laws of the District with those of the various States it is found that a marked difference exists. In New York the causes on which divorce are allowed are: force or fraud in obtaining the marriage, lunacy or idiocy, a prior marriage whereof one of the parties whose husband or wife is still living, incompetence, and marriage below a certain age. Thus several causes which apply in Washington, and for which divorce is granted here, are not allowed as factors in divorce in New York.

There is a great variety in the divorce laws of the country. In Maine it is said to be easier to get a divorce than to get a drink. The law reads: "Divorces may be decreed when the Judge deems it reasonable and proper, conducive to domestic harmony, and consistent with the welfare of society." In North Carolina the law says "any just cause at the discretion of the Judge" may dissolve the marriage tie. In Virginia if a woman is discovered after marriage to have borne a bad character before marriage, without the knowledge of the man who married her, he may be divorced. In West Virginia the shoe goes upon the other foot, and if a woman discovers that her husband was a genuine rake before marriage she may unmarry. In Connecticut the law provides that "such mischief or misbehavior as permanently destroys happiness and defeats the purposes of marriage" shall constitute a legal ground for divorce. In Georgia mental incapacity is legal ground for divorce. In Alabama adultery or immorality committed before marriage as well as after dissolves the marriage tie. In Delaware adultery itself is not in all cases counted a sufficient cause for divorce. In Nevada a failure to provide the necessaries of life are sufficient grounds. Kentucky is said to permit divorce for one of a larger number of causes than any of the other States.

Shabby Gentility—How New York Women Seek to Hide Their Poverty.

[New York Letter.]—"One-half the people in New York live," said a philosopher the other day, "and the other half pretend to live." This is truer than most people suspect. The number of persons who give their lives to making an appearance is astonishing, and the devices to which they resort to to be thought genteel and to avoid working for a living would astonish the world if fully exposed.

One of the most interesting cases of shabby genteel will be found at the Family Hotel. Every one of these establishments has one or more lodgers who live in the top of the house in the cheapest apartments, next to the servants; who take their meals at cheap restaurants or beer saloons, but who dress well, and use monogram note paper, and receive their company in the hotel parlor, and generally assume the style and airs of retired well-to-do people.

In one case recently brought to the attention of the writer a lady and her two daughters occupied rooms at one of the most fashionable hotels in the city for two years. Her daughters furnished the income by very hard work—one of them as a copyist, and the other in a large telegraphic house. But no one in the hotel ever suspected that they depended upon their labor for their income. The young ladies made together about $25 or $30 a week, and on this sum they managed by the most pinching economy in eating to dress well and move in a certain circle. But the air of disdain with which they spoke of people who were compelled to work and the poetic references they constantly made of their blood and ancestry produced the most respectful treatment from all who came in contact with them.

A young lady and her father, who lived at the Westminster for some time and passed as a belle in certain sets, worked in a bookbinder's establishment in Nassau street, and actually supported her father in his genteel airs. In this case it came to the knowledge of the writer that this young lady, on more than one occasion, wept supperless to bed because she had to pay for a coupé.

Another form of pretentious gentility is found in those families that hire houses, and then sublet all but a couple of rooms, retaining the use of the parlor to make a show, and always turning up their noses at people who are compelled to live in flats. "O, we," they always say, "couldn't be restricted to a flat, you know. It may do for people who have never had the freedom of a whole house, but we must have our own establishment." If they live in a basement house they have to put up sometimes with a doctor or a dentist, but they compromise by calling his room the library when they have a party.

There are hundreds of genteel people living on Lexington avenue who, for the sake of making it appear that they occupy a whole house to themselves, are content to bunk in the garret and cook with the oil-stove. But they make enough off their wages to dress well and have a coach and livery take them to the park in the afternoon.

It is said by those who know that the gay cavalcade to be seen on a pleasant afternoon on the avenue is made up in unequal proportions of millionaires and beggars, who, so far as dress is concerned, cannot be distinguished from each other.

In the ranks of the operatives who live on the East side it is curious to know that a coach is the sign of gentility. To be able to hire a coach is the weakness of hundreds of girls who work by the week down-town, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that in the poorer classes funerals have become a sort of evidence of gentility, the condition of the family being rated by the number of coaches. There are scores of girls who give music lessons who spend nearly all they make at the livery-stable. They are driven to their pupils' houses in coupés, and they are very particular about the livery.

The Superintendent of a large envelope factory in this city said that some years ago a fainting epidemic broke out among his girls. Without any premonition whatever an operator would suddenly fall over as if dead, and he was in the habit sometimes of calling a carriage and sending the invalid home. But when the thing grew to affect the whole factory he turned one of his rooms into a hospital and he hired a doctor to apply restoratives, from which moment not a girl fainted. It was not till some time after that he discovered by accident that it was the ride home in the coach that had brought on the epidemic.

Dressy Darlings—The Costly Summer Outfit of a New York Belle.

[New York Letter.]—At a fashionable dressmaker's up town two dainty young ladies and their mammas were choosing dresses for a month's visit to Saratoga.

"You know," explained their mother to the young lady who attended to their wants, "that I wish the newest and most elegant things you have. Now, Ethel, we will see to you first. You want six ball dresses, my dear, and so does Amy, so we will choose those first."

About sixty beautiful creations of Worth and other Parisian artists were inspected by the ladies and twelve laid aside. The costs ran for one set as follows: $135, $150, $98, $110, $65, $220.

The $220 dress was of palest pink Ottomnn silk, made with a long train with a Watteau plait. The bodice was cut low-necked and without sleeves, and was in eight points about the bottom. Over this was a dress of flimy white silk mull, embroidered in little stars and canoes, and trimmed with quantities of soft Italian lace, looped with clusters of blush-rose buds. The slippers were of satin, embroidered with a crescent and star of pink jet beads, and caught about the ankle by a broad band of satin ribbon from the end of which dangled two silver bells. The dress was intended to represent a sunrise, the pink showing through the clouds of white.

The cheapest dress in the collection was also one of the prettiest. It was of jonquil-yellow silk mull, embroidered in forget-me-nots and trimmed with antique lace and clusters of blue ribbons. The hat to accompany it was of soft, yellow Leghorn, with a broad brim trimmed with a wealth of forget-me-nots, and the parasol was of blue satin, lined with yellow, a bunch of jonquils reposing on the top. This costume was intended for a lawn fete or garden party.

The reporter was told that white dresses were to be almost exclusively worn by young ladies at watering-places both for morning and afternoon. Those for morning wear are generally of white pique or linen, and are made quite plain, with plaited waists and ruffled or plaited skirts, while those for evening wear are made with the longest of trains and with décolleté and sleeveless corsages. The favorit materials are China crêpe and silk mull. They are light and flimy and give an aerial air to the wearer, which is the effect sought after. The beautiful embroidered dresses are to be much worn also, especially for driving, but a large white hat faced with black velvet and trimmed with a half-dozen ostrich plumes, and a white parasol bordered with lace, must be worn also.

At another establishment the reporter encountered a gay party of girls who were going to the Catskills for June and July. One was trying on a dainty mountain dress in which she looked like a picture. It was composed of soft brown and gold material. The skirt came to the ankles and was plain, except for a narrow braided design about the edge. At intervals of every twelve inches were placed bows of bronze and gold velvet and ribbon. The little French waist of the brown had a vest of gold satin. In the back was a large bow of bronze and gold velvet to simulate a Watteau fold, and long velvet ribbons floated from the tight-fitting coat-sleeves and the dainty little turban with the brown pheasant's breast on it. This costume cost $85.

An exquisit traveling-dress of mountain-mist gray was embroidered in gray floss-silk in a design of tiny cedar-trees. The lady who purchased it paid $105 for it.

The reporter asked how many dresses a young lady needed for summer wear.

"Oh," said Mme. D——, "about twenty at the least, if she is going out at all. She must have six white dresses, a pale-pink mull of satin, a pale-blue and a sea-green, and amber, a black Spanish lace dress, a white lace dress, two or three dark silks, besides a yachting dress, a rowing dress, a tennis costume, a tea gown, two or three riding habits, and a special hat to go with each toilet, as well as slippers or shoes, a parasol and gloves."

The reporter opened his eyes and asked meekly how much money it generally took for such an outfit.

"Well, some ladies only spend $1,000, but I've had many this season who have given me $2,000 and $3,000 for outfits. Of course you can go on less, but not if you want a first-class fashionable outfit."

How Custom-House Officers Investigate the Mysteries of Brides' Trunks.

There is a bride among the passengers—a sweet thing, the soul of conscientiousness. When the question, "Anything dutiable?" is propounded by the matter-of-fact customs officer to her, she appeals to Harry, standing by her side, with a confident "You know." "But really I don't know, my dear. You can tell better what's in your trunks than I can," from Harry. "Oh, but how can I tell?" she continues in despair. "I don't know what is wanted: I have some presents for friends; some little things I bought for myself, but really I don't know." "Would $50 cover the cost?" This from the staff. "I think it would, but perhaps you had better say $60." "All right; you will swear to that?" "Yes, but please wait a minute; perhaps I ought to think again before I swear. Oh, Harry, dear, is there anything I have forgotten? It would be so dreadful if I should swear to a lie. Let me see [after a minute's calculation]; yes, I really think $60 will cover the utmost." When the bride has vanished the staff takes occasion to remark that this is quite an exceptional case. "Usually," he continues, "I much prefer a man's declaration to a woman's. As a rule, you can't depend much on women. They have no sense of responsibility, and with most of them the desire to smuggle something amounts to a mania."

To the Inspector the face is an open book—the feminine smuggler is caught and she knows it. Her cheeks glow as if with fire, great drops of perspiration stand on her forehead, her eyes have the look of a frightened hare, and all the while that wide-awake Inspector is getting deeper and deeper into the mysteries of a young woman's toilet. It is the custom for Inspectors to pass rather lightly over some articles, to make as little ado about them as possible, because long experience has taught them that women have feelings about some things which even a custom-house officer is bound to respect. But this is no common case. Duty is duty, business is business. Nothing must be slighted. Each article is, therefore, separately unfolded, carefully felt over, held at arm's length and reluctantly put aside.

Quite another picture is this: it is the bride's trunk that is now undergoing examination. Besides the Inspector there is a Deputy Appraiser present, inasmuch as her declaration made it certain there would be something for him to do. A delicate perfume ascends as the lid of the trunk is lifted. And, as the examination proceeds, scarcely an article is displaced. Whatever the mysteries of the toilet hidden in that capacious receptacle they remain so for the most part, for what Inspector would not spare the blushes of a bride? A glance informs the Appraiser what the value of any article is, and in a twinkling he has prepared a schedule, figured the cost at $15 (quite a shade below the sum to which the lady was willing to make declaration), the duty at $14.50, passed her over to the Collector's deputy, who accepts the money, gives a receipt therefor and the business is finished. It may be remarked here that the customs officers seldom evince any disposition to go behind the declaration. Thus the articles on which the bride paid duty were intended for friends, according to her own declaration; had she said they were her own, for personal use, nearly all would have passed duty free. One article, for example, was a handsome fan, another a scarf-pin, another a lace collar, etc. Some people will speak of her as a lady, others a fool.

An Old-Time Wedding.

There is always more or less of curious interest felt in customs quaint from lapse of time and from their later non-observance. As social usages are rapidly changing in the rush of modern life, a glimpse of the deliberate, earnest life that was passing a century and a half ago may well attract our notice for a moment. I have before me the original marriage-certificate of a Quaker couple who were married at Dover, N. H., 1734. For the sake of its old-time forms I quote this paper literally:

Whereas michail Kennard of ye town of Kittery in ye County of York in the province of the massachusaetts Bay in Newengland widdower, and Sarah Varney, Daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Varney (Late of Dover in ye province of Newhampshair Deceased) haveing Declieared their intentions of takeing Each other in marriage before severel publick meetings of ye people comonly called Quakers in Dover aforsd according to the good order used amongst them whos proceeding therein after a Deliberate Consideration thereof with a Regard to ye Righteous Law of God and ye example of his people Recorded in ye Scriptures of Truth in that Case were approved of by ye sd meetings they appearing clear of all others, and having consent of friends & Relations Conserned. Now these are to certifie, all whom it may Concern that for ye full accomplishing of their intentions this twenty first day of ye tenth month called December, in the year according to the English account seventeen hundred and thirty four they ye sd michail Kennard and ye sd Sarah Varney appearing in a publick assembley of ye aforsd people mett togather at their publick meeting place in Dover aforsd and in a Sollomn maner he ye sd michail Kennard taking ye sd Sarah Varney by ye hand Did openly Declear as followeth viz: friends in the presents of God and this assemble whom I take to be my witness I take this friend Sarah Varney to be my wife promising to be to her a true and loveing husband as fur forth as the Lord shall enable me till Death makes a separation—And ye sd Sarah Varney Did then and there Declear as followeth viz: friends in ye presants of God and this assemble whom I take to be my witness I take this friend michail Kennard to be my husband, promising to be to him a true and loving wife, as fur forth as the Lord shall enable me, till Death makes a separation, or words to that Effect. And ye, sd. michail Kennard and Sarah Varney, as a further confirmation of the above written premises to these presents set their hands (She, ye sd. Sarah Varney assuming ye name of her husband), and we whose names are hereunto subscribed being present, amongst others, as ye Solloumer of their sd. marriage and subscription in maner as aforesd. as witnesses, hereunto have Also to these presants subscribed our names as witnesses to ye Above written.

This old marriage contract was witnessed by twenty men and eight women. It appears from the document itself that others were present at the meeting, but whether at that early day the invitation to sign as witness was limited to such as were members of the society or meeting cannot be discovered. The men signed first, the names of the women following theirs. The clerk of the meeting certifies that this contract was "Entered in Dover Monthly Meeting Book ye five, page 107, ye 19th of 5 mo., 1735."

*The year then began with March.

It Wasn't a Mash.

[From a Letter.]—Soon after we left Meridian, on the way across to Vicksburg, a solemn-looking old chap came into the smoker and groaned and sighed and took on like a man terribly distressed, and when we asked him where he seemed to feel it the worst, he replied:

"Gentlemen, there is a powerful good-looking young woman in the next car, and she has fallen into the hands of a human hyena."

"No!" shouted three or four voices at once.

"Yes, indeed. He's a wicked-looking wolf in sheep's clothing. If I mistake not, he represents some New England machinery house. He's a squeezing of her hand, and a whispering of his love, and the giddy thing has fallen right into the trap. I couldn't bear to see it any longer, and so I came in here. Gentlemen, some of you have daughters!"

Yes, there was three of us who had daughters ranging from 9 to 7 years old, and we were honest enough to admit it.

"Just think of your daughters being kayjoled by a Philistine!" he continued. "He's talking, and flattering, and promising, and she's somebody's daughter. Gentlemen, something orter be did!"

We agreed. We all lounged in and saw that she was a good-looking, happy-faced girl of 20, and we returned and held an indignation meeting. After a fine display of eloquence and oratory it was unanimously agreed that if the masher got off at Jackson, where we were to wait twenty minutes, the good old man should go in and tell the girl what was what. Jackson was finally reached, and sure enough the human hyena got off and ran into the hotel. He was not out of sight when we all entered the car, and the philanthropist took a seat beside the girl and began:

"My dear young lady, my heart is sad—oh! so sad!—for you! You are on the road to destruction!"

"W-what do you m-mean?"

"I mean that the villain who left you a moment ago is seeking to ensnare you."

"The v-villain!"

"Yes, ma'am, the wolf in sheep's clothing—the hyena in human form—the scoundrel whose very look proves the vileness of his heart. I warn you to beware of him as you would of a serpent."

"Why, he's—he's my husband!" she shouted at the top of her voice, and the next instant she had her fingers playing through his venerable locks and excavating channels down his wrinkled cheeks.

All of us got away at last and found hiding-places in the baggage and mail cars—all but the old man. When he managed to get clear of the bride he slid off the car and took a bee-line up town, and though he met several people while in sight of us we couldn't see that he stopped to answer any questions.

A Love Test—The Stipulation Made by a Young Woman Before Marriage.

Of all the callings among men where the toiler is called upon frequently to accept criticisms and censures as rewards for his efforts, probably no other calling equals that of the practice of medicine, and to many a weary doctor the following story, related by Dr. William Town, of Rollin, Mich., to a brother physician of Adrian, will appear more like a romance or millennial dream than like an absolute reality.

About eight or ten years ago, Dr. Town related, he was called to attend a poor girl who lay very sick with a fever. She seemed to have a very strong desire to live through her sickness, which was long and tedious and fraught with various complications. She was always glad to have the doctor visit her, and always seemed anxious lest he should get tired and weary of her care, as she knew that she could not recompense him, and realized that the doctor had to ride quite a distance over very bad roads, and in bad weather. After several weeks in bed she got so she could sit up, but she needed medicine and care for a long time. She frequently remarked that if she lived she had strong hopes that some day she would be able to pay him for his services and kindness to her. The doctor, however, like all physicians, got used to that story, and gave no heed to it, and as is common in such cases, he made but little account on his books of the services rendered. After two years the poor girl, who was still weak, moved north, and as the years passed by the doctor lost pretty much all recollection of her, and had even forgotten her name.

A few months ago he received a letter from a young man in the northern part of the State, asking him if he remembered a certain girl, giving the name, whom he had treated several years before through a long sickness, and asking him to please forward his bill to the address of the writer. The letter further stated that the writer had married that girl, and that their marriage had but one stipulation, and that was the payment of the doctor's bill referred to. The letter further stated that no deductions should be made, for he considered that he had a first-rate bargain, and he was glad of the chance to settle a debt that had so long harassed the mind of one whom he was now proud to claim as his wife. After some reflection it occurred to the doctor who the wife of the writer must be, and to the best of his recollection he made out his bill and sent it on. Just four days later he received another letter containing a check for $80, the amount of the bill he had forwarded. A little further inquiry elicited the fact that "the lady in the case" had had several offers of marriage, but all suitors previous to this one had found their ardor considerably dampened when she placed the stipulated embargo before them. But she had stuck to her text until time had carried her well into the verge of "old maidenhood" before her ideal man arrived.

She was worthy of such a husband. He was worthy of such a wife. And the doctor was "worthy of his hire."

Royal Routine—What the Princess of Wales Has to Do.

[London Letter.]—There must be a good deal of sameness in the royal routine of existence, after all. I was struck with this in the park yesterday while observing the Princess of Wales as she was driving along the sweep which extends from the Marble Arch at the Oxford-street entrance to the park to the gorgeous statue of the Prince Consort on the Kensington side. In response to the bows and salutations of the assemblage she bows her head, first to the right and then to the left continuously. There is almost no cessation in the exercise. It is part of her duty in life. And the bow is a study—a wonderful medium between listlessness and cordiality. The features remain quite smileless; there is no suspicion of the smirk of the popular favorit of the footlights, for instance. But the eyes are full of interest as they light on every passing face, and it is impossible to entertain a doubt that one has been bowed to, distinctly and directly, by the Princess. This is what so enchants people—not only people of a certain position in life, but the poor people, the hard toilers of the busy town, who stop on their way to have a look at the dear Princess. There seems almost as keen a look of interest in them upon her face as she sees in theirs concerning her. No one can see her without feeling an admiration for her.

But one who looks beneath the surface of things must know, although so well disseminated, that this is only acting out the royal part. It cannot be that Alexandra really feels the interest her features indicate in every passing stranger who bows to her in the park. And it must be a considerable deprivation to her in the way of talking with those who accompany her—this constant bowing. Yesterday her eldest daughter was with her, and also one of those cousinly grand German Duchesses—semi-royal—over on a visit. The ladies were reduced to helpless silence, for so continuous was Alexandra's bowing she could find no time to talk to them, and no doubt it was contrary to etiquet for lesser lights to converse with each other when the great one can take no part. How simple and elegant Alexandra's toilets always are! Always so neat, compact, and trim! During the hot weather she has been wearing simple washing prints to the park. Yesterday the sky was slightly overcast and she was appropriately dressed in black silk with small brocaded flowers in natural colors. She wore a tiny white lace bonnet, with black spotted net veil. Her appearance of girlishness is one of the most marvelous charms of this stainless Princess.

A Slight Mistake.

She was a thin, narrow, dark-visaged woman with "specs" on, and she carried a package of tracklets and leaflets which she scattered broadcast among the sinners in the Cass avenue car on which she rode. When only one or two of the pamphlets were left a man got in. He was on his way to the depot, a countryman going home, evidently. He had a big watermelon, which he disposed of tenderly on the seat next to him, and a glass flask with a rubber cork stuck boldly out of his coat pocket.

"Heugh!" he panted, as he stuffed his fare into the box. "Hotter than harvestin' up here, ain't it?"

Everybody looked cold disapproval at him,